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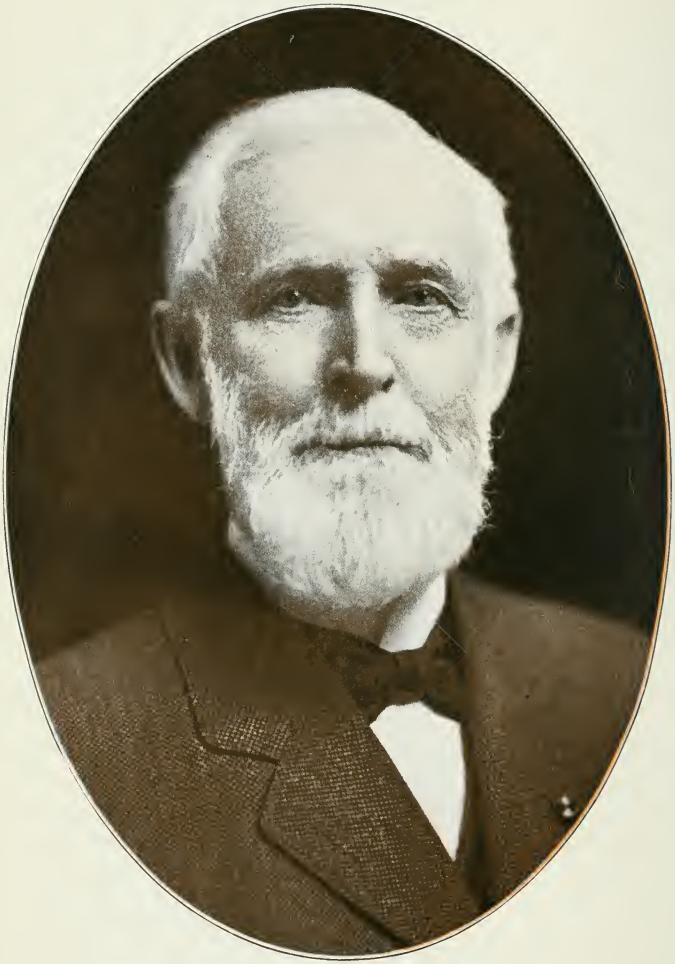

G. W. H. Kemper.

A MEDICAL HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA

By G. W. H. KEMPER, M.D.

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PRESS
1911

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G. W. H. Kemper, M.D.
Muncie, Indiana

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF INDIANA
WHOM I HAVE KNOWN
AND
TO THOSE I KNOW
THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR
G. W. H. K.

FOREWORD.

This volume is a collection of the several articles published in *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* during the years 1909 and 1910 and the earlier months of 1911, and entitled "Sketches of the Medical History of Indiana." In the present form the articles have been revised, mistakes corrected and new historical matter added, thus bringing the work up to a later date. The encouragement I have received from numerous readers has stimulated me to reproduce the results of my labor in a more permanent form.

Two years and a half ago, at the solicitation of friends, I began the task of preparing and writing the articles, and I have bestowed time, patience and care upon them. Biographical sketches are confined to deceased physicians; the living are mentioned only in connection with historical matters.

I became a member of the State Medical Society in 1867, and have been a faithful attendant at the sessions of that body ever since. I knew personally many of the founders of the Society. Dr. W. H. Wishard, who is still living and was present at the state medical convention in 1849, has been a personal friend since 1862, when I first met him on the battle field of Shiloh. I was associated with Drs. Bobbs, Mears, Parvin, Field, Hibberd and many others who were active members of the profession fifty years ago—men

who were instrumental in elevating the standard of medicine in Indiana, as well as laying the foundation of our present State Medical Association.

These men, all save one, have passed away, and I have lived to make the acquaintance of a new generation of physicians. My service as chairman of the Committee on Necrology gave me a knowledge of the names of deceased members, and the preparation of an "Index of the Transactions of the State Society from 1849 to 1900" gave me an acquaintance with medical men and medical articles in those volumes.

The time seems opportune for a medical history of Indiana. In 1916 our state will be 100 years old, and the century has produced no medical history. Some one ought to produce such a work; it seems fitting that I should undertake the task.

While the articles were appearing in the *Journal,* a few typographical errors escaped detection; these have generally been corrected. Seventy-five or sixty years ago it was quite common to give only the surname, or initial letter of christian name, of individuals when used in print. This was common in the Transactions. After considerable search, I have been able to supply nearly all of the deficient names. I wish especially to call attention to the correctness and completeness of names in the index.

I pride myself on the correctness of dates and references. Reference to the Transactions, medical journals and books have been verified by referring to the original articles, and the proofs

repeatedly read by copy. This has required time and much care, but I feel a satisfaction in knowing that my work will be appreciated by the reader seeking information. In spite of all my precaution a few insignificant errors may have escaped detection. If any are found I shall greatly regret it.

My preference has been to first honor the earlier physicians of Indiana, and secure knowledge of them while their relatives and friends are yet living.

A few pictures of honored physicians have been inserted.

I wish here to express my thanks to all who have aided me in my work. I dare not begin to name the individuals. Generally, every request for information has been cheerfully complied with; a few failed to respond.

I lay no claim to perfection in my work; I wish it was a better book. I have toiled at my task in season and out of season. My professional brethren will know how to sympathize with me. And while the world is disposed to be indifferent to others' burdens, it may soften criticism to know—if I may be pardoned for comparing a small affair to a large one—as the great Dr. Johnson said of his dictionary, "that it was written, not in the soft obscurities of retirement or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction."

G. W. H. KEMPER.

Muncie, Ind., June 1, 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

"He took the suffering human race;
He read each wound—each weakness clear—
And struck his finger on the place
And said, 'Thou ailest here—and here.'"
—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

"Why not idealize the doctor some?" is the key-note of the biography of Indiana physicians presented to his professional confrères by Dr. Kemper in this volume. The writer has a genius for history, and as the first century of our State's existence is drawing to a close, it is eminently proper that Dr. Kemper should now assume the task, and write a medical history of Indiana. His life has happily fallen in the greatest era of development and progress known to man. Most of this he has seen and part of it he has been. He has brought to his work an infinite faith and a reverent hope, and surely the mind which has received so much has trusted the Power by which it has worked and lived. His threescore and ten years have seen civilization extend over the greatest and fairest valley of the world. He has seen his country rent with strife, and, following his

DR. ALEMBERT WINTHROP BRAYTON, of Indianapolis, so well known to the physicians of this state, is thoroughly conversant with medical journalism, is in touch with historical matters and comprehends the needs of our profession second to no other person. At my request he contributes an introductory chapter to this volume.—G.W.H.K.

duty and his will, he has taken a worthy part in the conflict, both as soldier and as surgeon, in the faith that the destiny of organized nature and of human institutions is alike amelioration and betterment. For the medical profession, more than any other, imparts to its votaries a reverence and wisdom born of thought and knowledge, inspiring both cheerfulness and hope.

The life of any man rightly and courageously conducted is the true romance. To the soldier-surgeons of our great national struggle such a life in its preparation, in its fulfilment and in its aftermath of experiences, memories and reveries, must have yielded the imagination a higher joy than any fiction. But such a life does not content itself with dreams and fancies; it tends to reason and deduction, to the orderly consideration of the things done and the personality of the doers, and their relation to the present and the future as well as the past, and so arises the recording of history and biography. Thus, we take it, have naturally developed these "Sketches of the Medical History of Indiana," by Dr. Kemper.

And to this inherent taste and sense exercised through a half century of writing and note-taking, of wide acquaintance, combined with great geniality of nature and the possession of an unusual memory for facts and faces, and a wise foresight, is due the collection of the material for the present work. The author has shown in the book throughout, the genius for studious research in the collection and arrangement of details; the patience which goes on like the stars, unhasting and unresting.

This work of Dr. Kemper's, therefore, is not a series of camp-fire stories or the exaggerated fancies of the old soldier "who shoulders his crutch and shows how fields were won." It is a serious consideration of the progress of medicine in Indiana from the time the Northwest Territory was wrested from the British in 1799, to the present. The author has consulted histories of the early days; he has collected and edited the historical papers of Dr. Hubbard M. Smith of Vincennes—the town where the first medical society of the Territories was organized, in 1817. In this book may be read the medical history of a number of the cities and counties of Indiana, contributed by distinguished deceased and living physicians of the state.

Dr. Kemper has given us just and true biographies of most of those of our confrères who have gone to their eternal reward. Here a fine discrimination was required and has been exercised. The early physicians, those who rendered notable service in medicine and surgery or in education, have received due measure of honor. It may be well doubted if any sister State has had or will have so just and complete a history of its departed physicians as Dr. Kemper has given in his stories of our honored dead. The reports began in 1879 by Drs. J. R. Beck and James F. Hibberd of the Section on Necrology, and their continuation in later years by Dr. Kemper in the State Society "Transactions," have made this part of the work more perfect than usual in such lists. The records were usually written by personal friends of the deceased, or the secretary of

the County Society, and often threw side-lights on local history and environment.

With the passing of the old and stately annual volume of the "Transactions," and the substitution therefor of a monthly medical journal, there were losses as well as gains. It is doubtful if a single complete file of *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* exists in Indianapolis outside those of the City and State Libraries. The writer knows of no others. Therefore, the members have no permanent mailing list or other commensurate means of knowing who are the members of the State Society. There are no longer adequate obituaries; the Society evidently has no time to stop and gather up its dead. The present writer believes that *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* has better justified its being by the publication of Dr. Kemper's "Sketches of the Medical History of Indiana" than by any other work it has accomplished.

Purely medical science will find expression for itself; it cannot be suppressed. The really valuable papers and discussions of any State will continue to appear in the great weekly journals of the country, as they are now doing. But the things of the heart and the life, those which have to do with the social nature of man in his own day and generation—the records of love and service for the living and respect and honor for the dead, are not likely to be sympathetically recorded by journals devoted to organization and centralization.

Dr. Kemper's work appeals to our sense and knowledge of the old love and loyalty which develops in the hearts and homes of those who

have grown up together; who in medical work have developed their own rules and regulations of social life and government in democratic assemblies; who elect their own officers and conduct their own business and with whom organization is a means rather than an end. For the greatest enemy of government is government itself, and it becomes dangerous and anarchical to the extent that it is centralized and organized as an object in itself or for those who administer it rather than for those who formed it and for whose peace and happiness it was established.

No introduction to Dr. Kemper's book would be complete without some brief notes of his biography and a just emphasis upon his life-long interest and success in the different fields of obstetrics, medicine and surgery. His medical life has covered a period of fifty years. His opportunity was great, as the sketch of his life here given shows. Born in Rush County, Dec. 16, 1839, he was educated in the common schools and for two years in a country printing office. He began the study of medicine with Dr. John W. Moodey of Greensburg in his twenty-first year. He had read but a few weeks when Governor Morton called for 6,000 troops from Indiana to assemble at Indianapolis. Dr. Kemper enlisted and served as a private in the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers during the three months' service, and had the distinction of being present at the first battle of the Civil War — Philippi, W. Va. On Sept. 25, 1861, he reenlisted in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers as hospital steward, and was promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon of the same regiment

— and this prior to his graduation — a position he filled until the expiration of his three years' enlistment. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Michigan during the session of 1864-65, and went from that institution to a spring course at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he graduated in June, 1865. The same year he located in Muncie, his present home, only being absent from general practice when traveling in Europe and Asia. He spent some time in the Mediterranean countries, being especially attracted to Egypt and Palestine. He served five years as coroner of Delaware County, and for over thirty years as examining surgeon for pensions. He has been treasurer and president of the Indiana State Medical Society, professor of the history of medicine in the Indiana Medical College, and in the Medical School of Indiana University.

Under all these varying functions he has kept his eye single to the practical applications of his art in the healing and prevention of disease and injury, and incidentally prepared himself to be the historian of the Indiana medical profession. He is the ideal representative of the definition of the physician given by Hippocrates: "The good man skilled in healing."

At no time in his long career has Dr. Kemper permitted his talent to lie buried, nor his light hidden. He has contributed more than fifty elaborate articles to medical journals and our state medical society, relating to medicine, surgery and obstetrics. In the State Transactions for 1901 he furnished a complete index of all

the transactions from 1849 to 1900. In 1897 he published a booklet entitled "Uses of Suffering," and in 1905 another entitled "The World's Anatomists."

Dr. Kemper was the first to report a case of mycetoma in the United States; the "madura foot," or "fungus foot of India," which is caused by a growth allied to the ray fungus of the more common disease, actinomycosis hominis (*American Practitioner*, Vol. xiv, p. 129). This discovery was made by Dr. Kemper more than twenty years before the widespread appearance of blastomycosis, spirochotrosis, and actinomycosis through the United States was generally recognized, although cases of these diseases are few in number and their occurrence not infrequently overlooked. Dr. Kemper's case had all the clinical indications of the disease in question, and there is no reasonable doubt of its pathology as determined and published in his report.

He has always taken a great interest in the subject of Cesarean section. His recent paper before the State Medical Association at the Fort Wayne meeting in September, 1910, is probably the only paper extant which gives a concise and yet complete account of every Cesarean operation performed in any single state of the Union. This essay, published in the April, 1911, issue of *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, is entitled "A Plea for the Cesarean Operation, Based on a Report of Fifty-Three Cases Performed in Indiana."

If the teachings and experience of Dr. Kemper could have been resorted to in earlier years,

Cesarean section might not have been left for so long a period to outside towns and county-seat surgeons. Commenting on Dr. Kemper's paper, Dr. Walker Schell no doubt expressed the sentiment of the society when he said in his discussion: "This society feels very grateful to Dr. Kemper for his able paper, for the interest he has shown in Indiana medicine in preserving this history. Certainly we ought to be proud that a man of his years should grow old so gracefully. May God preserve him long in our midst!"

In his sympathetic note on Dr. John S. Bobbs, in these sketches, Dr. Kemper states that "the crowning glory of Dr. Bobbs' professional life is his well-earned reputation as the Founder of Cholecystotomy."

This operation was performed June 15, 1867, in a rented room over a drug store, now the site of the Indianapolis Commercial Club. A brass tablet, similar in scope to that commemorating Abraham Lincoln in the south wall of the Claypool Hotel, should be set in its front by the state society, in commemoration of Dr. Bobbs.*

An article of some seventeen pages by Dr. Kemper, with the title "Affections of the Gall Bladder Tending to Result in Cutaneous Biliary Fistula," was read before the Indiana State Medical Society May 20, 1879, and was published in the Transactions for the same year, on page 120. This notable paper of some 10,000 words,

* The patient, Mrs. Z. Burnsworth, is still residing at McCordsville, Ind. On June 12, 1909, she was visited at her home by Sir Alexander R. Simpson, for thirty-five years professor of midwifery and diseases of women in the University of Edinburg, in company with Drs. O. G. Pfaff, A. C. Kimberlin and A. W. Brayton.

and an extract from a paper by Dr. Martin B. Tinker, in the *Johns Hopkins Bulletin,* August, 1901 — the latter republished in the *Indiana Medical Journal,* October, 1899 — were mainly instrumental in bringing the Bobbs case before the medical world.

The results of Dr. Kemper's work and ripe scholarship as embodied in these sketches have been to set the history of our profession in Indiana forever beyond the reach of moth and rust. Oblivion cannot claim them; they cannot be alienated. But the soldiers and the soldier-surgeons of the Mexican and Civil Wars — those who fell in the days of strife, and those who survived for a time, and with whose laurels it is fitting to place not only the wreath but the sword — have been forever commemorated by Dr. Kemper. For to his lot fell the duty and privilege of serving our common country over three years in the Civil War, and afterward to have been for over forty-five years in peaceful practice.

The days and years of peace are not ignoble, not without courage and honorable victories. The highest aims of social and political life are to secure the brotherhood of man, the unity of nations, and the peace of the world. To these ends our profession has devoted itself in both times of peace and times of war. But more to the soldier-physicians than to the others who have gone beyond the sound of our transient voices, do we feel that it was given to uphold the ideals of liberty as well as of charity and healing, which by their triumphs have united in the bonds of peace, knowledge, good will, common friend-

ship and prosperity all the sections of our country. These he has honored, as is just and fitting, with special mention and remembrance.

Certainly all Indiana physicians will be interested in the chapter devoted to the formation and growth of the Indiana State Medical Society and Association and the lists of its early members. A chapter on medical legislation in the state, the history of the State Health Board, the record of the half-dozen Indiana physicians who served in the Mexican War, and the long lists of those who served as soldiers or surgeons in the Civil War, in the Spanish-American War, and in the regular Army and Navy, are features which will add to the value of Dr. Kemper's work as the years go on.

Dr. Kemper has silently, persistently and almost unconsciously in these sketches built himself a monument more durable than tablets of brass or kingly pyramids of stone. We may say in words of the fullest assurance that his work reflects accurately the whole span of his profession in the best half century of medical progress, and that as a simple and truthful tale of his own work and that of his associates, this book will often be referred to in the future. Later historians of our Indiana profession will find in these sketches perennial youth and freshness and a universal appeal. They have local color and are busied with local concerns, but at the same time reflect so many of the great features of medical progress that they will take an honored place with allied books in the history of our profession. Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman

Empire" was characterized by Carlyle in a chance remark to Emerson as a splendid bridge from the old world to the new. And so these sketches of Dr. Kemper's may be regarded as a section of the great arch which unites the medicine of the early fathers with that of the present century.

ALEMBERT W. BRAYTON, M.D.

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CHAPTER I.

Introductory to the Medical History of Indiana.

It was with some misgiving that I consented to write a series of articles upon the above-named subject. So much time, research and care is required that I hesitated. However, I have made the attempt and will try to produce articles that contain historical facts and reminiscences of interest, and yet I am conscious that I may make some mistakes and many omissions. I make no claim to perfection.

I feel justified in reproducing extended extracts from some of the earlier volumes of the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society. I think this is advisable, for the reason that the papers were contributed more than one-third of a century ago, few copies of the Transactions are extant and these not easy of access, and, further, that the information there imparted is valuable and should be reproduced for younger medical men of the present day. I have the only file of these papers in Delaware County, and I suspect that a search of the various counties in the state will show but few copies. This is my apology for reproducing in part these interesting and valuable contributions.

I shall only mention in detail the work of members of our profession who have passed away.

Their work is completed, and yet I must necessarily be brief in all that I may say concerning individuals and what they accomplished.

The profession of this state, and indeed the entire country, owes a vast debt of gratitude to the men who have so efficiently conducted our Indiana medical journals, wherein is recorded so much of our medical history. Dr. Parvin was our pioneer in medical journalism—starting the *Western Journal of Medicine* in 1866. Four years later this journal was succeeded by the *Indiana Journal of Medicine,* and in 1882 it was named *Indiana Medical Journal.* It continued under that name to December, 1908. Dr. A. W. Brayton especially deserves praise for the labor and time he has given to the *Indiana Medical Journal.* I have consulted files of this journal from its beginning to the present time and have been impressed with the vast amount of historical matter he has furnished the profession of this state. Dr. Frank C. Ferguson also was an efficient editor in the early days of medical journalism. Dr. S. E. Earp, in a shorter period of time, has rendered good service in *The Monitor.* Our venerable friend, W. H. Wishard, with his wonderful memory of nearly three-quarters of a century, and a pen that records so interestingly, has given us a vast fund of information in journals and State Transactions. Dr. R. French Stone, in his work, "Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons," has done justice to Indiana physicians. Good work in furnishing facts of medical history has been rendered by

numerous other physicians, but I can not mention all at this time.

Much of the very early medical history of Indiana is found in an article by Alfred Patton, M.D. (Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1874), entitled "The Medical History of Vincennes," which is worthy of reproduction.

NOTE.—The first issue of *The Medical and Surgical Monitor* was in June, 1898, with Dr. S. E. Earp, editor. The *Central States Medical Magazine*, published at Anderson, with Dr. S. C. Norris, managing editor, merged with *The Medical and Surgical Monitor*, November, 1905; and the union of the journals took the name of the *Central States Medical Monitor*, with Dr. S. E. Earp, editor, and Drs. S. C. Norris and S. P. Scherer, associate editors. January, 1909, *The Indiana Medical Journal*, edited by Dr. A. W. Brayton, merged with *The Central States Medical Monitor*, and the name was changed to *The Indianapolis Medical Journal*, with Dr. S. E. Earp, editor-in-chief, Dr. A. W. Brayton, editor, and Drs. S. P. Scherer and S. C. Norris, associate editors.

On Feb. 15, 1909, the name was changed to *Indianapolis Medical Journal*, continuing the order of number—Vol. XII.—G. W. H. K.

CHAPTER II.

Early Medical History of Vincenees.

"It is supposed that Vincennes was settled by the French, from Canada, in 1710 or 1711, and that a priest, Father Mermet, was stationed here soon after that time. The place was called 'Au Post du Onabadee,' which has since been corrupted into the Old Post. In 1732 Francois Morgan de Vinsenne was made commandant of the post, and the place was then called St. Vincennes. I have carefully read everything in history relating to this ancient city, and do not find the name of a single physician referred to, and only twice do I find any mention of diseases. An epidemic prevailed here soon after Father Mermet came to the place, which took off more than half of the inhabitants. The medicine man of the Indian tribes, in vain, invoked the aid of the great Manitou for the relief of the sick, but, as might have been expected, superstition and ridiculous incantation failed to arrest the progress of that terrible disease, smallpox. History informs us that the same disease prevailed here in 1793; about seventy-five deaths then occurred.

"The first physician who practiced medicine in this place, so far as we are informed, either from records or the old citizens, was Dr. Elijah Tis-

dale, who located here in the latter part of the year 1792, where he died. He was an assistant surgeon in the United States army. Hon. Charles B. Lusdle has in his possession the original commissions, signed by George Washington, President of the United States, and dated at Philadelphia, March 4, 1791. Mrs. R. H. Domonon has a copy, which I have seen. By an examination of the Army Register of the Medical Department, I find that he was assigned to duty with the Second Regiment, U. S. Infantry. From old papers and letters which belonged to Dr. Tisdale, some of which were written by him, I learn that he came to this place with the regiment in 1792, and resigned his office in 1796. I am unable to procure any information as to his medical education, but from his having received the appointment of army surgeon, and as there was then a board of four examiners, as now, it is to be supposed that he was a well-informed physician. An additional evidence in favor of this supposition is the character of the medical books he relied on. Though I have not been able to find any of his books, I learn from one of his letters that he owned Cullen's Practice of Medicine, which he obtained in 1795, Bell's Surgery, and Hamilton's Obstetrics. These were standard works at that early day; indeed, but few American physicians then owned Cullen's Practice, as it was published in London in 1789, and was not republished in this country until 1806. Then, guided by the books he read, and the manuscripts he left, to which I have had access, I will

be enabled to commence the medical history of Vincennes, with his location here in 1792.*

"The next physician who made Vincennes his home was Dr. Samuel McKee, Jr., who was also an army surgeon. His commission, the original of which is before me, is signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and dated April 27, 1802; but I find from the Medical Register that he was assigned to duty here, as garrison assistant surgeon, in March, 1802, and from the same source I ascertain that he died here Nov. 5, 1809. His son, A. B. McKee, who lives on a farm near this city, has kindly furnished me with his father's old medical library, which is of great value in writing this history.

"Dr. McKee was educated at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was college librarian for a considerable time. It is said of him that he read every book in the library. He was a Greek and Latin scholar and well read in his profession. As the books he read were the same as those relied on by others of the early physicians, I will include all together in that branch of my subject.

"Dr. Jacob Key Kendall came here in 1805 from Virginia, and died in 1833, having practiced here twenty-eight years. He was an able and popular physician. I now own his medical library.

"Dr. Elias McNamee came here in 1808 from Pennsylvania and died in 1834. His daughter,

* According to the "Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army," by Heitman, Dr. Elijah Tisdale was a native of North Carolina. He entered the service as surgeon's mate, 2nd U. S. Infantry, March 4, 1791. Resigned Dec. 31, 1797.—G. W. H. K.

Mrs. Woolverton, resides here at present. Her husband was Dr. J. D. Woolverton, who located here in 1818 and died in 1834.

"Dr. Wm. Carr Lane located here in 1812; removed to St. Louis in 1815, where he attained wealth and distinction. I have quite a number of his old books.

"Dr. Alison came here in 1817 and died in 1820.

"Dr. L. S. Shuler came here in 1818 and died soon after.

"Dr. E. Skull came here in 1811 and left in 1813. He fought a duel with Mr. Rannenis Becker, which resulted in the death of Mr. Becker. Dr. Skull left suddenly. He was an acting surgeon in the army, but his name does not appear in the Register. I, therefore, suppose he was not regularly commissioned.

"Dr. Hiram Decker was born and raised in this county, and began the practice of medicine in this town in 1815; died in 1863, having been actively engaged in the practice forty-eight years. He enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends, and was a warm, personal friend of General Harrison, who appointed him land agent for this district when he became President of the United States. I have his entire medical library.

"Dr. Joseph Somes came here in 1828 from England; removed to Leavenworth, Kans., in 1872. He practiced here forty-four years; was a well-educated and courteous practitioner.

"Dr. W. W. Hitt came here from Baltimore in 1829; practiced until 1872, and retired from

practice the day he reached his fiftieth year in the medical service. From him I have derived much valuable information in regard to the early medical history of Vincennes. For many years of his early practice here he was called on to visit patients fifty and sixty miles distant· was often called to Mt. Carmel, Terre Haute and other distant points. He performed an important surgical operation, an account of which was given in the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences,* in 1832, article 2, page 350, 'History of a Sarcomatous Tumor—Its Extirpation,' published by request of the Medical Bureau of the First Medical District of Indiana. By Washington W. Hitt, M.D., of Vincennes, Ind.: 'The tumor measured, in its largest circumference, thirty-two inches, and its base twenty-two inches. It involved the left mammary gland. The age of the patient was 24 years. She is still living, the tumor never having returned.'

"Dr. Hitt was a member of the constitutional convention in the winter of 1850 and 1851; was elected on the temperance ticket. He long enjoyed the confidence of the people as a physician and has ever been held in high esteem as a citizen. His age is now 73.

"Dr. Davidson came here in 1830; died in 1833.

"Dr. J. Browne, in 1834, and died in 1836.

"Dr. John Baty came here from France in 1836; left here in 1866; is now living at Terre Haute, and is physician and surgeon to the Sisters' Hospital at that city. He attained distinc-

tion here as a physician, and especially as a surgeon. He graduated in Paris, France, taking the fourth honor, which entitles him to a position in the Medical School of Paris, but he prefers to practice his profession in free America to enjoying the high honor of a great medical school in the metropolis of France. He spent two or three years in the schools and hospitals of Paris during and since the Franco-Prussian war. On account of his superior attainments in medicine and surgery, his learning and high moral qualities, I think he deserves a special notice in this report. While here he performed many important surgical operations and enjoyed the full confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His age is 62.

"Dr. John R. Mantle came here from the State of New York in 1844; is still engaged in the practice of medicine; is doing a remunerative practice and stands high professionally and socially. He spent some time in New York City, last year, prosecuting the study of his profession in the hospitals, giving special attention to diseases of women and obstetrics. His age is 84.

"Dr. H. M. Smith located in this city in 1849; is a native of Kentucky; was postmaster in this place eight years; was appointed by President Lincoln; is still engaged in the practice and enjoys the confidence of many of our best citizens. He is 53 years of age.

"Dr. R. B. Jessup came here from New York State in 1853; is still engaged in the practice; directs special attention to surgery, in which he

has attained a well-merited distinction. He was a surgeon in the civil war.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF VINCENNES.

"The first medical society organized in Vincennes was under a charter granted by the state legislature in the year 1835. This society had the authority to give diplomas to those who submitted to a satisfactory examination by a board of medical censors, which, in that early day, was regarded with almost as much favor as a diploma from a medical college. The meetings of the society were held quarterly and were attended by physicians from this and adjoining counties. A copy of the constitution and by-laws accompany this report. Sections 19 and 20 are worthy of attention and are herewith transcribed:

" 'Sec. 19. Physicians should never neglect an opportunity of fortifying and promoting the good resolutions of patients suffering under the bad effects of intemperance and vicious lives; and, in order that their counsel and remonstrations may have due weight, it will readily be seen that they should have full claim to be blameless in life and high moral character, which we have stated to be a necessary prerequisite to an honorable stand in the profession.'

" 'Sec. 20. Medical men should remember the 'Sabbath day and keep it holy,' and visits should, as far as consistent with professional engagements, be made before or after public worship, or during its intervals.'

"I am pleased to be able to state that out of the entire number of physicians who have lived in this place, or who are here now, there has not been an inebriate, and nearly all have been moral men, and many of them members of churches. The physicians here at present are all members of some church, with one or two exceptions, and not one of them that does not discourage intemperance both by precept and example.

"The next medical society that was organized here dates in December, 1863, with Dr. W. W. Hitt, president, and Dr. A. Patton, secretary. Its meetings were held monthly, and for a year or two they were well attended and the interest fully maintained, but suddenly they were discontinued and for several years there has been no meeting.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

"The legislature of the Territory of Indiana granted a charter for the Vincennes University in 1807, with the privilege of uniting a medical department with its course of instruction; also law and theological departments. The school of learning is still in existence, having received an endowment from Congress, but the medical department has never been organized.

FEE BILLS.

"I have before me one of Dr. Tisdale's bills, which indicates that he charged for a visit in town, medicine and prescription, $2.00; 'bleed-

ing, 50 cents; 2 doses jalap, 50 cents; 6 pills, 25 cents; 4 pectoral powders, $1.00.' I regret that the bill does not include a greater variety of items.

"Dr. McKee's charges in 1805 were, for a visit in town, $1.50, medicines additional; extracting teeth, 25 cents; for 30 cathartic pills he charged 50 cents; for one dose of calomel, 1 oz. paregoric and vial, 62½ cents; for 1 dose calomel and 1 dose tartar emetic, 50 cents; for 20 mercurial pills, $1.50; accouchement cases, natural, $5.00. I derive this information from a bill made out against one of his patients.

"Doctors Key Kendall and Decker, in 1820, charged one dollar a visit in town, and charged much less for medicines than did Drs. McKee and Tisdale, the price of drugs having greatly decreased.

"In 1835 I find the following charges as being agreed upon by the physicians, but, as they are the same as those of 1838-48, I will not transcribe them. I find one difference in 1835, the charge on prescription, with written advice, was from $5 to $15.

"In 1848 a fee bill was published from which I extract the following: Visit in town, $1.00; with unusual detention, $2.00; prescriptions, with letters of advice, $5.00 to $10.00; consultations, $3.00 to $5.00; night visits double; vaccination, 50 cents to $1.00; venesection, 50 cents; simple medicines, per dose, 25 cents; mixtures, 25 cents per fluid oz.; blisters, from 25 to 50 cents; accouchement, $5.00 to $10.00.

EMOLUMENTS.

"The physicians who have labored so faithfully and so long for the people of Vincennes may have gained honors and the grateful remembrance of friends, but not one has ever accumulated wealth; none have made more than a living, with the exception of three, and their fortunes, amounting to only a few thousand dollars, were the result of careful economizing, fortunate investments and small families. It seems that medicine, though an honorable profession, is not a lucrative one, especially in small towns or the country."

PROGRESS IN PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

"To determine the line of practice pursued by the physicians who lived here at an early period, the only means at my command are the medical books I find in their libraries and the few notes in manuscript which some of them have left behind. I can not ascertain that any of these men had a line published indicating their views of the pathology or treatment of disease. But we can always safely judge men by the kind of company they keep, and so we may judge our old physicians by the books they read. If Dr. Tisdale was guided by Sydenham, as he no doubt was, until 1795, when he came into possession of Cullen's First Series in Medicine, we may well conclude that his remedies were few and simple. That our old physicians employed the same formulas that were advised by Sydenham is not claimed, for we know that many of their remedies consisted of the plants and roots that were

indigenous in our forests or were grown in the gardens. Medicines that were manufactured only in England, France or Germany, at that time, were very scarce and expensive, and substitutes were employed when possible. As a tonic the Peruvian bark had become popular, much more so than when Sydenham expressed his doubts about its safety, and advised that it should never be used until the system was prepared to receive it by bleeding, purgatives and emetics. I find, however, that physicians and people relied upon such tonic medicines as they could easily obtain from the forest; one, especially, which was considered a most wonderful remedy in many forms of disease, was Fontany root, which is a species of gentian. It is still used by a few old French families.

"Dr. McKee often prescribed the sumach berries, to be infused in water, as a cooling drink in fevers, and as an aperient instead of cream of tartar.

"The next great work which came into the hands of our early physicians was Dr. Rush's Medical Inquiries and Observations, in which we find the dawnings of that great philosophy in American medicine which we see so strikingly illustrated in the practice of many of our physicians of the present day, but which unfortunately did not obtain with some of our great writers in the early part of this century.

"Drs. Tisdale and McKee died in 1807-9, but Drs. Key Kendall and McNamee were here then, and in 1811-12 Drs. Skull and Lane came to Vincennes, but neither remained long. They all

followed Cullen and Rush, though Dr. Rush's works were not here until 1813. The next author that I find is Dr. Thomas' work on Practical Medicine, published in 1817 in London. He was never a popular author in America; was considered entirely too timid and temporizing in his practice. Up to this time the only treatment employed in pneumonia was bleeding, tartar emetic and calomel, and neither Drs. Tisdale, McKee, McNamee, Key Kendall, Lane or Decker had ever heard of auscultation as a means of diagnosis in lung and heart diseases. I find the work of Corvisart on the Heart in this old library, but he never dreamed of the advances that were to be made in our knowledge of cardiac diseases. In pneumonia, however, the old treatment of bleeding, evacuants and such depressing agents as tartar emetic, has given place to one that is more rational and far more successful. There is not a physician in Vincennes, so far as I am informed, that pursues the old treatment in pneumonia.

"In that period, extending from 1815 to 1830, it is evident that our physicians here pursued the line of treatment that then prevailed in Philadelphia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Natchez, Miss. Among the old books are many works, monographs and articles in medical journals on fevers, bowel affections, lung diseases and others which were prevalent in this climate, written by such distinguished men as Eberle and Chapman, of Philadelphia; John Esten Cooke, then of Virginia, afterward Louis-

ville, Ky.; Samuel A. Cartwright, of Natchez, and others. Dr. Cartwright probably exercised more influence over the physicians here, as he was raised in this state not more than twenty-five miles from Vincennes. He was an able writer and was well calculated to please those who were inclined to adopt a bold and active treatment, as most western and southern physicians were at that time. He bled freely, but placed his greatest reliance upon large doses of calomel. From 20 to 100 grains were his favorite doses, and he claimed that the medicine was much milder in its action when given in large doses than in small ones. His formula for cholera was 10 grains each of calomel, capsicum and camphor gum, repeated every half-hour. Dr. Hitt, of this city, informs me that he employed this treatment in the cholera here. His treatment of apoplexy was so very singular that I will briefly refer to it. He claimed that the immediate cause of death in apoplexy was the accumulation of phlegm in the air passages, in consequence of the failure of the pneumogastric and phrenic nerves to properly stimulate the respiratory muscles, and, therefore, the patient died, asphyxiated. Bleeding, he contended, only increased the difficulty, and he relied entirely on what he termed apophlegmatics, which consisted of capsicum 10 grains, mustard 10 grains, common salt 10 grains, and calomel 10 grains, to be crammed down the patient's throat with a cloth wrapped around a stick, to be repeated until

there was free vomiting and purging. In old persons I have seen the remedy act exceedingly well."

Another article bearing upon the very early medical history of Indiana is that by Hubbard M. Smith, M.D., Vincennes (Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1906), which is herewith reproduced:

CHAPTER III.

Medicine in the Northwestern Territory: A Contribution to the Early Medical History of Indiana.

"At the first annual meeting of the Second District Medical Society of Indiana, it occurred to me that it would not be inappropriate for its members to take a retrospect of the doings of our coadjutors, in their lines of action, about a century ago.

"The first medical society organized in the Northwestern Territory, wrested from the British government by Col. George Rogers Clark on Feb. 25, 1779, occurred in Vincennes, Ind. The exact date is not positively known, but I know for a fact that its origin was prior to the year 1818. Goodspeed, in a history of Knox County, published twenty years ago, states that, 'in 1817, the physicians of this place met and formed a medical society.' Presumably, a society was then, or at an earlier period, formed, for I have evidence, obtained from a newspaper published in this town in 1818, in a call, printed therein, for a meeting of a medical society in that year, and my recollection is that Drs. Dinwiddie and Truesdale were members. No known records of this society exist.

"Another society was organized here in 1827, and, on June 5, elected the following officers, viz.: Drs. E. McNamee, president; J. Kuyken-

dall, treasurer, and H. Decker, secretary. Present: Drs. J. D. Wolverton, J. K. O'Haver and Philip Barton. This society bore the title, 'The Medical Society of the First Medical District of Indiana.'

"It will thus be seen that the name of this society was almost identical with our new district organization. The extent of territory the society embraced I know not, but it doubtless was as great as that of this organization. The membership embraced the names of the following doctors, towit: Philip Barton, G. G. Barton, Joseph Brown, G. G. Barry, B. J. Batty, Hiram Decker, H. Davidson, W. Dinwiddie, John W. Davis, James P. DeBruler, A. Elliott, William Fairhurst, W. W. Hitt, Hezekiah Holland, R. B. Jessup, J. Kuykendall, Alexander Leslie, E. McNamee, Joseph Maddox, F. M. McJenkin, N. Mears, John R. Mantle, Thomas Nesbit, J. K. O'Haver, T. F. Offutt, Joseph Porter, J. W. Posey, J. W. Pennington, Joseph Somers, Daniel Stahl, J. S. Sawyer, O. G. Stuart, G. B. Shumard, Hubbard Madison Smith, Thomas B. Thompson, J. D. Wolverton, W. C. Warner and Daniel Dinwiddie.

"By a reference to the records of this society some interesting facts are gleaned, not the least important of which is that of the existence at that time—1827—of a state medical organization. If I mistake not, the state medical society, organized in 1849, is supposed to have been the first state organization, which is an error. To controvert that opinion, I herewith quote from

the Transactions of the Vincennes Medical District Society the following:

"'This society proceeded to elect delegates of the State Medical Society, which resulted in the election of Drs. J. D. Wolverton, for three years; Hiram Decker, for two years, and Philip Barton, for one year.

"'*Resolved,* That this society do allow the sum of ten dollars to the delegate or delegates annually to the state medical society.'

"And, in 1830, a like sum was appropriated for expenses of delegates. These records establish the fact that a state medical society existed as early as June 5, 1827, and perhaps earlier, and the one organized in 1849 was the second state society.

"Goodspeed's history of this society states that there was no standard pharmacopeia in the United States at that time, and that it sent a memorial to Congress to appoint a committee of competent physicians to compile one. This district medical society continued to hold meetings that were recorded up to March 23, 1835, and occasionally meetings occurred as late as 1854, of which the writer is cognizant, as he became a member of it in May, 1849, and knows of the admission of Dr. George B. Shumard in June following, and Dr. Robert B. Jessup in February, 1854, as the treasurer's book shows; yet no records are known to exist recording the doings at the meetings subsequent to March, 1835. It is worthy to note in giving the medical history, especially concerning the physicians of this medical district and town of Vincennes, that an at-

tempt was made to establish a medical school here in 1839. The charter of the Vincennes University, granted by the Territorial Legislative General Assembly, gave it authority to establish branches, besides literature, those of theology, law and medicine; and, although I find no record in the transactions of the University Board of Trustees, in a petition recorded there, from the physicians asking for the use of a part of its building, in which to teach medicine and its branches. The right to the ownership of the building being in controversy between the university and the State of Indiana, the petition was not granted, and the project fell through, and no further record of it exists.

"In looking over records of this society, I find little in them worthy of note. With the exception of one paper presented by Dr. W. W. Hitt, which was ordered to be forwarded to the *Medical and Physical Journal,* edited by Dr. Drake, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and to the *Transylvania Medical Journal,* Lexington, Ky., for publication, there is little more than routine meetings recorded, embracing the elections of officers, granting diplomas, at $5.00, and a good deal about contributions, by-laws and medical ethics. Why the transactions were not recorded after March, 1835, is a matter of conjecture. As a matter of fact I know personally that members were received into the society as late as February, 1854, the members being the writer, in May, 1849; Dr. G. B. Shumard, June, 1849, and Dr. Robert B. Jessup, February, 1854.

"This district society having ceased to have a vital existence, a call was issued for a meeting, at the city hall, of the physicians of Knox County, June 24, 1875, when the 'Knox County Medical Society' was organized, the following named physicians being present: F. W. Beard, A. J. Thomas, James F. Origan, Hubbard M. Smith, J. W. Pugh, W. W. Hitt, W. H. Wise, W. B. Sprinkle, O'Connel Fairhurst, J. N. Merritt, A. J. Haughton, Alfred Reel, John C. Beever, John R. Mantel, W. B. Harris, and M. Witherspoon.

"This society became affiliated with the state medical society, and maintained its organization until it was adopted by the new state organization.

"On Oct. 26, 1875, a new medical society was organized in this city, composed of physicians of the States of Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, under the title of the Tri-State Medical Society. The organization elected the following officers: Drs. Joseph Thompson, Kentucky, president; W. A. Smith, Illinois, J. K. Letcher, Kentucky, and J. B. Armstrong, Indiana, vice-presidents; Geo. W. Burton, Indiana, corresponding secretary; F. W. Beard, Indiana, secretary, and Alfred Patton, Indiana, treasurer. Other attending members were: Drs. John R. Mantel, Hubbard Madison Smith, Willis W. Hitt, John C. Beever, William H. Beeson, Robert B. Jessup, Vincennes; J. S. Dukate, Wheatland; John T. Freeland, Freelandsville, and Martin Witherspoon, Bruceville. These three states comprised originally the scope of the society, but it permitted physicians of other states to join it, and in a few

years its numbers had so increased, and become so cosmopolitan in character, that it lost its identity, and assumed that of Mississippi Valley Medical Association. After meeting a few times in the states it originally comprised, it met in St. Louis, and thereafter in many distant states, and the new organization soon rivaled in membership and power, almost, the American Medical Association.

"About eight years ago another district medical society was organized, which was composed of physicians of the counties of Knox, Daviess, Pike and Gibson, but it has been superseded by this, the Second Congressional District Medical Society.

"The foregoing may be considered as prosy matter, but, as it embraces concise early information as to the time of the formation of the first medical society of the northwest, and the names of some of its members, and the medical organization following, to the present time, especially as it relates to societies in county and district; yet I give it as a matter of medical history for the present, as well as for those doctors who will take our places in the coming years that it may be a matter of record ere time relegates the facts embraced herein to the vale of oblivion."

CHAPTER IV.

Early Medical History of Allen County.

Some of the early medical history of northeastern Indiana is given in an article by H. P. Ayers, M.D., of Fort Wayne (Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1874), entitled, "The Medical History of Allen County." The article is deemed worthy of reproduction in its entirety:

"The first white doctors who visited the site of Allen County were connected with the soldiers, traders and missionaries in the early part of the last century, but their names have not descended to the present generation. The first whose name is now known, was Dr. Curtis, who visited Fort Wayne in 1810, but was as much an Indian trader as a physician.

"The same year Dr. Turner, who was connected with the United States Army, visited this place, and remained about one year.

"Dr. Benezet, who was connected with the army, came in 1811.

"In 1812 Dr. Crow, with Dr. Vorees, United States Army surgeon, reported for duty at this place. He accompanied a party of twelve men some miles north, where they were attacked by Indians, and all killed but the doctor, who proved too fleet for his red pursuers.

"In 1815 Dr. Treat, who was also attached to the United States Army, relieved the former surgeon. He was, as I have learned from some of our oldest citizens, a most excellent man and physician, and by his urbanity and kindness endeared himself to all who knew him. He was ordered to Savannah, where he died, much regretted by all.

"Dr. Smith, a volunteer surgeon, visited Fort Wayne in 1817 with a rifle company. He was from Lancaster, Ohio, and remained till 1818.

"In 1818 Dr. Uphane, from Canada, located in Fort Wayne, but only lived a short time, and was buried here.

"In 1818 or 1819 Dr. Benjamin Cushman moved to this place, and commenced the regular practice of medicine, and may properly be considered the first resident physician. Dr. Cushman has left a good reputation as a practitioner of medicine. He came from Richmond, Ind., but of his previous history I have not been able to learn anything. He died about 1839.

"Dr. L. G. Thompson was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1803, and moved to Fort Wayne in 1825. He graduated in Ohio Medical College in 1837 and died in 1845. Dr. Thompson was the second resident pioneer physician in Fort Wayne, and commenced his practice about 1821. He proved himself to be an able and skilful man, and has many friends yet living who bear the most ample testimony to the assertion. His excellence of character did not consist alone in his medical abilities, but as a friend, a neighbor and citizen. He had few superiors. To the

poor he was always kind. Dr. Thompson may be ranked among the best in his profession and as a valuable citizen in all the departments of society. His name will ever be associated with the early history of our city.

"In 1834 Dr. Lewis Beecher, a graduate of Fairfield Medical School, New York, located in Fort Wayne. Dr. Beecher was a man of fine abilities, and soon entered an extensive and valuable practice in medicine and surgery. He continued in his profession until 1841, when he abandoned it and engaged in the sale of drugs and medicines until his death, which occurred in 1849.

"Dr. P. G. Jones commenced the practice of medicine in our city in 1834, and died in 1853 from dissipation. Dr. Jones was a graduate of Maryland University, in Baltimore, Md. He was a volunteer surgeon during the Mexican war and served faithfully until its close.* He possessed a mind of more than ordinary ability and was a close observer of men and things. He abandoned the practice several years before his death.

"In 1842 Dr. Bernard Sevenick emigrated from Prussia and made Fort Wayne his home. He had been a surgeon in Bonaparte's army and served during several campaigns under that great commander, and continued, during life, to maintain a martial bearing in all he did. He was gentlemanly and polite in all his intercourse and took great pleasure in maintaining the dignity of his profession. He died in 1849.

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* Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Regiment. —G. W. H. K.

"Dr. B. C. Rowan settled in Fort Wayne in 1842. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1817, and died in Fort Wayne in 1862. Dr. Rowan graduated at the University of New York in 1847. In 1862 he entered the Army of the Cumberland. During the evacuation of Corinth he contracted disease, which caused his death soon after. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Frank, unobtrusive and honorable, he was rapidly gaining a high position as a physician and man. He left many who yet regret his death and feel that he was too early cut down.

"Dr. Banks was born in Cincinnati Ohio; graduated at Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.; commenced the practice of medicine at Fort Wayne, 1844. He continued here four years, when ill health compelled him to retire from the hard labor of riding. During 1849 and 1850 he resided in Cincinnati, where he died. Dr. Banks was an active, energetic man, and his prospects of success were flattering, but disease too soon seized him, and death too soon cut him off.

"Dr. J. Dailey graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and settled in this city in 1846, where he died in 1864. Dr. Dailey had all the mental ability for high attainments, but sacrificed all to intemperance.

"Dr. H. J. Weihmer was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1799; graduated in Berlin, Prussia, in 1827; emigrated to the United States in 1838; became a resident of Fort Wayne in 1847, and died in 1859. Dr. Weihmer was gentleman-

ly and affable in all his intercourse with others, and had many warm and admiring friends. He was a successful and careful practitioner of medicine, and has left a large circle of admirers who yet speak of his worth.

"This completes the sketch of white physicians so far as we can ascertain, but we think it would be an unfinished task did we omit all reference to Indian doctors.

"Dr. Buck-on-ga-helas was largely engaged in the practice of medicine in Fort Wayne in 1804. He was physician and surgeon to Little Turtle, the great commander of the Miami tribe of Indians. He acquired a great reputation in the cure of bites by poisonous snakes, but more particularly from poisoned arrows then used among the Indians. His practice, however, was not confined to the Indians, but was quite extensive among the white inhabitants.

"In 1807 an Indian named Ma-te-a acquired some celebrity as a doctor, and was employed by many of the French settlers in preference to any other. It may be interesting to many to refer briefly to some of the appliances of the Indian doctor in the treatment of disease.

"The Indian doctors to whom I have referred were sharp, shrewd Indians and well acquainted with all the resources of the materia medica. Some physicians remember the days of doctors' saddle-bags, and perhaps some are yet compelled to use them. The Indian's medicine bag was made up in the same way ladies now make their needle cases. Several pockets of leather were fastened by thongs to a long strip of buckskin

six or eight inches wide and the length according to the wishes of the doctor: each pocket was closed by strings on the top of the pocket. Each pocket was filled with certain roots, herbs, charms, according to the extent of the doctor's knowledge, and then hung over the right breast; or, when he traveled, it was folded up and carried as a large roll. Army surgeons, under civilized regulations, examine the mental and physical fitness for military service, but under Indian regulations the surgeon's duty was to prepare the young warrior for duty by a spiritual preparation and also furnish him with a war medicine. The former was accomplished by sweating, bathing and eating bitter herbs and roots; the latter by the physician placing in the young warrior's shot-pouch a 'war physic' or 'war medicine,' which was to protect him against all the accidents and ills of warfare. The prescription was bones of a snake and wild cat; the *modus operandi,* or rationalé of the charm, I need not give. But to our subject more particularly. Indian doctors possessed a considerable knowledge of the medicinal virtues of plants and their applicability to the poisons of reptiles, poisonous arrows, and the diseases incidental to savage life. But many of their efforts consisted only in incantations and juggleries. The doctor would usually dress and paint himself in the most grotesque and frightful form, and then with a great variety of contortions of the body approach his patient. He would breathe on him, blow in his face, squirt medicine in his mouth and nose; rattle beans or pebbles in a dry gourd over him,

at the same time keeping up the most horrid gesticulations and noises to frighten away the disease. After thus making his professional visit, he would retire to await the result of his effort. One peculiarity more: The Indian doctor would sometimes, after compounding his potion, drink it that he might thus cure his patient, a custom which, we think, would be highly repugnant to civilized doctors. I can not perhaps close this outline of the medical history of this section of the State of Indiana better than by quoting a few lines from 'Hiawatha':

"'Then the medicine-men; the Medas,
The magicians, the Wabenos,
And the Tossakuds, the prophets,
Came to visit Hiawatha;
Built a Sacred Lodge beside him,
To appease him, to console him,
Walked in silent, grave procession,
Bearing each a pouch of healing,
Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter,
Filled with magic roots and simples,
Filled with very potent medicines—
Then a magic drink they gave him.'"

CHAPTER V.

Medical Men in the Early Days of Indianapolis.—Early Medical History of Eastern Indiana.

Dr. W. H. Wishard read before the Marion County Medical Society, Dec. 6, 1892, a paper on the above subject, published in *The Indiana Medical Journal,* vol. xi, page 199, from which extracts are made.* His paper comprises the first fifteen years of history, 1821 to 1836.

"Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell, a native of Kentucky, located in Indianapolis in April, 1821. He was the first physician to locate in our capital city. He was a licensed practitioner and had never attended lectures.

"Dr. Isaac Coe was the second physician to locate in Indianapolis, in May, 1821. He was a native of New Jersey. Besides being a conscientious practitioner and indefatigable in his labors, he helped to organize the first church and first Sunday school in the city. His remains repose in Crown Hill Cemetery by the side of his wife.

"Dr. Livingston Dunlap came from the State of New York in July, 1821. He and Dr. Mitchell formed a medical partnership, the first medical firm in the city. Dr. Dunlap ranked high as a physician and surgeon. He was in especial demand as a consultant. He was councilman from

* See also State Transactions, 1893, p. 16.

his ward in 1834. He was physician of the Deaf and Dumb Institution for several years, and was postmaster from 1845 to 1849. He was elected professor of theory and practice in 1849 at the organization of the first medical college in Indianapolis. He practiced in the city for 41 years, and at the date of his death, in 1862, was the senior physician. He was the first permanent president of the State Medical Convention, presiding at the session of 1849.

"Dr. Scudder located in Indianapolis in 1821, and died there in 1829. He was regarded as an excellent physician and a Christian gentleman.

"Dr. Jonathan Cool, a native of New Jersey, located in Indianapolis in August, 1821. He was a graduate of an eastern medical college. He received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Army, and for some time was stationed at the barracks at Newport, Ky. He became so intemperate that few would trust him, and died in 1840.

"Dr. Charles McDougle, a native of Ohio, came to Indianapolis in 1828. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Dunlap, who married McDougle's sister. In 1832 he received an appointment of surgeon in the United States Army, in which capacity he won distinction. When Dr. Wishard met him at Pittsburg Landing in 1862, he was medical director of General Grant's army. He died in Virginia about 1884.

"Dr. John L. Mothershead, a native of Kentucky and a graduate of the Transylvania Medical College, located in Indianapolis in 1830 and

formed a partnership with Dr. Mitchell. Later he was associated with Dr. Sanders, and still later with Dr. Bullard. He died in November, 1854. He was regarded as a successful practitioner.*

"Dr. John H. Sanders (1791-1850) was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky. In the fall of 1819 he rode to Philadelphia on horseback, where he attended his first course in medicine. On his return in 1820, he located in his native county, and soon became the leading surgeon of all that region of the state. In 1823 he graduated at Lexington, Ky. In the winter of 1829-30 he came to Indianapolis, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Dr. Mothershead. In 1839 he moved to Missouri, but returned to Indianapolis in 1841, where he continued to reside until his death, April 4, 1850. His last partner was Dr. P. H. Jameson. He ranked high as a surgeon."†

Early History of Eastern Indiana.

In a paper on this subject, Dr. Joel Pennington, of Milton (Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1873) has the following to say:

"I settled in the village of Milton (my present place of residence) in October, 1825. The town consisted of seven families. We resided during the winter in 10x12 cabins, with

* See State Transactions, 1855, p. 76.

† "His oldest daughter, Zerelda G., married Gov. David Wallace, Dec. 26, 1836, and became the stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and later so well known as Mother Wallace, the apostle of temperance and reform."—Autobiography of Lew Wallace, vol. i, p. 45.—G. W. H. K.

puncheon floors, clapboard roofs, stick and clay chimneys and ample fireplaces. We passed the winter very comfortably; had a full supply of all the substantials of life at low figures compared with present prices.

"About New Year I purchased of an old friend (Quaker) a hindquarter of beef, which cost, in the payment of a doctor bill, 2½ cents per pound. Pork was worth from $1.25 to $1.50 per one hundred pounds; corn, 10 cents per bushel; potatoes, 12½ cents; turnips, the same; sweet potatoes, 25 cents; wheat, 37½ cents, and all other products of the soil in proportional prices.

"Our first canal packets were run in connection with steamboat travel to Cincinnati, where most of our trading was done. This great change made the mode of traveling to points on the Ohio river so different from our former manner of reaching the cities, through mud and rain, that we certainly had good grounds for exultation. I will state for the information of the young men in the profession who have never traveled over bad roads that they can not realize the amount of labor and exposure to which we old doctors were subjected in the early practice in Indiana. We had no means of traveling, except on foot or on horseback. Buggies had not reached so far West, and if they had they would have been useless, on account of the condition of the roads. During twenty-five years or more I practiced on horseback, as also did my compeers; to that exposure and horseback exercise I

am disposed to attribute a large share of the good health I possess at my advanced age.

"When called during the fever and wild delirium, we seated the patient on the side of the bed and held him there, by the aid of assistants if necessary, opened a vein in his arm by making as large an orifice as practicable, and allowed the blood to flow until his pulse became soft and less resisting, or until syncope supervened. We relied more on the effect produced than on the quantity of blood extracted, our object being to produce a decided impression upon the heart's action. Our patient being in a sitting posture and the blood escaping from a free opening, it did not require a great length of time to produce the desired effect. Often within ten to twenty minutes after faintness or sickness occurred the subject of this mode of treatment would become bathed in a copious perspiration, and the violent fever and delirium existing a short time before would have entirely passed away. Now, if the indications seemed to require it, we directed an emetic to be given, usually composed of tartarized antimony and ipecac combined, or wine of antimony. After free emesis and the sickness had subsided, if thought necessary, we gave a brisk cathartic, usually containing more or less calomel. After the *primæ viæ* had been well cleared, it was our practice to give opium in such doses as the case required, in order to allay all irritability of the stomach and bowels. We directed the usual febrifuges to be given if the fever should return, and these were given in such doses as required

to arrest or mitigate it. We used no manner of temporizing treatment, but aimed our agents directly at the extermination of diseases. Opium, ipecac, tartarized antimony, nitrate of potassa, spirits mindereri and spirits of niter, with other means too tedious to mention, were all frequently brought into requisition.

"Under the above manner of treating a case of remittent fever it was no uncommon thing on our second visit to find our patient sitting up feeling 'pretty well, except a little weak,' and within a few days able to return to his ordinary avocations. When we met with more protracted cases we had recourse to the Peruvian bark, gentian, columbo, and most of the ordinary tonics of the present time, excepting quinia, which was not in use. For some time after quinia was introduced the price was such that Hoosiers could not afford to use it. The first I used cost at the rate of $30.00 per ounce. I may state in this connection that tartar emetic was a favorite remedy in all the active or acute forms of disease.

"We seldom lost patients from acute diseases. It would have detracted from the standing of a medical man should it have been known that he lost a patient from inflammation. He might lose a patient from sheer debility and be excusable, but not from acute disease, provided he saw the case in an early stage of the attack.

"Among the oldest physicians of our county was Dr. Ithamar Warner, who first resided at Salsbury, our first county seat. After the business of the county was transferred to Centre-

ville, the Doctor removed to Richmond, where he had a large and remunerative practice to the close of his life. He never married; was singular in many respects, and very irritable, so much so that his patients were pretty certain to carry out his directions without equivocation.

"Dr. J. R. Mendenhall, also of Richmond, was the first graduate in medicine in the county of whom I have any knowledge. He received the degree at the Lexington school, Kentucky. He was a well-qualified physician and an honorable gentleman. He had a good practice, but resigned it in a few years and turned his attention to speculation in real estate, which proved to him a more lucrative business. He believed the responsibility attached to the practice largely overbalanced the remuneration it afforded.

"Dr. Wm. Pugh, at one time a partner in the practice with Dr. Mendenhall, resided in Richmond a few years and removed to Centreville, where he died in 1829. I think he also attended a course of lectures in the Lexington school.

"Following these were Drs. Griffith, Plummer, Vail, and Smith, with quite a number of others, who resided but a short time in the city of Richmond, whose names I never knew, or can not now recollect. Therefore, I must confine my notice to a few of the more prominent practitioners of an early day, previous to the year 1835; otherwise I should promote sleep among my hearers from the length of this paper.

"The first named, Dr. Griffith, came to Indiana from the city of Philadelphia; he was a member of the Society of Friends; soon ingra-

tiated himself into the confidence of the people, and had a fair practice; was called in consultation by the surrounding physicians and considered an able and scientific physician.

"Dr. J. T. Plummer was a student of his and married his daughter. He was also a Friend; graduated, I think, at one of the Philadelphia schools; was prominent as a well-educated and scientific physician, and at one time was considered the best practical chemist in the city, for in most cases of suspected poisoning he was called on to analyze the contents of the stomach and determine the result. He died a few years ago from that scourge of mankind, consumption.

"Dr. J. Vail years ago had an extensive practice in and about Richmond; was highly esteemed as a practitioner; was a member of this society; contracted disease in the army (where he filled the position of regimental surgeon) from which he never fully recovered.

"Dr. Wm. B. Smith read medicine with Dr. Plummer, and had a reputable practice for a number of years. He was a genial, social companion, but in time became intemperate, so much so that it damaged his practice. Yet he had many warm friends to the time of his death.

"There are other medical gentlemen of Richmond yet living and whose names stand high, and whose biographies must be left for abler pens than mine. The early physicians of Centreville were Drs. Sackett, Finch, Pier, Crews, and Dorsey.

"Dr. Sackett was the oldest practitioner of Centreville. Soon after the county seat was es-

tablished there, he was elected recorder of the county, which office he continued to hold for many years; indeed, until his death. He was another victim of intemperance.

"Dr. Finch was a reputable practitioner and a gentleman. He did not reside long in Centreville, and removed to Noblesville, where he died in a short time of phthisis.

"Drs. Pier and Crews did not remain long in the city. I had but little acquaintance with either of them, but believe that they stood fair as physicians.

"I must next speak of my friend, Dr. W. W. Bunnel, of Washington, who studied medicine with Dr. Lathrop, of Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio. Dr. Bunnel was my preceptor during the last six months of school that he ever taught. After qualifying himself for practice, he settled in Washington, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1852. He died of cholera, being sick but a few hours. He was a cautious, rather timid, and conscientious practitioner, a man well read, and one who thought carefully before he acted. In 1826-7-8 he had much to do with that old-fashioned disease known by the name of milk sickness. In order to become acquainted with its symptoms and treatment, I spent some time with the Doctor in visiting his cases, at which time he had as many as five or six in the different stages of the complaint, which gave me an opportunity to learn what I could of the disease as it presented itself at that early period. It was truly a formidable disease and attended with great fatality.

"A Dr. Waldo,* of Jacksonburg, seven miles northeast of Milton, had a larger practice in milk sickness than any other physician in the county, and had greater notoriety for success in its treatment. He was one of the oldest practitioners, and was a noble specimen of a man physically, drank more intoxicating liquors than was profitable, but never to my knowledge got so drunk as to incapacitate him for business. He was immoral in many respects, very profane, yet with all this dark catalogue he had many redeeming traits of character. In an early period of our history he represented Wayne County in the state legislature, when it met at Corydon. He was termed, in common parlance, a bold physician, used the lancet freely, gave from scruple to dram doses of calomel, etc. In fact, he might be called a northern Dr. Cartwright, as regarded doses of medicine, without disparagement to that gentleman. More than twenty years ago he removed to a farm on White river, north of Muncie, where after a few years he died.

"Time will not allow me to dwell longer on the physicians of 'lang syne,' yet I can not omit speaking of my friend, Dr. John Pritchett, of Centreville. He and I (if I mistake not) are the oldest practitioners of medicine now living in the county. I have one and a half or two years the precedence in time. The Doctor is an urbane gentleman in every sense of the term; at present confines himself principally to town

* Dr. Loring A. Waldo. Died in the thirties, and is buried at Windsor, Randolph county.—G. W. H. K.

practice. When the gold fever was at its height in California, Dr. Pritchett left home and business in search of 'filthy lucre,' and in a few years returned, worsted pecuniarily. Early in the late war he was commissioned as regimental surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, which position he filled with honor and credit to the close of the war.

"The early physicians of Connersville, Fayette County, to the best of my recollection, were Drs. Moffet, Gale, and Miller; a little later we had Drs. Brown and Mason, who were partners in the practice of medicine for some years."

Dr. Joel Pennington (1799-1887) was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and, after a medical preparation, located in Milton in 1825. I introduce him as deserving a place in Indiana medical history, if for no other reason than that he was a pioneer physician and contributed the above article. He has told his own story in simple language. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1873. He practiced medicine at Milton for more than half a century, and finally, when accident reduced him to penury, and paralysis rendered him helpless, charitable friends supplied his needs and made him comfortable.—G. W. H. K.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Reminiscences of Madison.

The late Dr. W. T. S. Cornett, of Madison, narrates some interesting reminiscences in the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1874, p. 30, from which the following extracts are copied:

"I came to the State of Indiana in the spring of 1824 for the purpose of practicing medicine and located temporarily in the County of Dearborn. In the spring of 1825 I moved to Versailles, Ripley County, where most of my professional life has been spent. On coming into the state I was informed that the law required me to be licensed to practice by the society of the district in which I lived; otherwise I would be indicted and fined.

EARLY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"Each judicial constituted a medical district, and there was a state medical society made up of delegates elected annually by the district societies. I called on the censors of the society, satisfied them in regard to my qualifications, and received from them a permit to practice till the next meeting of the society, which was held at Lawrenceburg. At the meeting of the society I was admitted to membership and received a diploma according to law. At that meeting, or

the next, I have forgotten which, I was elected a delegate to represent the society at the next meeting of the state society to be held at Indianapolis. I prepared a professional essay and started for Indianapolis on horseback, and accomplished the journey (65 miles) in three days of hard travel through deep mud and over broken causeways. The president of the state society was Dr. Samuel Grant Mitchell, of Indianapolis, an elderly gentleman, somewhat corpulent and short of breath from asthma, perhaps. The society met at Dr. Mitchell's office. There were but few in attendance. Their names were as follows: Drs. Mitchell, Dunlap, Coe and Mothershead, of Indianapolis; Dr. Sexton, of Rushville; Dr. Bell, of Shelbyville, and myself, from Versailles. Dr. Mothershead was then a very young man and a partner to Dr. Mitchell.

"The president read an address on the occasion, and, on getting about half way through it, found that he had lost a sheet and became much embarrassed. I finally moved that the lost sheet be stricken out, which was carried unanimously, and he proceeded with the remainder of the address. Finding that no one but myself had prepared an essay for the occasion, I proved too diffident to produce it and took it home without reading. Afterward I prepared an abridgement of it, which was published in Dr. Drake's journal at Cincinnati. In the print I found numerous typographical errors, which annoyed me not a little. The meeting to which I have referred was the last of the state medical society, as pro-

vided for by law, the politicians and people having adopted the idea of free trade in medical matters, which seems likely to continue for all time to come. So be it. If rational medicine can not take care of itself let it perish. I am now, so far as I know, the only surviving member of the original state medical society.

"For a number of years I was the only physician in Ripley County; had to travel all over it on horseback by day and by night, without regard to weather or remuneration for services. Occasionally I found myself lost in the woods at night, and would have to tie up my horse and make my bed on the ground until morning. The nearest physicians with whom I was acquainted were Drs. Perceval and Ferris, of Lawrenceburg; Dr. Torbet, of Wilmington; Drs. Haynes and James, of Rising Sun; Drs. Watts, Howes and Canby, of Madison; Dr. Peabody, of Vernon; Dr. Hartclay, of Greensburg; Dr. Oliver, of Brookville, and Dr. Gillespie, on his farm twenty miles south of me, all of whom are in their graves save Drs. Watts and James, who have long since retired from business. I can only make honorable mention of these physicians, having no data upon which to found biographical sketches of them which would be reliable. At the period of my advent into professional life (50 years since) medical books were very scarce, particularly so in the West. The physician who could afford one work on each branch of the profession was considered well off. The book stores in Cincinnati, in 1824,

could not furnish a work of each branch of the profession. On going there to purchase my library, I could not find a work on materia medica for sale in the place, and had to appeal to a young physician who had lately arrived from Philadelphia, who was so obliging as to sell me the work of Murray with notes by Chapman.

"In the year 1843 my friend, Dr. Charles Parry, late of Indianapolis, read a paper on the treatment of congestive fever with quinin, before the Academy of Medicine at Philadelphia, which attracted much attention, and he was invited to repeat it to a fuller house, which he did. After this, numerous essays soon made their appearance in favor of the treatment of remittent fever with quinin, and the former practice was soon superseded.

THE EARLY SURGERY OF INDIANA.

"In surgery, as well as in medicine, there has been an advance within my remembrance. I knew a surgeon half a century ago who made it a rule to trephine in every case of fracture of the skull, whether there was depression of the bone or not. He boasted that he had bone buttons enough, bored from the skulls of his patients, to furnish a full set for a double-breasted coat. Fractured skulls were more common then than now, the temperance reformation not having commenced, or even been seriously thought of, save by one man, and that man was Dr. Benja-

min Rush (see his great address on the abuse of ardent spirits, Volume I of his work, A. D. 1818). In 1829 Dr. Daniel Drake made a most powerful and eloquent appeal to the public on this subject in an address delivered before the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, which did much good in the West in stirring up organized action against this most monstrous of all evils on earth.

"Half a century ago, surgeons, and the people generally, practiced blood-letting for almost every injury. Sir Charles Bell was among the first to denounce this practice in concussion of the brain. He said, in such a case, the surgeon would say bleed, and the landlady would say give him a glass of brandy, and that he (Sir Charles) would in this case take sides with the landlady. Half a century ago I have seen lint dipped in whisky used with good results as an application to wounds. The lint should never be allowed to get dry. I have used this dressing more or less throughout the whole of my professional life, and have never seen erysipelas occur in a wound where it was used. Its action is threefold, as it stimulates the injured vessels, tends to ease pain, and, lastly, prevents the decomposition of purulent matter, which is poisonous.

"The greatest advantage of the metallic suture over thread is that thread absorbs pus, which decomposes in it and becomes poisonous, while metal absorbs nothing. The tincture of arnica has acquired a great reputation as an

applicant in contusions. It is the whisky, and not the arnica, which is entitled to whatever credit is due in this case. Whisky is sometimes good as a medicine if properly used. I have never, and never will, so use it as to turn a sick man into a drunkard."

CHAPTER VII.

Early State Medical Society.—Historical Notes of Indianapolis.—The Medical College at Laporte.

In the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1874, p. 26, the late Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, records some interesting history of the "Early State Medical Society," from which the following extracts are taken:

"A judicial was considered a medical district. A district medical society was formed in June, 1817, in Vincennes, and at a meeting of the same in May, 1818, delegates were appointed to meet with similar delegations of other district societies and form a state medical society. F. S. Shald and Phillip Bates were such delegates. The state society was not formed, however, until 1820, when it met in Corydon, then the capital of the state. Afterward, in 1826, it held its meeting in Indianapolis, the seat of government having been removed thither. These facts are obtained from the *Western Censor* and other papers of the period, extracts from which we give:

"The Medical Society of the State of Indiana met at Corydon on the 10th. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

"*President*—Asahel Clapp, New Albany. *Vice-President*—S. Everts Union County. *Secretary*

—L. Dunlap, Indianapolis. *Treasurer*—D. B. Mitchell, Corydon. *Censors*—David Oliver, Brookville; G. L. Murdoch, Brookville; C. Fullerton, Princeton.

"JANUARY 4th, 1823.—At the fourth annual meeting of the Medical Society, which took place at Corydon on the 11th ult., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

"*President*—Dr. D. G. Mitchell. *Vice-President*—Dr. S. Everts. *Secretary*—Dr. J. Fowler. *Treasurer*—Dr. Snyder. *Censors*—Drs. J. E. Bush, Snyder, and A. Clapp.

FIFTH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"*First Meeting at Indianapolis.*—Pursuant to a resolution of the State Medical Society a number of the practicing physicians of the Fifth Judicial District met at Indianapolis on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1826, and proceeded to business. Dr. Isaac Coe was chosen chairman, and K. A. Scudder, secretary. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

"*President*—Dr. Isaac Coe. *Secretary*—Dr. Livingston Dunlap. *Treasurer*—Dr. K. A. Scudder. *Censors*—Drs. Laughlin, Sexton, and Morris. *Delegates*—Drs. S. G. Mitchell, Isaac Coe, and Sexton.

"*Resolved,* That each annual meeting of this society be on the first Monday in May, and the semiannual meeting on the day preceding the meeting of the State Medical Society.

"The society then adjourned.

"ISAAC COE, *President.*

"K. A. SCUDDER, *Secretary.*"

FROM HISTORICAL NOTES ON INDIANA, PUBLISHED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE GAZETTE, INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 6, 1822, BY DR. S. G. MITCHELL.

"MARCH 6, 1822.—The predisposing influences that caused the citizens of Indianapolis to become a prey to intermittent and remittent fevers were numerous: the thickness of the forest, with an unusual wet or damp season; a numerous concourse of strangers crowded together; great fatigue of moving and anxiety of mind; uncomfortable accommodations; liberal use of fresh meat, more especially fish, which was used in great abundance. The disease may have existed in a certain constitution of the atmosphere, which caused the marsh miasma or deleterious effluvia to be worse on the margin of the water-course, which was a fact, and in the east it prevailed more generally than in the west. Those who escaped lived off from the river. Out of 1,000 souls in town on the donation, and the farms surrounding the town, at least 900 sickened during the prevailing epidemic. Twenty-five deaths occurred before the last of October. About that period the place was restored to health. Its fatality was principally amongst children, but the town will long lament over the loss of some of its most favorite citizens. The symptoms that marked our epidemic were such as medical writers recognize in the introduction of common violent intermittent and remittent fevers; debility, languor, yawning and stretching, with a listlessness and inaction to motion; coldness then commences in the extremities and

soon covers the body with sensations, to the patient, of cold water being poured over them. In some cases the coldness only produced chills; in other cases it produced universal convulsive shaking. It has, then, improperly been called ague. Very few cases occurred that we might call a well-defined case of ague and fever. The symptoms that succeeded the cold stage were a dry, burning, hot skin, with a red, tense and swollen appearance; pains violent and shifting to different parts of the system; the pulse quick, but not universally strong; the bowels constipated, and great thirst. After some hours of pain and suffering, a perspiration became universal, the pulse diminished in frequency and became full and free, and all the functions of the system were restored to their natural order. The species of fever differed in different patients, and in the same patient, in different attacks, sometimes a quotidian, sometimes a tertian, and at other times assumed a quartan type. It was a disease that readily yielded to appropriate remedies, and as readily again recurred. During the hot stage, the physician's object was to promote perspiration, and to accomplish that object he selected such internal and external remedies as he thought advisable. Afterward the stomach and bowels were well prepared for the reception of Peruvian bark—it was genuine, and given in spirits, in large quantities—a valuable medicine, and rarely disappointed the physician's expectation. The disposition the fever had to recur again and again, and the universal

attack of the disease, and the few deaths in proportion to the sick, was a remarkable circumstance."

The Medical College at Laporte.

Dr. Tompkins Higday, formerly of Laporte, records in the Transactions of 1874, p. 24, some historical facts concerning the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, Ind., from 1842 to 1850, from which the following quotations are made:

"Daniel Meeker, the originator of the college, was born in Schoharie County, New York, Dec. 17, 1806; attended his first course of lectures at Fairfield, N. Y.; graduated at the close of his second year, at Willoughby, Ohio, and located in Laporte in May, 1835. He first organized a spring course of lectures, which was given during March and April, 1842. A charter for the Laporte University was then secured, and the first regular course of medical lectures began the following autumn, thus:

"Spring Course, Eight Weeks.—Daniel Meeker, M.D., anatomy and surgery. Jacob P. Andrew, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Nine matriculates.

"1842-3. The regular courses were sixteen weeks. Daniel Meeker, M.D., anatomy and surgery. Franklin Hunt, M.D., materia medica and botany. Jacob P. Andrew, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Gustavus A. Rose, M.D., theory and practice. John B. Niles, A.M., chemistry. Thirty matriculates; one graduate.

1843-4. The same, except Jacob P. Andrews, M.D., in place of G. A. Rose, M.D., theory and

practice. Forty-three matriculates; four graduates.

"1844-45. Daniel Meeker, M.D., surgery. George W. Richards, M.D., St. Charles, Ill., anatomy. Moses L. Knapp, M.D., of Chicago, materia medica. Nichols Hard, M.D., of Aurora, Ill., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Daniel E. Brown, M.D., Schoolcraft, Mich., theory and practice. John B. Niles, A.M., chemistry. John L. Torrey, M.D., of Elgin, Ill., demonstrator. Sixty-three matriculates; ten graduates.

"1845-6. Daniel Meeker, M.D., anatomy and physiology. Azariah B. Shipman, M.D., of Cortland, N. Y., surgery. Moses L. Knapp, M.D., materia medica. Nicholas Hard, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. George W. Richards, M.D., theory and practice. John B. Niles, A.M., chemistry. John L. Torrey, M.D., demonstrator. Eighty matriculates; 17 graduates.

"1846-7. The same corps of professors. Ninety matriculates; 20 graduates.

"1847-8. Daniel Meeker, M.D., anatomy and physiology. A. B. Shipman, M.D., surgery. Elizur Deming, M.D., of Lafayette, Ind., materia medica. (The lectures were given by the faculty.) Theory and Practice. Nicholas Hard, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Tompkins Higday, M.D., adjunct professor of anatomy. John B. Niles, A.M,. chemistry. One hundred and one matriculates; 21 graduates.

"1848-9. Daniel Meeker, M.D., anatomy. A. B. Shipman, M.D., surgery. Elizur Deming, M.D., theory and practice. J. Adams Allen, A.M., M.D., Kalamazoo, Mich., materia medica, therapeutics and medical jurisprudence. Nicholas Hard, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children. T. Higday, M.D., physiology and general pathology. John B. Niles, A.M., chemistry. George W. Lee, M.D., demonstrator. Ninety-three matriculates; 30 graduates.

"1849-50. Same corps of professors as former years. George W. Lee, M.D., demonstrator. Sixty-five matriculates; 24 graduates.

"Spring Course at Lafayette, Eight Weeks.—Elizur Deming, M.D., theory and practice. T. Higday, M.D., anatomy and physiology. Daniel Meeker, M.D., surgery. J. Adams Allen, A.M., M.D., materia medica, etc. R. T. Brown, chemistry. Jos. M. Havens, M.D., demonstrator. Nine matriculates; 4 graduates.

"Many of the graduates of the school have become prominent practitioners, a few of whom are Dr. Evans, Evansville, Wis.; Dr. Lee, Shullsburg, Wis.; Dr. Brown, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Green, Marengo, Ill.; Dr. C. Hard, Aurora, Ill.; Dr. Young, Chicago; and in Indiana, Dr. Humphrey, South Bend; Dr. Butterworth, Mishawaka; Dr. Lomax, Marion; Dr. Austin, Hecla; Dr. Pettijohn, Deming; Dr. Baker, Stockwell; Dr. Webb, Franklin; Dr. Wishard, Greenwood; and Dr. Evarts, of the Insane Asylum, Indianapolis. Three of the graduates only, so far as I know, have been elected to professorships, viz.: Wells R. Marsh, to the chair of

chemistry, Keokuk College, Iowa; S. S. Todd, to the chair of theory and practice, Kansas City Medical College, Missouri; and T. Higday, to the chairs of physiology and general pathology, and of anatomy, in the Indiana Medical College, LaPorte, Ind.

"In 1848 the charter was amended, changing the name from "The Medical Department of the Laporte University" to "The Indiana Medical College." The spring course was given at Lafayette, at the instance of Dr. Deming, whose object was to arouse sufficient interest there to enable him to erect a suitable building, and then have the college transferred from Laporte to Lafayette. Failing in this, he gave two courses in the Medical College at Indianapolis. At his death, I have been informed, he left a work on theory and practice in an advanced state of preparation for publication.

"Dr. Meeker gave one course on anatomy at Indianapolis and five at Keokuk, Iowa, after the discontinuance of the Laporte school. Dr. Meeker is a thorough anatomist, a bold, successful operator in surgery; a man of iron will, great physical endurance, and withal a firm believer in the resurrection of the dead; just the man to start successfully a medical college in a small town.

" 'Old Death,' as the students familiarly called him, never failed to keep the dissecting-room abundantly supplied with fresh subjects."

CHAPTER VIII.

Early Medical History of Terre Haute.—Proceedings of the First Medical District Society (Vincennes).

The late Dr. Ezra Read, of Terre Haute, in the Transactions for 1874, p. 45, has given some valuable historical facts of the early history of that city, from which we make the following extracts:

"I settled in Terre Haute in the year 1843, as a practicing physician and surgeon, having been invited here by Dr. Ebenezer Daniels and tendered an equal partnership in his business. I had, at that time, some professional experience, having graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College (Drake's College) in 1836 and served four years in the military service of Texas — three years as staff surgeon of Gen. Felix Huston and one year as fleet surgeon upon the ship of war *Zavalla.*

"The prominent physicians of Terre Haute, in the year I settled here, 1843, were Drs. Ebenezer Daniels, Septer Patrick, Edward V. Ball and Azel Holmes.

"Drs. Irish and Brooks were here, young men, and some others not now remembered, but within a few months they sought locations elsewhere. Just prior to that time Dr. John W. Hitchcock had left, having very creditably sustained himself in his profession for several years. He was the

pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott of New York, was a good surgeon, had professional merit and was recommended to this community by his preceptor; was a brother-in-law of Dr. G. W. Mears of Indianapolis.

"Dr. Daniels was a man of learning; a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; ambitious, industrious and jealous of his rights. He had studied the profession with great care; practiced it with care, and brought to his aid judgment, skill and learning. He was a good surgeon and partial to that branch of the profession. I have rarely seen any one who could more readily bring to light latent difficulties at the bedside, or more skillfully suggest proper remedies. It is no disparagement to the most learned physicians of Indiana, at that time, to say that Dr. Daniels was in all respects their equal. He died of pneumonia in 1847, aged about 56 years.

"Dr. Patrick was a kind-hearted, blunt, honest physician, originally from the State of New York; had practiced medicine on the Wabash and in this place until his head was whitened, enjoying the confidence and respect of his medical brethren and the entire community; always poor, always industrious and faithful to the sick, and always a good physician. He attended one course of lectures in New York; was a careful observer and, from long practice, was skilled in the diseases of this locality. In the California gold excitement he went there, like many others, only to find the same obstacles he had left behind. He died in that state in the year 1858, aged 78 years.

"Dr. Ball, a native of New Jersey, was an excellent and highly esteemed citizen and a very careful and industrious physician, but lacked confidence in his own judgment and in the certainty of medicine, and was consequently vacillating in his opinions and practice. He commanded the confidence of his patients, and for more than forty years enjoyed a very large practice. He died in the year 1873, aged 73 years.

"Dr. Azel Holmes was born in Herkimer county, New York, in the year 1804; studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Massey, and graduated in medicine in one of the New England schools. He enjoyed an extensive practice in this city for several years; had cultivated and careful ability; was exact and precise, and a most excellent physician. He went to California in the year 1850 with his brother-in-law, Joseph O. Jones, Esq., of this city, and died in Sacramento City the same year.

"The picture will not be very flattering, to those of pecuniary tastes and desires about entering the profession, when told that many years of toil and drudgery had not given to any of these physicians estates exceeding in value $5,000, Dr. Ball excepted.

"It is due to my dead confréres to say that they were temperate, charitable and exemplary, and in all of their professional obligations scrupulously exact. As physicians and citizens their lives were without blemish and without stain.

"Dr. Henry D. Lee, a native of Virginia, settled, in early times, on a farm ten miles from Terre Haute and near Lockport, this county.

He was a good physician, without pretension, and at all times commanded the esteem of medical men and the universal respect of his neighbors. He was a Christian gentleman, and through life was occasionally in the habit of preaching in his own neighborhood and abroad. He died in 1871, aged 66 years, on his birthday.

"Dr. Hamilton, of Prairieton, in this county, was a graduate of one of the Philadelphia schools of medicine, and was eminently fitted, by education and habit, for a professional position, but died young—in the year 1851.

"I have named all of the prominent medical men in this county thirty years ago, not one of whom now lives. Of all these, I am alone left.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

"When I came here I found a medical society in existence which, at one time, had created a good deal of professional interest, but was then languishing and not well attended. Subsequently the society was reorganized and called the Vigo County Medical Society. The society has never excited among its members the interest it should, and generally has been in a sickly condition.

"In the year 1817, the next year after the settlement of Terre Haute and five years before that of Indianapolis, a medical society was formed at Vincennes, embracing in territory this and the county of Parke, north of us, or a distance north of Vincennes of ninety miles. Its very first members were men of distinguished character, and of earnest professional zeal, as may be known from extracts from their original proceedings, the pa-

pers now on my table and kindly furnished by Mrs. Shuler, the widow of one of its most distinguished members.

"Dr. John W. Davis, of Carlisle, Sullivan county, afterward a member of Congress, speaker of the House of Representatives, minister to China, and governor of Oregon, was one of its early members. But Dr. Lawrence S. Shuler, twice elected president of the society, sent as delegate to the first state medical society, and a candidate for Congress when this congressional district embraced a greater area of territory than one-third of Indiana, deserves more than a passing notice, for his surgical skill has been transmitted from sire to son to the present time. He was a native of the State of New York, born in 1790, and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. One of his tickets admitting him to lectures is before me, of date 1815; also his diploma, placed at my disposal by his excellent wife. The doctor was an earnest, scientific and skillful surgeon. I enclose his own notes of a false joint successfully treated. He operated at one time upon a little girl, aged 11 years, for congenital blindness, with perfect success. The child stayed at his house several months, and when vision was restored, Mrs. Shuler states, she was almost bewildered with joy at the wonders before her. Colors were with difficulty learned, and her friends only known, for a long time by the sound of their voices. When her father came for her he was a stranger to her eyes but a father when he spoke. He also removed a very large abdominal tumor from a lady

in the seventh month of gestation. She recovered, gave birth to a healthy child, and is still living near Vincennes.

"I have repeatedly heard medical men, contemporaneous with the doctor, speak of this operation as meritorious and capital, but have not heard its character described, except that it was within the abdominal cavity and was considered hazardous and difficult. For several years he commanded the surgery of a very large scope of the country, and I have no doubt was eminently and justly entitled to it. He was father of the warden of the State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, and brother-in-law of our worthy citizen, N. F. Cunningham, former state treasurer. Dr. Shuler practiced medicine in this city four or five years prior to his death, which took place in Vincennes in 1827 while on a visit there for a change and health, aged 37 years. He contracted a cold from exposure in visiting Indianapolis the previous winter, which settled on his lungs and terminated in consumption. Dr. Shuler transferred the Vincennes First District Society to this place when he came here, in 1822 or 1823, and kept it in a flourishing condition during his life.

"Dr. Charles B. Modesett was one of the earliest, if not the first, physician who settled on Fort Harrison Prairie, the prairie on which Terre Haute is located. At that early day the Indians greatly exceeded the whites in numbers and, for safety, most persons settled at or near Fort Harrison, then a military post, three miles north of Terre Haute, the Indians having re-

cently been hostile and in the interest or service of the British Government. Dr. Modesett was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in the year 1784, and graduated at Prince William College in his twenty-fourth year, about the year 1808; moved to Ohio, near Cincinnati, in 1814, and to Fort Harrison in 1816. He attended the first sale of lots in Terre Haute in that year, and shortly afterward built one of the first log houses in the new town and commenced the practice of medicine. He died in January, 1848, aged 64 years. Dr. Modesett was, in manners, a courtly, dignified Virginia gentleman, and in all his intercourse with the pioneer settlers never lost sight of his self-respect and polite manners. He was a diligent and faithful physician, enjoyed an extensive practice, and deservedly ranked with the most eminent of the profession in western Indiana.

"Dr. William Clark, a military surgeon at Fort Harrison, practiced medicine among the early settlers for a few years, and moved somewhere near Eugene, on the Wabash, about the year 1824.

"Dr. Aspinwall, from the State of New York, settled here in 1817 and died in 1824.

"Dr. Hotchkiss, from Connecticut, came here in the year 1822 and died in 1830; and Dr. Turnce, from the same state, came in 1822 and died in 1832.

"All of these physicians are highly spoken of by the early settlers as skilled in the profession, industrious and of good habits. Most of these young men had been well educated in the eastern

states; were enterprising and hopeful, and came to a new country to toil for a few years and die.

"All of the above-named physicians belonged to the First District Medical Society at Vincennes or Terre Haute.

"I have thus completed, as well as I could with the material at my disposal, this imperfect sketch of the pioneer physicians of this part of the Wabash. It is the only attempt known to me of preserving even their names as a class.

COPY FROM ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEDICAL DISTRICT SOCIETY, INDIANA

"Vincennes, June 2, 1817.—In conformity to an act of the Legislature, passed the 24th day of December, 1816, entitled an "Act to Regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery," the following censors appointed by said act met at the house of Peter Jones, in the town of Vincennes, on the first Monday in June, 1817, viz.: Elias McNamee, Jacob Key Kendall, David M. Hale and Thomas Polke, secretary. Board adjourned until 6 o'clock p. m. the same day.

"Board met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to an examination of Wm. C. Whittlesey, Philip Barton, William Clark, Lawrence S. Shuler and John L. McCullough for the practice of physic and surgery. Ordered that the same be licensed. Board adjourned until June 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the house of C. Graeter, Vincennes.

"At this meeting, June 3, 1817, on motion, it was

"*Resolved,* That the medical censors and licensed physicians of the First Medical District proceed, according to law, to organize the board for said district.

"On balloting for officers for the board Elias McNamee was duly elected president; L. S. Shuler, secretary; David M. Hale, treasurer, and Key Kendall, Shuler, Barton, Polke and McCullough, censors.

"At a meeting of this medical organization at Vincennes, May, 1818, on motion, it was

"*Resolved,* That discretionary power be given to the president to appoint three persons on behalf of this board, to meet delegates appointed by the other district societies, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon for the formation of a State Medical Society.

"This is probably the first organization in the State of Indiana for the purpose of forming a state medical society. At this meeting 'a letter from Dr. Lyman Spalding, of New York, was read and laid before the board.' At a subsequent meeting of the society in November, 1818, Dr. Hale presented a letter from Dr. Lyman Spaulding, of New York, together with a circular letter from the corresponding committee, of New York, relative to a National Pharmacopeia, which was, on motion, approved.

"To beginnings like these we are indebted for our present U. S. Dispensatory. We can scarcely appreciate our obligations to these noble and thoughtful pioneers of medicine, laboring among poor backwoodsmen in a sparsely settled country on the verge of civilization.

"The proceedings of the First District Medical Society show an earnest and honest determination to protect the purity of the profession and the lives of the community by rejecting candidates unfitted or unprepared to practice medicine, and by pursuing legal means to suppress quackery. At the semi-annual meeting at Vincennes, May, 1819, two candidates were presented for examination and membership rejected. At this meeting, on motion, it was

"Resolved, That two delegates be chosen to meet in convention with delegates from the other district societies for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society, and to hold such correspondence with the members of the district board as they may think proper in order to form the said society. On counting the ballots it appeared that L. S. Shuler and Philip Barton were elected delegates.

"On motion,

"Resolved, That Elias McNamee, L. S. Shuler, Hiram Decker, Philip Barton and William Whittlesey be a committee to choose a delegate to meet in convention for the purpose of forming a District Pharmăcopeia, and for a general corresponding committee.

"On motion,

"Resolved, That the corresponding committee be instructed to accept (if in their opinion it should be expedient) the proposals of Dr. J. Smith, United States agent for vaccination, for establishing a National Vaccine Institution.

"On motion of Dr. Shuler, it was

"Resolved, That the constitution be amended by the addition of the following article, 'No person shall be admitted to an examination before

the medical censors without producing satisfactory evidence of having studied physic and surgery for the full term of three years.'

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to pursue such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect the law regulating the practice of physic and present to the Grand Jury, or to the prosecuting attorney of each county in the district, all unlicensed practitioners of medicine.

"But few medical societies anywhere can show a reference to so many important matters as were acted upon at this meeting. This society was the 'Mecca' at whose shrine, in spring-time and in autumn, the professional pioneers of our state came from the hamlet, from the prairie, and from the shadowy and lonely forest, to offer their devotions to medicine and kindred sciences. The paths leading hither were untrodden. They were long and weary, but at the end their noble purposes were strengthened and their faith and knowledge renewed. I personally knew Dr. Joseph Hopkins, of Illinois, long an eminent and useful practitioner of medicine in that state, who was a member of this society and regularly attended its meetings, although to do so he had to ride 100 miles on horseback."

FALSE JOINT—BY DR. L. S. SHULER.*

"Jonathan Rathbone, aged 28 years, had his humerus fractured, near the middle, in February, 1822. Nine months afterward no union had

* Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society. 1874, p. 57. Besides the historical interest of this case, it possesses a surgical significance of value. Dr. Read has mentioned several other interesting surgical operations performed by Dr. Shuler.—G. W. H. K.

taken place. His surgeon advised sawing off the ends of the fractured portions. I was called upon to perform the operation. The fracture was oblique, a sharp point of the lower portion projecting upward, near the biceps muscle, and apparently in contact with the integuments. The space between the broken ends was at least half an inch, filled with a fleshy or elastic substance. No exertions could extricate the oblique point from its position in the muscles or bring the bones in complete apposition. I advised the plan of Dr. Physick, and while passing the seton needle, to practice the suggestions of Charles Bell, to cut and break the callus of the broken bones. A strong needle, nine inches long, its point for three inches shaped like a common lancet but not sharp, with an eye sufficiently large to admit a couple of skeins of silk (the space between the flattened part of the needle's eye was round), was used to perform the operation. An incision was made through the integuments with a scalpel immediately over the projecting point of bone; the needle was introduced, and was freely and forcibly pushed in different directions so as to completely disorganize the structure between and on the ends of the bones. The seton shortly produced a very free discharge, but the patient, receiving no benefit, withdrew it at the end of five months. Both the patient and the attending surgeon had reluctantly consented to the operation, consequently but little attention was paid to the arm. It had, during the larger part of the time that the seton remained, been suffered to swing, not being retained in its place as in case of recent fracture. Two months after removing the seton, the patient observed that the motion at the false joint was not as free and ex-

tensive as formerly, which induced him to retain the arm in its natural position by splints and bandages, and, in some seven or eight weeks after, a complete union was formed.

"This case, while it proves the value of the practice, which originated with our celebrated countryman, Dr. Physick, likewise furnishes us with reason to believe that the suggestions of Mr. Bell, to cut and penetrate the ends of the bones, may assist in performing a cure in cases where the seton alone would fail, and that in all cases it would hasten the process. Another fact of no less importance is that the continuance of the seton may succeed at a much greater length of time than has been usually practiced."

CHAPTER IX.

The Central Medical College.—Bobbs Free Dispensary.—Indianapolis City Hospital.—Medical Societies.

Dr. Thad M. Stevens, who was formerly secretary of the State Board of Health, has contributed to the Transactions of the State Society, 1874, p. 17, historical matter of sufficient interest to be used in this paper. He says:

"In the fall of 1849 Central Medical College, located at Indianapolis, Ind., held its opening exercises. This school was a branch of the Asbury University, of Greencastle, Ind., the trustees of which acted in the same capacity to the college. The professors who were elected to the various chairs were: John S. Bobbs, Indianapolis, anatomy; Dr. Baker, Cincinnati, surgery; L. Dunlap, M.D., Indianapolis, theory and practice; Charles G. Downey, Greencastle, chemistry; James Harrison, Indianapolis, materia medica and therapeutics.

"In the summer of 1850 the Medical School of Laporte, Ind., having suspended, two who were engaged in teaching there were elected to chairs in the Indiana Central — Dr. Deming to the newly-formed chair of institutes of medicine and general pathology, and Dr. Meeker to fill the chair of anatomy, Professor Baker having resigned the chair of surgery, and Professor Bobbs having been elected thereto.

"The last sessions of this school were held in 1851-2, at which time, in the wisdom of the trustees of the parent institution, an attempt was made to reorganize according to some pet scheme, but the school was exploded and went to pieces. From that time until the fall of 1869 a hiatus existed, wherein were no medical schools, or, indeed, any institutions, even in a remote degree, connected with medicine.

"In the spring of 1869 the Academy of Medicine, through the influence and suggestions of a few, took steps to organize an independent medical school. A committee was appointed, who formed chairs and selected members to fill the same. The academy adopted the report of this committee.

"The following were the gentlemen selected to fill the various chairs: J. S. Bobbs, M.D., principles of surgery; J. A. Comingor, M.D., orthopedic surgery and surgical pathology; R. N. Todd, practice of medicine; T. B. Harvey, M.D., diseases of women and children; W. B. Fletcher, M.D., physiology; R. T. Brown, chemistry; Dougan Clark, M.D., materia medica; G. W. Mears, M.D., obstetrics; L. D. Waterman, M.D., anatomy.

"During this term the college met with a great loss in the death of Prof. J. S. Bobbs, M.D., who, without disparagement of any of his associates, it can be said, was the real originator and maintainer of the institution.

"The faculty was reorganized during the summer of 1870, J. A. Comingor taking the chair of surgery, a consolidation of his former chair

and that left vacant by the death of Dr. Bobbs, while a new chair of medical jurisprudence, toxicology and analytic chemistry was formed, with Thad. M. Stevens, M.D., as occupant.

"In 1871, by mutual agreement, the school became a branch of the State University, of Bloomington, having, however, the control of its internal affairs vested in its own faculty.

BOBBS' FREE DISPENSARY

"Up to 1870 there was nothing in the shape, or having a purpose similar to, a medical dispensary in Indianapolis, with exception of one or two private establishments that took the name for the purpose of deception, and thereby making money, from the circulars of imposters, which were issued lauding their nostrums. A gift to the poor of the city, from Dr. J. S. Bobbs, who died in the spring of 1870, was made the nucleus for the establishment of Bobbs' Free Dispensary, its board of directors to be the faculty of the medical college, having a superintendent, resident physician and druggist.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL.

"As to hospitals, the city for a long time possessed nothing of the kind. Indeed, no attempts were made to establish one until 1858. At this time an attempt, successful in a small degree, was made by the late L. Dunlap, M.D., then a member of the City Council, to have the city build a City Hospital. A beginning was made, a small building finished, and then all dropped, stillborn. The wind soon whistled through the

broken panes of glass, and the frost and rain in turn covered the floors. No sick ever knocked at the weather-beaten door for admittance, and, therefore, no provision was made for their reception. This continued until the war commenced. New life surged into the old walks; energy appeared where apathy reigned. The building was enclosed, equipped and filled with sick and wounded, and became one of the many hospital centers of the city. After the war had ceased and the military authorities were done with it, decay and silence again claimed it as their own; the roving swine and cattle passed to and fro through is dismantled gates, and it became an eyesore to the city. It was not until the demand of the physicians of the city arose to a clamor that the City Council promised to aid in furnishing and equipping it in the interest of the city's poor. This step was finally taken by them in 1867, since which time its wards have been filled by those deserving such attention.

"Bobbs' Medical Library was the result of a gift of $5,000, bequeathed by the late Prof. J. S. Bobbs, M.D., to the Indiana Medical College, whose trustees relinguished their right to the same, and by mutual agreement with Mrs. J. S. Bobbs, the executrix of the doctor's estate, it was given to a board of directors who were to establish a library bearing the above title. Said board was composed as follows: G. W. Mears, M.D., T. B. Harvey, M.D., J. A. Comingor, M.D., Wm. B. Fletcher, M.D., Thad. M. Stevens, M.D., R. N. Todd, M.D., Simon Yandes, Esq.

"This board held its first meeting for the purpose of organization March, 1873, when the following officers were elected: G. W. Mears, M.D., president; T. B. Harvey, M.D., vice-president; J. A. Comingor, secretary; Thad. M. Stevens, M.D. librarian and treasurer.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

"In 1845 or 1846 the physicians of Indianapolis organized what was called the Marion County Medical Society, the first local medical organization had in this city. We do not know all the membership. Drs. Sanders, Mears, Bobbs, Jameson, Dunlap, Gall, Bullard, Parry, Gaston and Andrew Hunt were among the first; afterward Woodburn, Thompson, Funkhouser and others were added. Various physicians throughout the county of Marion also belonged. This society had for its officers Dr. Sanders, president; Dr. Bobbs and Dr. Hunt, secretary and assistant, Dr. Mears was the second president."*

* Dr. Stevens commits several errors in the above paragraph. The Society was not organized "in 1845 of 1846," but in 1848. It was not called the "Marion County Medical Society," but was named "The Indianapolis Medical Society." Since the above appeared in the Journal, my friend, Dr. Allen Pierson, of Spencer, has sent me a copy of the By-laws and Constitution of the Society. The title page reads as follows: "Constitution and By-laws of the Indianapolis Medical Society, adopted Feb. 26, 1848." The officers for that year were: President, John H. Sanders; Vice-Pres., Livingston Dunlap; Sec'y., John S. Bobbs; Cor. Sec'y., Talbott Bullard; Treas., John L. Mothershead; Censors, George W. Mears. Charles Parry and Livingston Dunlap. Members: David Funkhouser, John Nutt, H. V. V. Johnson, John Pleasants, James S. Harrison, John Evans, A. D. Gall, William R. Smith, R. G. Graydon, John M. Gaston, A. G. Ruddell, Isaac Meranda and William Clinton Thompson. This is the society that issued the call for a State Medical Convention in 1849.—G. W. H. K.

NOTE.—In the Transactions for 1874, Dr. Alfred Patton, of Vincennes, states that the first medical society organized in Vincennes was under a charter granted by the State Legislature in the year 1835, page 10. Dr. Ezra Read, of Terre Haute, says this society was organized in 1817, page 59. Dr. Patton later acknowledged that he was mistaken and admitted that Dr. Read was correct. See Transactions for 1875, page 82.—G. W. H. K.

CHAPTER X.

Early Medical History of Rush County.—Dr. H. G. Sexton.—Dr. J. M. Howland. Dr. William B. Frame.—Fifth Medical District Society.—Dr. W. H. Martin.

In the Transactions for 1874, beginning at page 63, Drs. W. A. Pugh, Marshall Sexton and John Moffett have furnished biographies of several of the early physicians of Rush County and adjoining localities. They are of sufficient historical interest for a reproduction at this place. Dr. Pugh writes:

"The first pioneer physician in southeastern Indiana of whom we have any direct knowledge is Dr. Wm. B. Laughlin, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He finished his classical education and graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., after his third son was large enough to accompany him to the college on horseback. After his collegiate course he entered upon the study of medicine, on completion of which he removed to Kentucky and entered the active duties of his profession. In 1815, three years after his location in Kentucky, he again emigrated to the Northwest Territory, settling in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana. During his sojourn at this place, besides attending to the medical wants of the then sparsely settled wilderness, he entered the em-

ploy of the government as surveyor for four or five years. He assisted in the survey of nine congressional townships around Indianapolis, eight around Noblesville, eight around Muncie, and eight around Anderson. While a citizen of Brookville he was elected circuit judge, and served in that capacity for a number of years. After the formation of Franklin County, he was elected to the state legislature and was on the committee which laid off the counties of the 'new purchase,' the body at that time holding its sessions in Corydon, Ind. He started the first classical school in eastern Indiana, at Brookville, on his own responsibility, and had the honor of turning out of its walls three governors of the state, viz.: Noble, Wallace, and Ray. Many of the prominent lawyers of that day also were his pupils—O. H. Smith, James Rariden, etc. In the year 1820 he came into Rush County and laid off and located the town of Rushville, naming the county and town after old Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship. He and Dr. Sexton formed a partnership in medicine about the year 1822 for a term of years. I think he was without doubt the first physician worthy of the name who pitched his tent in this part of Indiana. He erected at his own expense a seminary in the young town and taught in it a select school, giving instruction in the ancient languages and higher mathematics.

"Dr. Laughlin was a man of versatile talent, and was endowed by Nature with indomitable energy and perseverance. He was a man of true

metal. In addition to his scholastic attainments, he was faithful to obey the injunction, 'Be ye fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth.' He was the honored father of eighteen children by one wife. He was a man of piety, and was one of six to establish the Presbyterian Church at Rushville, Ind., in 1825. It may be said of Dr. Laughlin that it was to his standing and influence that the science of medicine was put upon a broad and a high basis in the new state in which he settled and with whose early history he was so closely identified. Died in 1836, aged 66 years."

H. G. SEXTON.

"Prominent among the physicians of that early day was my old friend and preceptor, Dr. H. G. Sexton. He was present at the birth of the writer of these sketches, and through childhood, youth and manhood was his adviser and instructor; for many years a member of his Sunday school class; afterward a correspondent through college life and an instructor in my profession, it was my privilege, as it was my pleasure, to know much of his character.

"Dr. Sexton was the pupil of the late Dr. Cruikshank, of Harrison, Ohio; was a New Englander by birth, and came west when he was quite a young man, in the capacity of a teacher, to hew out his own fortunes. About the year 1820 he went to the little village of Springboro, in Warren County, Ohio, to commence the practice of medicine, his stock in trade being an old and sparsely filled pair of pill bags, an Indian

pony, and 50 cents in money. On arriving at the place, he put up at an inn kept by Job Pugh. He honestly told the landlord who he was, what was his business, and the financial situation; he had to eat and he had to sleep, and if he could stay with him on these statements he would like to do so. The old Quaker, with his kindly wife, Sarah, admitted him to their household. That same old Quaker had a comely and benign-looking sister, Hannah, and it was not long before she had won the heart and affections of the young doctor, and not many months before they were united in wedlock. This was the most important, as it was the happiest, event in his life, for in her he secured one of the most amiable, even-tempered and lovable women that ever a man led to Hymen's altar, and much of the Doctor's success, in after life, must be attributed to the self-sacrificing, self-denying and patient qualities of his wife.

"About the year 1822 Dr. Sexton, with two of the brothers Pugh and their families, removed to Rushville, Ind. The town was just laid out. The county was one vast slush of mud and swamps. The land was densely covered with heavy timber, with an undergrowth of spice-wood, hickory and hazel bushes. There were no roads but those which had been rudely cut out of the underbrush, and no guide-boards but the blazes upon the trees. Here he pitched his tent, and there he labored and worked until the day of his death, in June, 1865. No man was more devoted to his profession, in all its interests, than Dr. Sexton; to it all other things

must bend and all other circumstances must yield. He was possessed of a vast fund of experience, having been in active practice for more than forty years, and it being his delight to talk about his professional experience, made him one of the most companionable of men to his professional confrères. In the department of obstetrics he was particularly rich in experience of facts and practical results. It was his fortune to enjoy a larger experience in this field of his profession than any man of his day in southeastern Indiana, and as a consequence he excelled in the midwifery art.

"During the early years of his life his practice extended out from his home in a radius of twenty miles, which, of course, made his business laborious, requiring great industry, endurance and perseverance to undergo the work. These industrious habits formed in his youth followed him through life. Unlike many professional men who have gained reputation and wealth, he grew more studious and up to within a few weeks of his death he might have been seen busily employed at his professional duties. His age did not in the least lessen his industry. I have often heard him say, 'I can not live and do nothing.' No man had more professional friends than he, and no man was more jealous of his professional honor. He had no patience with any other than a manly, dignified and straight-forward course in professional life. He was possessed of a vast fund of anecdotes, incidents and amusing circumstances, which had transpired all along the pathway of his profes-

sional career, and upon proper occasions would relate them with much gleesome humor. Seemingly cool and free from impulse or sentiment, he was a man of deep feeling and tender affections; benevolent in a quiet way, which was largely expended in his attention upon the poor whom he considered worthy of help. For a period of 45 years he was an integral part of the community in which he lived. As a citizen, he was on the side of progress. All public enterprises had his sanction, support and influence. He joined the Presbyterian Church at Rushville, Ind., the next day after it was organized, in 1825, and was, throughout his life, one of its mainstays and supports; was a devoted and faithful Sunday school teacher, rarely absent from his post during a period of 30 years. In June, 1865, he was gathered home as a shock of corn fully ripe. He left the record of a well-spent life; an example of industry and devotion to the place he chose to fill in his worldly pilgrimage."

J. M. HOWLAND.

(By M. Sexton, M.D., Rushville, Ind.)

"Dr. Howland was a native of Baltimore, Md. Born Dec. 22, 1792, and died in Brookville, Ind., Jan. 11, 1858. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland in 1819, and practiced his profession for two years in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, when ample opportunities were afforded for the study of the various forms of malarial disease. From this time until his removal to Indiana in 1833, he was engaged in the active

pursuit of his profession in the city of Baltimore. During this period the cholera made its first visit to that city. In this epidemic, Dr. Howland acquired quite a reputation for its successful treatment in private practice, and also as physician in charge of a cholera hospital improvised for the occasion.

"Dr. Howland was a gentleman of culture, and in his native city acquired distinction as a writer as well as physician. He was a frequent contributor to the religious publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as an able advocate with his tongue and pen of every great moral enterprise. He became somewhat noted for his advocacy, also, of various public improvements, and after his removal west made a strong impression, wherever he was heard, by his accurate knowledge and earnestness on the subject of railroads. During the years 1834 and 1835 he sustained himself nobly in favor of railroads against canals.

"Dr. Howland was for many years in the habit of occasional preaching. As a public orator he was remarkable for his logical force, and the systematic presentation of facts, relying but little upon the imagination with which to take the fancy of his hearing 'prisoners.'

"From the midst of a host of professional friends, and while occupying an enviable position as a leading physician in a great maritime city, a leader in its polemics and a molder of its morals, he looked eagerly to the west for a field in which to attain greater usefulness and, of course, distinction.

"Removing west in 1833, he first took 'regular work' as a minister of the gospel. It was in the capacity of a physician that we first knew him. He brought to bear in the practice of medicine the same qualities of mind which distinguished him as a writer and speaker. Quick powers of observation, a thorough analysis of his cases, with a careful interpretation of their symptoms, made him precise and thorough as a diagnostician. He never guessed. He reached conclusions in medicine by as thorough a process of reasoning as could be brought to bear in determining a proposition in mathematics; hence he seldom made mistakes. His very precision and studied, careful manner, with the full, dignified bearing, which conscious ability inspires, did not serve to make him popular with the people. He was an earnest advocate of the highest code of medical morals, and scorned to resort to tricks by which less able men attained popularity and wealth. While the qualities of his mind and manners, as we have stated, did not make him popular, they were the very qualities which made him eminent among his fellows. His counsel was sought for, and his advice followed by the younger members of his profession, as that of an oracle. He died greatly beloved and respected by those who appreciated him, leaving behind him descendants eminent in the field of letters and law."

WM. B. FRAME.

"Among the early medical men of eastern Indiana, Dr. Frame stood deservedly high. Endowed with great natural ability, he had the ad-

vantage of many of his confrères in a thorough classical education. A native of Norfolk, Va., he removed in his youth to Lexington, Ky.; studied his profession with Dr. Toliver, of Paris, Ky., afterward of Cincinnati; attended lectures and took his medical degree at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Frame, in 1827, selected Rushville, Ind., as his future home, finding in our large Kentucky population congenial associations, which lasted through life. He immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. To his native talents and finished education he also added great energy. With such elements, success was assured from the first. He married in 1832, thus adding another tie to the bonds which held him to the people of the county. Dr. Frame, unfortunately, was not endowed with a physical constitution proportionate to his mental ability. The rigors of the climate often overpowered him and he would be prostrated with diseases, the unavoidable result of exposure in his practice.

"By reason of the early advantages possessed by Dr. Frame, as was stated, his success was assured from the beginning, and he at once assumed a high position as a medical man, which he maintained until his death, in 1849. As he was Virginian born and Kentucky bred, he had a full share of that pride of character which accompanies good blood and good breeding. He was, as might be expected, a strict, conscientious man in professional morals, living himself up to the highest letter of the code. He demanded and commanded that respect from others which he

generously extended to all honorable men in the same profession. Though dead now many years, his name is fresh in the memories of his associates and a large circle of patrons and friends."

FIFTH MEDICAL DISTRICT SOCIETY.

"The first medical society in the eastern part of Indiana was known as the Fifth Medical district Society. This was organized under the law of the state, we believe, which provided for societies throughout the state, in numbers equal to the congressional districts, perhaps, and with the same territory. To these societies was granted the privileges of issuing licenses, etc., though no law gave their membership any exclusive right to practice medicine. No record of the Fifth Medical District Society is known to be in existence, and but few of the original members survive. In the list of this membership we recollect as familiar names Drs. Moffatt and Brown of Connersville, Dr. Everett of Union County, Dr. Hamon of Burkville, Dr. Helm of Rush County, Drs. William B. Laughlin, H. G. Sexton and Wm. B. Frame of Rushville. These are but a few of the early pioneer physicians.

"This society lived for several years, holding semi-annual sessions of two days each, exerting a vast deal of good influence in the enlightenment of its members, and wielding a great power in the community for the prevention of irregular medicine. We do not hesitate to attribute to the early teaching and example of these pioneer physicians much of the respect and confidence

with which the profession in this part of Indiana meets at the present day. Regular medicine had then to compete with the Thompsonian system, and, under the fostering care of the men named, grew steadily in the esteem of the people, while the high-pressure doctors were compelled to seek unoccupied fields farther west. As might be expected, forty years ago the profession was not filled with learned men, i. e., men familiar with all the teachings of the schools, but earnest, observant men, fruitful in expedient, and, from necessity in many cases, self-restraint, they founded a corps of practitioners entitled, for their wonderful success under adverse circumstances, to our profound respect. This society grew so strong with the people that a connection with it was necessary to the success of a stranger who came asking support as a physician, and to this day it is expected by this community that their physicians shall be members of a 'healthy medical organization.' As before said, we attribute this healthy public opinion to the impressions made by our pioneer society and pioneer physicians of 40 and 50 years ago. We regret that we have no fuller data from which to speak of this association and its membership. It ceased to exist, from causes not now known, about 1838.

"The second medical society in which we feel any immediate interest was instituted in Rushville, Ind., as a county society in 1847 or '48. It included in its organization Drs. Frame, Martin, H. G. Sexton, M. Sexton, Jeff. Helm, J. M. Howland, Wm. Braden, Clifford, E. T. Russell,

Tompkins, and others not now remembered. It adopted as its code of medical morals the Code of Ethics just published by the National Medical Association, and elected for its first president Dr. Howland. This society, we regret to say, was short lived. It attempted to do too much. It wished to make (under the advice of some members who had no axes to grind) physicians and members out of all who practiced, or wished to practice, and who could only do so with the endorsement which such a society could give. Under this arrangement, almost every one was admitted to membership, and a kind of license to practice was given to all who asked. Of course, a society thus organized, having within itself the elements of its own destruction, could not live long. Those really interested in the progress of medicine did not feel honored by the indiscriminate manner of admitting members, and when they withheld their support the society died of its own weight.

"Of our last society—'Rush Medical Society' —organized June, 1856, and running a successful career until 1862, when its records were destroyed by fire, and reorganized the same year with a more select membership, it does not become us to speak. It is proper to say, however, that it is clean in its membership, scrupulously adherent to the Principles of Ethics, and, in its modest way, doing what it can for the advancement of its members in knowledge of practical medicine."

WM. H. MARTIN.

(By John Moffett, M.D., Rushville, Ind.)

"Dr. Wm. H. Martin was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. When quite young his father came west and found a resting place in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he pursued his original avocation, that of a wholesale merchant. Therefore, young Martin's first impressions as to business pursuits were those of a mercantile character, furnishing to his cast of mind but little attraction. As if still further to estrange him from the objects of his father's chief delight, at the period when it became necessary for the determination of the choice of an occupation, his father died, leaving the son nothing to rely on but his native powers. After an ineffectual essay in business, he was led to adopt the profession of medicine as the calling best suited to his tastes and aptitudes. Having enjoyed the advantages of a fair literary preparation, he placed himself under the direction of Dr. John L. Vattier, of Cincinnati, as his preceptor. For nearly two years he pursued his studies with a zeal and assiduity equaled only to his pressing necessities. Late in the year 1833 he made a visit to Rushville, Ind., where an aunt was residing. He was induced through her encouragement to make an effort to establish himself in the place in the practice of medicine. Through the personal influence of his aunt and her husband, Dr. H. G. Sexton gave him the rare advantage of forming a partnership, which soon gave him ample opportunity for a very general acquaintance with the people of the county, besides the ripened experience of

an association of an extensive practice. In a professional point of view, this proved to be a lifelong advantage. At the close of the second year of this association in business a mutual separation was concluded. Now he opened an office and began the successful prosecution of his profession, which he continued with the usual difficulties, reverses and successes until the year 1855, when, in the spring of that year, he removed to Jasper County, Indiana, near the county seat. Having located on a farm, enjoying the delights of agriculture and quietude, he spent the remaining number of his days, which were ended June 15, 1871.

"So ended a life filled with hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, that it might be truthfully said the cup of bitter and sweet equiposed each other. As a man he was eminently social, fluent and entertaining in conversation, truly polite, accommodating and obliging as a neighbor and friend, indulgent to his children, ever watching for the welfare of his family. He aspired to distinction as a citizen, and served in the lower house of the legislature as clerk during the session of 1838. He held places of honor and responsibility in the Fifth Medical District Society, such as president and censor, and, in brief, maintained a respectable standing in the profession by his attainments and uniform courtesy of conduct in his intercourse with his medical brethren."

CHAPTER XI.

Early Medical History of Delaware County.—Reminiscences of Hancock County.—Early Medical History of Noble County.

(By G. W. H. Kemper, M.D.)

Dr. Dickinson Burt was the first physician to locate in Delaware County after its organization in 1827.* The exact date of his location in Muncietown is not known—it was prior to 1829, for the official records show that, in addition to his medical duties, he was our second postmaster —his commission bearing date Aug. 29, 1829. The postoffice was at his home on the west side of Mulberry Street, near Gilbert Street.

The number of physicians multiplied as the population increased, so that the medical and surgical wants of the early pioneers were not neglected. These men were subjected to numerous hardships—riding on horseback, over mud roads, or along by-paths long distances by day and by night. These rides were made in all kinds of weather—beneath the piercing rays of a summer sun, in zero weather, or through drenching rains.

* Four hundred and thirty-six physicians have located in Delaware County during the first eighty years of its existence.

"This undecorated soldier, of a hard, unequal strife,
Fought in many stubborn battles with the foes that sought his life.
In the night-time or the day-time, he would rally brave and well,
Though the summer lark was fifing, or the frozen lances fell;
Knowing if he won the battle they would praise their Maker's name,
Knowing if he lost the battle then the doctor was to blame.
'Twas the brave old virtuous doctor,
'Twas the good old faulty doctor,
'Twas the faithful country doctor—fighting stoutly all the same."

—Carleton.

The author of this paper located in Muncie Aug. 18, 1865, and I esteem it an honor to have known personally a large number of the physicians of this county. The physicians whom I met at the time above indicated were men of good attainments and ripe experience—a majority of them were elderly men, not only those located in Muncie, but those residing at other points in the county.

All physicians at that time were making country calls on horseback—a few only were using buggies or carts in the summer season while the roads were in better condition. I made my country calls invariably on horseback during the first three years of my practice, and also a part of the time for several years later. As the roads were improved, vehicles became more common, until gradually the doctor with saddle-bags merged into the physician riding in a phaeton, and still later, as at the present day, in an automobile—a veritable evolution as I have witnessed from equestrianism to electricity and gasoline!

The physicians who practice in Delaware County to-day and ride along its roads and streets in buggies can little appreciate the hardships that these early practitioners endured before our gravel roads were made. Visits made on errands of mercy were often accompanied with peril, as it was no uncommon thing for the horse to mire in creeks and swamps. A thrilling experience in this line lingers in the memory of the writer. The hardships these men endured told upon their physical strength.

The various preparations of medicines have markedly improved during the past half-century, or even a quarter of a century. Concentrated medicines as fluid extracts, specific tinctures, tablets, etc., enable us to carry a large list of remedies in a small space, which is a great improvement over the cumbersome saddle-bags required in former days to carry roots and leaves for the preparation of infusions and decoctions.

Many of our valuable instruments in common use at the present day were but little known or unused fifty years ago. About the year 1866 I bought a hypodermic syringe, which I believe was the first one to be used in Delaware County. I think Dr. Robert Winton owned the first fever thermometer in this county. Two were then thought to be necessary—one for the mouth and a curved one for the axilla. Neither of these were self-registering, and it was necessary to read them while *in situ*. These useful but crude instruments soon gave way to the neater thermometer, so accurate and essential at the present day.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first practical steps toward organizing a medical society in Delaware County were taken on April 18, 1865, when some of the physicians of the county met in Walling's Hall (west side of public square), in the city of Muncie, to take preliminary steps for the formation of a permanent society. At that meeting Dr. S. V. Jump occupied the chair, and Dr. N. W. Black was chosen secretary. A committee was then appointed, composed of Drs. Morgan, Winton and Craig, on permanent organization. The adjournment was until Monday, the first day of May, following, when the meeting convened in Dr. Winton's office, 112 West Adams Street. The physicians present were Drs. Armitage, Black, Craig, Hoover, Lewellen, Morgan, Skiff, Wheeler, Willard, Winton, W. H. Williams, and J. A. Williams. At this meeting the committee on permanent organization made a report and the plan of organization was read by sections, discussed, and adopted. The committee was continued, and empowered to revise the constitution and by-laws, and have the same published. Under this organization the following-named officers were chosen: President, Dr. S. V. Jump; vice-president, Dr. W. J. Morgan; secretary, Dr. N. W. Black; treasurer, Dr. William Craig; censors, Drs. Robert Winton, W. C. Willard and J. H. Powers.

At a meeting held June 5, 1865, Drs. L. J. Bonnels, J. C. Helm, S. E. Mitchell and H. C. Winans were admitted to membership. At a meeting held July 3, 1865, Dr. Henry Kirby

was admitted, and at a meeting held in September, 1865, Drs. W. J. Andrews and G. W. H. Kemper were admitted to membership.

The Delaware County Medical Society has been reorganized several times since its first organization, in order to conform to the requirements of the State Medical Association, but the society has never failed to exist, and the present one is virtually a continuation of the original society. So far as the author can ascertain, Dr. W. J. Andrews, of Newark, N. J., and Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of Muncie, are the only persons living who became members in 1865.

The record of the physicians of Delaware County has been a creditable one; few moral delinquencies have existed. They have been industrious, as shown by the numerous contributions to medical literature contributed by our citizen physicians. Our death rate has not been excessive; our health officers have been competent, and our surgeons have successfully performed nearly all the operations known to surgery.

Dr. Dickinson Burt (1829) was the first physician to locate in Muncietown or Delaware County. I have no information concerning his individual history or the exact date of location. Dr. Burt was the second postmaster at Muncietown and filled that office from Aug. 29, 1829, to May 6, 1835. It is supposed that he left soon after the expiration of the term of his office. Nothing further is known of his history.

Dr. Levi Minshall (1829) was the second physician to locate in Muncietown. He was born in

Virginia, March 4, 1804. He was licensed to practice at Dayton, Ohio, in 1829, and came to Muncietown in the same year and at once began the practice of medicine. An old citizen who remembers Dr. Minshall's first appearance in Muncietown says that he came here from Dayton, Ohio, riding a very large iron-gray horse, and wore a suit of broadcloth, a circumstance that created almost a sensation among the primitive people living here at that time, as homespun jeans was the regulation apparel and broadcloth was reserved for the rich and nobility. He was a man of scholarly attainments and soon gained a prominent place in the community as a physician and a citizen. One of the interesting incidents of his early practice in the country when visiting the sick was that he would ride up and down White River in the water to avoid bears and wolves that roamed about in their native freedom in the woods in the territory which now comprises Delaware County. He died at Muncietown March 6, 1836, aged 32 years. His remains repose in Beech Grove Cemetery.

If the physicians whom I met in Delaware County forty-two years ago were to rise from the dead and appear in our midst to-day, they would be startled at our speeding automobiles, but no less surprised at our new advances in medicine and surgery, as well as our strange medical terms, for, if they were to hear medical men conversing about antiseptics, Listerism, antitoxins, serums and germs, they would not comprehend their meaning. Should they attempt a

surgical operation according to the rules of their day, they would be liable to answer to the charge of malpractice.

Reminiscences of Western Hancock County.

Reminiscences of western Hancock County (Transactions, 1874, p. 74) by Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis, is worth reprinting because of its historical value.

"In 1846 the congestive fever, as then called, made its appearance. Many died; in fact, all the patients of some physicians. Dr. Moore, of Cumberland, contended that bleeding was the only remedy; after that, calomel to ptyalism. He lost nearly every case. A consultation was called at Cumberland, to which all physicians connected with that investigation were invited, and a treatment was agreed upon, embracing the tonic feature, but not sufficiently heroic; but each member grew into the habit of saving his patients by full and frequent doses of quinin. The great hindrance to the use of quinin was its cost and the scarcity of money. Quinin cost $6.00 (I think at one time $8.00) an ounce, and scarce at that. Dr. Hervey bought up a number of fat cattle, drove them to Indianapolis, sold them for $7.50 a head, and bought quinin with it.

"In 1847 a singular epidemic of the smallpox appeared in this locality. Erysipelas had been prevailing, and what was called black tongue. A healthy man by the name of Snyder took the confluent variola. The whole surface swelled en-

ormously. Dr. William R. Smith had come to Cumberland some time before that, and Dr. Bobbs, who came to the same place about the same time, were called to see him, but failed to diagnose the case. The next day Dr. Hervey was called in consultation and pronounced it smallpox modified by erysipelas. Failing to agree with the other doctors, he left. They bled the man profusely and he died in twenty-four hours after. The people flocked from all about the country to see him. The consequence was the disease spread through the country. Dr. Hervey treated 84 cases, and did not bleed or deplete one of them, with a mortality of but two children and three grown persons. All who were depleted, without one exception, died. Dr. John S. Bobbs and Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Brown, of Bethel, were called together at Isaac Snyder's to see a case, and agreed with Dr. Hervey that it was smallpox modified by the prevailing diatheses of the country. The fact of its making its appearance without any one knowing how, agitated the public mind to the highest pitch, and, as Dr. Hervey had seemed to become prominent in the treatment of the disease, it was finally widespread that he started the disease for the purpose of getting into business. He had seen it in Cincinnati the winter before, and it was claimed that he brought a scab with him, and by that means, or some other way, originated the disease. He had used nitrate of silver and tincture of iodin to prevent pitting. One Miss Burris lost one eye and was otherwise disfigured by scars, she having had a bad case of confluent

smallpox, some of which formed in the eye. Popular prejudice pointed to this case as one of malpractice, and suited to punish him for having started the disease. The prejudice and bad feeling against the doctor was so popular that his counsel advised him to take a change of venue to Shelby County. The depositions of Dr. Jackson of New York, Prof. Robley Dunglison of Philadelphia, and the evidence of Dr. John S. Bobbs, before the time of trial, caused the case to be withdrawn. The doctor's character was vindicated, and he rose in time above it, but it cost him about three years of his life's best efforts. This case is a valuable one in the history of our profession, and shows how dangerous is the ignorance of the masses when brought to bear upon a member of our profession."

Early Medical History of Noble County.

Dr. J. L. Gilbert, of Kendallville, in the Transactions for 1874, p. 73, gives an interesting account of early medical matters in Noble County. It is here reproduced.

"On the 12th of July, 1858, a number of the physicians of the county met at Ligonier and organized a county society, with D. W. C. Denny, M.D., president, and S. H. Estabrook, M.D., secretary. The organization was kept up but a short time. I think there were only two meetings held. There seemed to be much indifference with reference to medical societies among the physicians of the county, which accounts for its short life. This was the first

effort in Noble County to organize a medical society.

"On the 15th of June, 1870, the Northeastern Indiana Medical Society was organized. This society embraces the counties of Noble, Lagrange, Steuben and DeKalb. The movement which culminated in this organization originated in Noble County, being first suggested by myself.

"The following named gentlemen were present at the first meeting: From Noble County—D. W. C. Denny, C. Palmiter, W. D. Randall, U. J. Ward, T. E. Adair, D. N. Fansler, L. F. Abell, J. L. Gilbert, G. W. Carr, H. Landon, P. W. Crum, W. H. Franks, R. Wright, O. J. Vincent, and S. T. Williams. From Lagrange County—John Dancer and J. N. Denny. From Steuben County—H. D. Wood.

"DeKalb County was not represented at the first meeting, but was included in the organization, and S. Stough, from that county, was elected a member on recommendation of H. D. Wood.

"O. J. Vincent was elected president, and one vice-president from each county, viz.: H. D. Wood, John Dancer, C. Palmiter and S. Stough; secretary, J. L. Gilbert; treasurer, L. F. Abell; board of censors, D. W. C. Denny, S. T. Williams, W. H. Franks, H. Landon and G. W. Carr.

"The officers were elected annually. The presidents thus far have been O. J. Vincent, H. D. Wood, J. Dancer and G. W. Carr. The society numbers seventy *bona fide* members. These are divided among the counties as follows: Noble, 31; LaGrange, 13; Steuben, 13; DeKalb, 13.

"The following named gentlemen are honorary members, most of whom meet with us at least once a year and take an active part in the proceedings: N. S. Davis, J. Adams Allen, M. M. Latta, Theophilus Parvin, B. S. Woodworth, T. A. McGraw, Edward Jenks, Leartus Connor, R C. S. Reed and C. S. Frink.

"The meetings are held quarterly and are well attended. I do not know of a single successful irregular practitioner within the bounds of the society. Two or three 'eclectics' of some professional standing in the community have abandoned the distinctive name and have been admitted to the society and are good members. It has promoted general good feeling among physicians, which is always the result of intimate acquaintance among ethical men.

"On the 15th of November, 1873, the Noble County Medical Society was organized under a call made in pursuance to the request of the State Medical Society to organize county societies throughout the state. G. Erickson was made president, and N. Teal secretary. Two meetings have been held. Most of the physicians have joined it, and I doubt not this society will succeed."

CHAPTER XII.

Pioneer Physicians of Bartholomew County.

BY GEO. T. MAC COY, M.D., COLUMBUS, IND.

During the session of the Indiana Legislature at Corydon (the then capital of the state), in 1819-20, a number of counties were mapped out and a law passed providing for their organization. Among the number, Bartholomew County was named for Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, a member from Clark County. The name was given at the instance of Gen. John Tipton. At this time the city of Columbus (then called Tiptonia, for General Tipton) consisted of only five families. The county became a "separate jurisdiction" on Feb. 12, 1821, with two hundred voters, two of whom were preachers, but none were doctors.

All traditions concur in giving to Hiram Smith the post of honor of having been the first doctor to locate in Columbus, his arrival occurring in April, 1821. At least he was here as early as May 1, 1821, for on the return made by the assessor for that year (May 14, 1821) Dr. Smith is charged with a "poll tax and no other property." Dr. Smith came from Mercer County, Kentucky. What his medical education was,

* I am under obligations to my friend, Dr. George T. MacCoy, for this very interesting paper.—G. W. H. K.

or where and how it was obtained, I am unable to learn; but this much I have learned by the perusal of some old records—that he was well read in his profession, better than the average of those times, and that his fine address made him a favorite at once in the primitive settlement. That Dr. Smith was a man above the average may be readily believed from the records of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., of Columbus. At a meeting to organize a society it was found that Dr. Hiram Smith was the unanimous choice for master, and when the Grand Lodge met in session at Corydon, October, 1822, a charter was granted to St. John's Lodge, and Dr. Hiram Smith, although he was not present at the session, was named as the first worshipful master. This office he held for several years. Dr. Smith had the honor to open and change the first mail ever delivered in Columbus, and was probably the first postmaster.*

As to Dr. Smith's methods in practice, I can say very little. He was a firm believer in the lancet and heroic doses of calomel and Peruvian bark. Tablespoonful doses of the powdered bark, in molasses, given every two hours during a remission or intermission of fever, were one of his stand-bys in the treatment of malarial fevers. Dr. Smith continued in active practice here for many years, until the death of his wife, which occurred during confinement. To suppress a

* Possibly this is an error.—Mr. C. P. Granfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, writes me, under date of April 14th, 1909, as follows: "You are advised that according to the records of this office the first postmaster at Columbus, Ind. was William Duerson, appointed August 22, 1821, and the name of Dr. Smith does not appear as ever having been postmaster at this office."—G. W. H. K.

uterine hemorrhage the Doctor used large quantities of cold water. She died. His enemies claimed that the cold water killed her. This so worried and embittered him that he left Columbus and located in Mooresville, but shortly after moved to Edinburg, Johnson County, where his death occurred Oct. 1, 1869, from gastric ulcer. The date of his birth can not be determined, but it is known that he was 79 years old when he died.

The next physician to locate in Columbus was Dr. Joseph L. Washburn, who came here in the autumn of 1821 and began to practice at once. He was born and educated in Vermont. Before studying medicine he was engaged in teaching school at Middleburg, that state. The accidental introduction of smallpox broke up his school, and he was vaccinated, thus protecting himself from the disease. This so pleased him that he vaccinated many others, being so successful that he was dubbed "Kine Pox Doctor." He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Tansher, of Middleburg, Vt., and finished in the office of Dr. Needham, of Crown Point, N. Y. In March, 1822, he was senior deacon of St. John's Lodge, Columbus, Ind.

Dr. Washburn had a good English education, and a better medical education than many who have practiced here since his day; he continued to grow in popularity, not only on account of his professional ability, but his social qualities also endeared him to all. In January, 1828, he was elected county agent, and shortly afterward he was elected and commissioned magis-

trate of the county and *ex officio* member of the "board of control." He held this office "without fear or reproach" until the day of his death. Oct. 9, 1828. A contemporary notice appeared in the Indianapolis *Journal*, written by some one who knew him well, extolling his virtues and commending his useful life, both as a physician and citizen. Dr. Washburn was a successful practitioner; his treatment of dysentery consisted in cathartics and opium, a practice not much improved upon at the present day. His honored remains were interred in what is known as "The Thompson Graveyard," one mile south of the city, where I saw and copied the inscription on the moldering marble that marks his resting-place.

Dr. William V. Snyder came here from Virginia in 1822, and practiced in Columbus and the surrounding country for several years. He was very popular with all classes, but became dissatisfied with his location and returned to Virginia, where he died many years ago.

Dr. Joseph Rose and his junior brother, Dr. E. Rose, located here about 1822. They were both good physicians, but I have been unable to learn where they came from, or where they went, as they remained here only a few years.

Dr. John Ritchie located in Columbus about 1827, and at once secured a fair share of patronage. He was sociable and affable, a fair public speaker and a safe practitioner of medicine. His wife was an educated woman, and was the first of her sex to teach the higher branches in the public schools of this city. Dr. Ritchie was

born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1782. He had a common school education, which he added to by study after his marriage. He studied medicine with Dr. Warwick, near Brycelands Cross Roads, twenty miles west of Pittsburg. He practiced a few years in Ohio before coming to Columbus. In 1832 Dr. Ritchie moved to Franklin, Ind., where he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and was held in high esteem for many years. His death occurred in that city, Oct. 10, 1857. He was once a candidate for the office of probate judge, but was defeated by only a few votes.

Dr. James Ritchie, son of the physician named above, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1804. He studied medicine with his father, and attended one course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio in the winter of 1828-9. After leaving school he came to Columbus and engaged in practice with his father. Afterward he moved to Edinburg, and later to Rensselaer, where he died some years ago. Dr. James Ritchie was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850 that gave to Indiana her present constitution.

Dr. William P. Kiser came to Columbus about 1828. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Cravens, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, having as fellow office student Dr. Joseph A. Baxter, who also located in Columbus in 1829, forming a partnership with Dr. Kiser, which lasted several years, terminating in mutual disagreement. Dr. Kiser was a good dresser and a good talker, but he was a man of quick, irritable tem-

per, which interfered greatly with his popularity. In his practice he was noted for "snap diagnosis"; he did not study his cases very well. He was elected treasurer of the county, which office he held several years; he also served one term in the legislature as representative from this county. He died many years ago at Rockport, Ind.

Dr. Joseph A. Baxter, as stated above, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Cravens in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and located in Columbus a year later than Dr. Kiser, with whom he was associated in practice. Dr. Baxter was a man of talents and a physician in the best sense of the term. As a diagnostician he had few equals. Almost every autopsy held in the county for eight or ten years was conducted by him. Some of these were noted criminal cases. One noted post mortem was made at night, with only the light of one tallow candle, held by the late Judge Tunis Quick. Dr. Baxter established the first drug store operated in Columbus. In religion Dr. Baxter was a strict Presbyterian, and became a ruling elder in the church in Columbus. He was one of the leading physicians of the state at the time of his death, which occurred in 1839, before he had reached the meridian of life. His death was universally regretted.

Dr. Tiffin Davis came to Columbus from Ohio in 1830. He was a classmate of Dr. James Ritchie, mentioned above, having attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio in 1828-29. He was one of the best physicians of his day; in fact, Dr. Joseph A. Baxter and Dr. Tiffin Davis

stand out as bright lights in the medical profession of this part of Indiana. Dr. Davis was the possessor of a good English education and was intended for the profession of teaching. His mother was an estimable woman, Miss Tiffin, a sister of Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio. Dr. Davis acquired some fame as a surgeon, being considered the best surgeon in this part of the state. He attended the late Dr. Hiram Smith, mentioned above, in his last illness, and soon followed him to his long home. He died in Edinburg, also, about 1871.

About the same time that Dr. Tiffin Davis came to Columbus, Dr. Henry B. Roland came from Virginia, and located in the county between Columbus and Newbern. Dr. Roland was always considered one of the best general practitioners in the county, and, in fact, he was a good student all the time, reading everything he could get hold of, which, however, was not a great deal. He studied his profession whilst he was paying a debt in the true old Virginia style —in jail. At that time all bankrupts were furnished boarding and lodging, and sometimes medical attendance, whilst paying their debts as bankrupts in prison. While he lay in jail, a kind medical friend was good enough to loan him the necessary books and give him instruction in the divine art of healing the sick, and he came out of jail a fair medical practitioner for that date. Dr. Roland was a man of fine talents, kind and obliging to all, particularly so to young men. In 1840, while practicing medicine in this county, he was made probate judge,

which office he filled creditably. The last heard of Dr. Roland he was practicing medicine in Bloomfield, Iowa, where he located in 1848, and possibly died there years ago.

Among the physicians who located in this county at later periods, 1839-1850, I may mention the following:

Dr. Samuel M. Linton first located in Azalia, in 1839, coming to Columbus in 1842. He enjoyed a large practice and was an enthusiastic member of the Indiana State Medical Society.* He died in Columbus Dec. 28, 1889; his obituary is found in the Transactions of 1890.

Dr. Samuel Barbour settled here in 1843, coming from Rush County. After several years' practice in Columbus, he returned to Rushville, and later moved to Indianapolis, where he gave up the practice of medicine and became proprietor of the "Palmer House."

Dr. George C. Comstock, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, established himself in Columbus in 1841. He was a young man of fine professional promise and an amateur artist of no mean pretensions. Some of his portraits in oil are still preserved. After a few years of very successful practice in Columbus, he moved to Illinois, where he died of apoplexy, Jan. 28, 1845. He had begun the practice of medicine when less than 20 years old, and, had he been spared, would have made a name for himself of which his friends might well be proud.

Dr. Robert M. McClure came from Madison, Ind., where he was born; he was a graduate of

* Elected president of the State Society in 1864.

one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia. He located in Columbus in 1843, and enjoyed a fair practice while living in this city. He was a courteous, dignified gentleman, and bore the reputation of a careful and intelligent physician. He returned to Madison about 1853 and was highly respected in his new home, where he died several years ago.

Dr. Isaac Fenley, who removed here from Jackson County about the year 1844, is one of the early physicians whose name is entitled to a place among the heroes in medicine. When the second call for volunteers was made for the Mexican War, in 1847, Dr. Fenley assisted in raising a company in the Fourth Indiana Regiment, and was commissioned lieutenant. Upon arriving in Mexico, he was detached from his company and assigned to duty as regimental surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.* Returning to Columbus, in 1848, he at once resumed practice. In 1849 the cholera was brought to Columbus by German immigrants from New Orleans via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Many immigrants died and not a few citizens, Dr. Fenley among the list. He found in cholera a greater foe than Mexican bullets, but, like a true soldier, he died fighting—at his post. He was a brave man, honorable and honest, a fine surgeon and skilful physician. His loss was felt by the entire community; he is still spoken of with reverence by some of the old-

* See reference to Dr. Isaac Fenley, in chapter, "Indiana Physicians in the Mexican War," p. 186.—G. W. H. K.

est inhabitants. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war."

Dr. Homer T. Hinman, who first located in Hope, this county, came to this city in 1848. He practiced physic very successfully and satisfactorily for several years. He traveled for one year as grand masonic lecturer, visiting all the lodges in the state, after which he resumed practice until his death in 1859, from "congestion of the stomach." He was an influential citizen, universally respected, and his untimely demise in the full prime of manhood caused general sorrow and regret.

The gentlemen whose names appear in this list were all members of the "regular" school of medicine. In addition to these, there were other early doctors who located at Columbus and in the different settlements and villages of the county from time to time, but I am not in possession of sufficient knowledge concerning these to enable me to give them proper notice.

It can not be said that our early doctors were all men of eminent scientific skill or training. Few of them held diplomas from medical colleges, for seventy or eighty years ago medical colleges were not as thick in the land as now. The pioneer doctors learned all they knew by reading, observation and instruction under established practitioners and by their own after-experience. Men of fair education and good common sense in a few years gained good reputations as successful and safe physicians. They learned and were guided by actual practice more than by theory or the formulas laid down in the

few books they were able to procure. Each doctor carried his own remedial agents—a small drug store—in a pair of saddle-bags of huge dimensions, and dosed out with liberal hand. They rode on horseback to visit their patients, day or night, far or near, through the dense woods and over slashy paths and rough corduroy roads, fording or swimming streams and enduring innumerable hardships, which the physicians of the present day would not dare to encounter.

During the years of the early settlement of the county, the numerous rivers and creeks were fouled and obstructed by fallen timber, drifts and other accumulations of vegetable débris. The waters from freshets and overflows stood reeking and stagnant on the lowlands and in the sloughs and bayous, and gave out their noxious exhalations for miles and miles around, while thick forests and tangled undergrowth, in rich and rank profusion, almost equalled the famed valley of the Amazon. The atmosphere was laden with pestilential miasma, particularly in the autumnal season, when biliary and malarial diseases were rife. Whole settlements were at times stricken down and rendered almost helpless. It is reliably stated that, in the fall of 1821, there was only one well man in the city of Columbus, a stalwart six-footer, who had evidently been brought up in a swamp. He was cook and nurse to the entire community, and his memory deserves to be perpetuated.

The doctors found the ague, in many instances, more than a match for their skill. It was of the real shaking, quaking variety, the

chill lasting not infrequently three or four hours, to be followed by raging fever and intense insatiable thirst. So malignant was this type of fever that as many as three or four deaths of adults have occurred in one family in less than forty-eight hours. Peruvian bark and calomel would temporarily check the fever, but cold weather seemed to be the only thing that would stop this dreadful scourge, and even this failed in some cases, and the poor invalid either wore himself out or else wore out the disease. (The relation of the mosquito to the prevalence of malaria was not then dreamed of.) In the early settlement, the "regulars" in the treatment of fever relied mainly upon one remedy—calomel. It was, indeed, extraordinary upon the part of the physician to treat any form of disease without the generous use of large doses of calomel. Not to salivate a patient seemed to be regarded as almost allowing him or her to go to the grave without a saving effort.

A patient "sick of a fever" must also be freely bled before an internal remedy was administered. The lancet held sway alongside of calomel. If, in raising a log cabin, a man was thrown from his "corner" and badly bruised, the practice was to bleed him copiously on the spot as the first step toward his recovery.

While we of to-day may see many things to criticise in the methods of these pioneer physicians, we must all acknowledge that they stood out as shining lights in their day and generation, the equals, if not the superiors, of their contemporaries in all the other walks of life.

They did their duty as citizens, and as physicians they were always found doing their best "according to their lights." The physicians of Bartholomew County have succeeded to a noble heritage; may they prove worthy of their great responsibility.

NOTE.—In the preparation of this article, I have been greatly indebted to the Hon. George Pence, ex-auditor of this county, for valuable information and for the privilege of perusing the notes and manuscripts left by the late Dr. J. C. Beck, of Cincinnati, and some early publications by the Hon. W. H. Terrell, of Indianapolis, both natives of this county.—G. T. M.

NOTE.—Drs. Isaac Fenley and Homer T. Hinman were present at the formation of the Indiana State Medical Society, June, 1849.—G. W. H. K.

CHAPTER XIII.

Early Medical Men of Fayette County.—Early Medical History of Grant County.—Pioneer Physicians of Clay County.

For the following very interesting report of the physicians of Fayette County I am indebted to Dr. H. M. Lamberson, of Connersville.

Among the earliest physicians of whom we have any knowledge who settled within the present limits of Fayette County were Drs. John Bradburn, James Thomas, Joseph Moffett, Temple E. Gayle and Joseph S. Burr.

Dr. John Bradburn was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and as early as 1814 settled here in the vicinity of what is known as Harrisburg, in Fayette County. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," refers to him as an eminent surgeon, a man of great muscular power and of the most indomitable personal courage. The doctor's experience as a practitioner in this county was marred by a fearful tragedy, in which he became instrumental in the death of two young men in the spring of 1825, he having killed them with a surgeon's knife, as they, with others, were going to carry him to a creek one evening in order to "duck"

him.* Shortly after the tragedy he removed to the southern part of the state, and subsequently to the vicinity of Brookville, Ind., where he died in 1835. He is said to have been a regular graduate and highly respected and possessed of an inflexible will and great executive ability.

Dr. James Thomas was a native of New York state and was one of a colony of emigrants that settled in the vicinity of Harrisburg in 1819.

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* "About twelve o'clock at night the party silently approached the dwelling of the doctor and tried to open the door, but found it fast. The doctor was in bed in an adjoining room, wide awake, with his large knife under his pillow, cool and prepared. The outside party placed an iron crow-bar, which they had brought with them, under the door, threw it off its hinges and entered the room, carrying with them the ropes prepared to tie the doctor before they took him from the house. In the meantime the doctor remained silently sitting upon his bed, with his knife in his hands. The room was dark. The party advanced, feeling their way, until the foremost, young Alexander, about eighteen years of age, reached the bed, when he received a fatal stab with the knife, turned, rushed to the door, stepped out, and fell dead in the yard. Not a word was spoken. The next, young Caldwell, about twenty years of age, advanced, evidently not knowing the fate of Alexander until he came within the grasp of the doctor, when the fatal knife was thrust through his side, penetrating his heart. He uttered a loud groan, turned, fled to the door, passed a short distance into the yard, fell and died near the body of Alexander. The groan of Caldwell alarmed the others, who immediately retreated for the door, pursued by the doctor, and one other of the party received a severe but not a mortal wound. Capt. Broaddus told me that at one time the doctor was between him and the door, and as he passed to go out the doctor struck at him with his knife, and just grazed his side. It was very evident that but for the groan of Caldwell not one of the assailants would have left the house alive. Such was the awful tragedy at the house. The young men killed were of the very first families of the county, indeed of the state. The excitement was intense; the doctor gave himself up and was put into jail. After the trial the jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of self-defense. So ended this long-to-be-remembered case in old Fayette." "Indiana Trials and Sketches," page 15.—G. W. H. K.

He was a regular graduate and for years enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice.

Dr. Joseph Moffett settled here about 1820. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and a well-trained student fresh from Yale College. He died in 1833.

About this time Drs. Temple E. Gayle and Joseph S. Burr came to Connersville and began the practice of medicine. Dr. Burr was a small, black-eyed man, wearing plain clothing, and speaking the plain language of "thee and thou." He came here from New Philadelphia, Ohio. Shortly after arriving here he had, for a sign, an enormous swamp lily root, almost as large as a man and cut to resemble one, nailed to the weather boarding of the hotel where he was staying, with a chalk sign above, "Joseph S. Burr, root doctor, no calomel." He later engaged in the drug business. One acquainted with him said "he was a man of some medical knowledge, which he used with moderate success, while to his patrons he utterly denounced all doctor larnin' and made his claims on the 'root' system." His chief ability consisted of cunning and a knowledge of human nature.

Dr. Temple E. Gayle was a talented man, but died young, October, 1827, at the age of thirty-two years. The "Press" said of him, "'As a man of talent the doctor was excelled by few, if any, in the state; as a practicing physician he was eminently successful and popular."

Dr. Philip Mason was a native of Massachusetts, born Dec. 10, 1793, and settled in Fayette County in 1816. He finished his course of read-

ing and clinical studies under Dr. Joseph Moffett of Connersville about 1824. He practiced in the vicinity of Connersville until 1830, part of the time on his farm in Columbia township, the balance of the time at Orange, where he was in partnership with Dr. Jefferson Helm, who later moved to Rushville. In 1829 Dr. Mason was elected Probate Judge of Fayette County and served until 1834. The year following he was elected to the Legislature and twice re-elected to that body. He also served as Master of Warren Lodge, F. and A. M., for thirteen years, and as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state for eight years.

Dr. Jefferson Helm, a native of Mason County, Kentucky, was born in 1803. He studied medicine with Drs. Moffett and Mason and was licensed to practice in 1827, locating at first at what is now Orange, later moving to Glenwood, where he remained until 1845, when he removed to Rushville.

Dr. Hayman W. Clark was licensed to practice medicine at the same time with Dr. Helm in 1827. Of his later history I have no record.

In 1828 Dr. Samuel Miller located in Connersville, having come from Dayton, Ohio.

Another practitioner who advertised in the Press of 1830 was Dr. Charles Barnes.

Dr. Ryland T. Brown, a native of Lewis County, Kentucky, came to Rush County in 1821, where he acted as a guide for land seekers until he attended a course at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1829. In August, 1832, he located in Connersville and

for several years was a partner of Dr. Mason. He remained in Connersville until 1842. In 1854 he was appointed State Geologist by Governor Wright. In 1858 he was elected to the chair of Natural Science in the N. W. C. University, at Indianapolis. He is author of a common school text-book of recognized merit, "Brown's Physiology."

Dr. D. D. Hall, a Virginian, located in Connersville, where he continued to practice, except for a few months while in the service as Surgeon of the Thirty-Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, until his death, June 20, 1871.

A published statement in 1846, giving the names of physicians practicing here, was Drs. Philip Mason, Samuel Miller, D. D. Hall, John Arnold, E. A. Bacon and S. W. Hughes, of Connersville; Greenbury Steele, Columbia township; Alfred Ruby, Alquina; George Winchel, Columbia; U. B. Tingley, Harrisburg; Amos Chapman, Waterloo; Presley Libray, Everton, and Edward Daniels, Orange.

Dr. George R. Chitwood was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 10, 1805. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in 1830, located in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1831. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College 1835-36. He removed to Liberty, Union County, in 1837. In 1846 he received the degree of M.D. from Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland and removed to Connersville in 1849. He was elected to the chair of General Pathology and Physical Diagnosis in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1859, which

he filled for the sessions 1859-60. He was then transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, which he filled for six consecutive sessions, after which time he resigned on account of domestic afflictions.

On May 24, 1856, the physicians met and organized their first society, called the White Water Valley Medical Society, with the following as charter members: Drs. Samuel Miller, D. D. Hall, A. H. Chapman, W. J. Pepper, D. Trembly, W. W. Taylor, S. W. Vance, G. R. Chitwood, C. D. B. O'Ryan and V. H. Gregg, of Connersville; B. S. Silory, A. H. Thompson and M. F. Miller, Everton; H. W. Hazard, Bentonville; R. T. Gillum, Waterloo; U. B. Tingley, Harrisburg. Dr. W. J. Pepper finished his reading under G. R. Chitwood and began practicing in Connersville at this time.

On April 22, 1858, they changed the name of the White Water Valley Medical Society to the Fayette County Medical Society and continued its organization until 1861. In the meantime Dr. W. W. Taylor, who located in Connersville some years before, died in 1859.

Dr. Vincent H. Gregg entered the army as Surgeon in the 124th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps, and served in the Department of the Cumberland under General Sherman until the close of the war.

Dr. Joshua Chitwood, a son of Dr. George R. Chitwood, graduated in medicine in 1858 and entered the army as Surgeon in the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Cavalry.

Dr. George W. Garver located in Connersville in 1865, having served in the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon on the Western Flotilla, Department of the Mississippi.

Dr. S. W. Hughes died in 1865.

In 1866 the Fayette County Medical Society was reorganized.

"The above data of the early medical history of Fayette County was mostly compiled from an earlier history of medicine of the county written twenty-five years ago by Dr. S. M. Hamilton, now practicing in this county, he in turn having obtained it from the pioneers then living in this locality."—H. M. L.

Dr. S. M. Hamilton also unearthed the history of one Caleb Smith, who enjoyed quite a reputation as a "bonesetter" and was the first practitioner in this part of the state, as far as we know. He says: "It will not be out of place in the medical and surgical history of what is now known as Fayette County to mention the name of Caleb Smith, who practiced the healing art among the first white people of the woods. He was born in England in 1775, and came to New England with his father, an English surgeon, about the year 1797. The young man married in Norwich, Conn., and came west and settled seven miles west of south of Connersville in 1807, where he practiced medicine and surgery. He died in 1821 and was buried on his farm."

Grant County Medical Society.

On the 16th day of June, 1898, Grant County Medical Society held its anniversary of the first

half century of its existence. At this meeting Dr. A. A. Hamilton read a very interesting report of its medical history during the half century just closed, and to this paper I am indebted for the facts contained in this article.

The boundaries of Grant County were established by the Legislature in February, 1831, and in May of the same year the county seat was located at its present site by the commissioners and named in honor of General Francis Marion.

In 1830, one year before the organization of the county, Dr. Henry Buchman installed himself in a small cabin on the banks of the Mississinewa River just beyond the present city limits of Marion. He was the first physician to locate in Grant County. In the transactions for 1875 Dr. Lomax gives his name as Buchanan, but this is either a typographical error or a mistake of Dr. Lomax, Buchman being the correct name. After ministering to the professional wants of the sparsely settled neighborhood for a few years he removed to the west, where later he died.

Dr. Joseph Cadwallader was the second physician to locate in the county and first in the town of Marion, somewhere between the years 1831 and 1833. He spent some two or three years in the county in the practice of his profession, and he and his wife both died in this new home.

Dr. Ezra Stiles Trask, a native of Vermont, was the third physician to locate in Marion in 1833. Dr. Trask originally located in what was then known as Muncietown, at an early period in its history, removing to Marion, as stated, in the year 1833. He practiced medicine after a

sort until the year 1839, at which time he died, leaving a most amiable wife and two very promising sons, and is buried somewhere in the cemetery at Marion. An impression prevailed among the physicians at Marion that he was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College.*

Dr. John Foster (1813-1870), a native of Highland County, Ohio, located in Marion in 1834 and entered upon the active duties of his profession with fair prospects of success. Unfortunately he yielded to the allurements held out by other employments, giving himself at various times to the mercantile business, the sale of drugs, politics, the ministry, etc., but never entirely abandoning the medical profession. He served one term in the State Senate and devoted several years of his life to the work of the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church, and at the time of his death was a local preacher in that denomination. Dr. Foster was one of the founders of the Grant County Medical Society. He died at Warsaw, Ind., in the fall of 1870, respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Samuel St. John, a native of Connecticut and a graduate in 1815 of a New York medical college, came to Marion in 1845, after having practiced several years at various places in New York, Ohio, Alabama and Mississippi. He followed the work of his profession here for the

* Possibly this is an error. Mr. Ernest M. Hopkins, secretary of Dartmouth College, writes me February 8, 1907, as follows: "He was not a graduate of the college, or any of the associated schools. We have no early records about men who were students here but who did not graduate. I am, therefore, unable to say whether or not Dr. Trask ever attended the college."—G. W. H. K.

ensuing nine years and then removed to Lagro. In 1860 he returned to Marion and engaged in the sale of drugs. He continued in this business until the time of his death, Jan. 10, 1862. Dr St. John was one of the original members of the Grant County Medical Society and its first president.

Dr. W. F. Spence was born in West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, and, after attending a medical college in Cincinnati, located in Alexandria, this state, where he practiced medicine for some years. In 1846 he removed to Jonesboro, where he sold drugs and, when able, practiced his profession.

In the year 1847 Dr. Samuel S. Horne, a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, located in Jonesboro and at once took up his professional duties. He was unselfish, a wise counselor, and an experienced, learned and efficient physician. After a long and useful professional life he died April 19, 1874.

Dr. John A. Meek of Wayne County located in Jonesboro on the 14th day of February, 1848. The doctor served as Surgeon of the Eighty-Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers during the Civil War.

Sketches of several other Grant County physicians will appear elsewhere.

The Grant County Medical Society was organized on the 16th day of June, 1848, and the following physicians were present at the formation of the society: Drs. John Foster, J. S. Shively, Samuel St. John, S. D. Ayres, A. W.

Henley. William Lomax and Constantine Lomax, assembling at the latter's office. At the next meeting, held July 5, 1848, a constitution was adopted and officers were elected.

A review of the records of the society will show that during the half century just closed one hundred and twenty-five names have been entered upon its roll of membership. Forty, at least, of these (1898) have already joined the silent majority. Others have lost their identity with the society by removing to other fields of labor, while a few have been expelled from the society for unprofessional conduct.

"In the seventies the Grant County Medical Society purchased a hall of its own on the north side of the public square in Marion. This hall is large and commodious, is nicely carpeted, and is well furnished with desks, tables and chairs, and all that is necessary for the use and comfort of its members. An expensive microscope and other instruments necessary for the prosecution of the work of the society have been added from time to time, until now the society is the owner of much valuable property.

"Many years ago the society adopted the plan of arranging along the side walls of the auditorium large and elegantly framed portrait paintings of its deceased presidents. This mark of respect on the part of the association has already been conferred upon quite a number of the older members of the society, most of whom had been elected one or more times to fill the presiding officer's chair.

"That the society has made good use of its time when in session during the years gone by is amply attested by the hundreds of medical essays now on file in its archives, which have been read and discussed in its hearing during the five decades just ended, and the thousands of pages of closely written matter to be found in the several large volumes of its transactions, dealing, for the most part, with subjects of a professional nature, giving additional proof of the vast amount of work of a scientific character which has been accomplished by this body since its organization."

Pioneer Physicians of Clay County.

BY G. W. FINLEY, BRAZIL, IND.

Replying to your inquiry for data as to pioneer physicians of Clay County, I have been able, after diligent inquiry and search of old records, to collect memoranda as to several whose names do not appear in Transactions of the State Society.

The very earliest of whom I can find mention are Drs. Ephraim Kester and Absalom Briley, who came to the southern part of what is now Clay county about 1818 or 1820, from Kentucky, several years before the county was organized. Although never located in towns, they did extensive practice among early settlers over a radius of twenty-five miles from their homes. They died in 1873 and 1878, respectively, each having reached the age of eighty-five.

Dr. Nathaniel Usher, born in New York, 1792 died in Brazil, Ind., 1875, after forty years' practice in this county.

Dr. William H. Gifford, born in Kentucky, 1804, came to Williamstown, Ind., 1839, died at Brazil, 1890, after fifty-one years' practice, leaving a son, Joseph C., and a grandson, William H., as worthy successors in the work.

Dr. W. B. Hawkins, born at Washington, Pa., 1814, died in Brazil, Ind., 1891, after forty-five years' work in Indiana, leaving a son, Robert W., a physician here.

Dr. James M. Price, born in Virginia, 1827, died in Brazil, 1895, having practiced in this county thirty-five years. His son, Dr. John Price, died before his father.

Dr. John Gilfillan had a wide practice from Centerpoint for forty years in the early history of the county and died there in 1876.

Dr. John Williams of Bowling Green, still living at the age of ninety-seven, practiced there from 1830 until feebleness compelled his retirement in 1900.

I regret very much the incompleteness of our early records.

CHAPTER XIV.

Early Physicians of Franklin County.—Medical Men of Ripley County.—Kosciusko County.—White County.

The following list comprises only a portion of the names of physicians of Franklin County. I am under obligations to Dr. C. H. Mayfield, of Brookville, for this interesting paper. A number of names will be found in the alphabetical list elsewhere.

George Berry (1811-1892) was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, Feb. 17, 1811. He began practice in Brookville in 1832, and for many years was the principal surgeon of that region. With one exception he was the oldest practitioner in the White Water Valley at the time of his death, March 19, 1892. He was a surgeon in the Mexican war with the Sixteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He was elected State Senator in 1843-46, and again in 1849. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852.

Thomas W. Colescott (1816-1900) was born in Caroline County, Maryland, Feb. 8, 1816. He practiced in Brookville until 1878, when he was compelled to retire from active practice on account of ill health. He held the chair of anatomy in the University of Louisville for several years and was surgeon in charge of the hospitals

in and about Louisville during the Civil war. He was regarded as one of the best surgeons of Franklin County.

John B. Davis (1807-1869) was born at Brookfield, N. Y., July 2, 1807; died in Brookville July 14, 1869.

Thomas Gifford (1816-1885) was born at Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, Dec. 17, 1816; graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1846. He was elected to the General Assembly of the state in 1858 and was re-elected; elected State Senator in 1862 and re-elected; died June 14, 1885.

John R. Goodwin (1820-1880) was born at Brookville July 15, 1820; graduated at Depauw University in 1845; later at the Ohio Medical College; practiced in Brookville until beginning of the Civil war; he was surgeon of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers until close of war; then for eight years was in the Department of the Interior under Johnson and Grant; later was engaged in banking business until his death, May 3, 1880.

Rufus Haymond (1805-1886) was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., June 5, 1805. He came to Brookville in 1826. He was a member of the State Legislature and was a naturalist of national reputation, contributing articles of value. He had charge of the geological survey of Franklin County in 1869. Died at Brookville July 29, 1886.

Judah Hinkley (1801-1875) was born in Massachusetts March 10, 1801; came to Indiana in 1820 and began practice in Springfield town-

ship, Franklin County, and continued until 1868, when he retired and removed to Oxford, Ohio. Died July 6, 1875.

John H. Quick (1818-1906) was born near Brookville Oct. 22, 1818; began practice June 1, 1840, at Drewersburg, Franklin County; then Cedar Grove, in same county, in 1842, and at Brookville from 1854 to the time of his death, Oct. 13, 1906.

John Cleaver (1796-1865) was not a graduate of a medical college.

Cornelius Cain (1808-1903) was born near Wilmington, Dela., Aug. 1, 1808; came to Indiana and settled in Brookville in 1827; later practiced medicine at Metamora and Laurel. In 1857 located at Clarksburg, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred June 28, 1903.

Erasmus Darwin Crookshank* (1807-1876) was born at Whitehall, N. Y., April 28, 1807; located at Fairfield about 1838; was elected to the State Legislature in 1844; in 1849 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cheviot, where he continued to practice medicine until his death, March 4, 1876.—Letter from Florence M. Tait, Cheviot, a granddaughter.

The following physicians practiced in Brookville at the dates indicated:

Lovel, 1810; Johnson, 1816; George D. Murdock, 1816; J. E. Bush, 1819; Joseph Moffett, 1818; Temple E. Gayle, 1820; John, Jr., 1821;

* I give the spelling of the granddaughter, but notice that in other instances it is spelled "Cruikshank." —G. W. H. K.

Morris, 1821; Isaac G. John, 1824; B. S. Noble, 1830; T. J. Cogley, 1836; Whipple, 1836; Thomas Kennedy, 1847; William Coster, 1847, and Joseph Chitwood, 1838.

Medical Men of Ripley County.

In reply to an inquiry Dr. James Anderson, of Versailles, has kindly furnished me with some records of the early physicians of that county.

He says that he was well acquainted with Dr. W. T. S. Cornett, who practiced here until about 1868, when he removed to Madison.

Dr. James K. Francis practiced at Cross Plains, Ripley County, Indiana, from 1844 to about 1852, dying there during that year.

Dr. Richard B. Conn practiced in Ripley County about 1848 to 1850, when he removed to Champaign, Ill., and practiced there for some years.

Drs. Cornett, Francis, Alexander J. Mullen and Conn were present at the formation of the State Medical Society in June, 1849.

Dr. William Anderson practiced medicine and surgery at Versailles from 1839 to 1861, and was surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers for three years and staff surgeon one year longer. At the close of the war he returned to this place and practiced from 1865 to 1880.

Drs. Alexander J. Mullen and Bernard F. Mullen, brothers, practiced at Napoleon for many years. Dr. Bernard F. Mullen was Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers

and Dr. Alexander J. Mullen was surgeon of the same regiment. Dr. Bernard died at Indianapolis some years after the close of the Civil war. Dr. Alexander went to St. Louis after he came from the army and practiced there for some years, dying in that place.

The late Major Jonathan W. Gordon practiced medicine at Versailles during the years 1846 and 1847. Later he took up the study and practice of law.

Kosciusko County Medical Society.

I am indebted to Dr. C. N. Howard, Secretary of the Kosciusko County Medical Society, for the following notes, which he gleaned from the "New Historical Atlas of Kosciusko County."

At the session of the General Assembly of 1834-5 the boundaries of Kosciusko County were defined and established. It was named by Hon. John B. Chapman after Thaddeus Kosciusko, the young Polish nobleman of distinguished family, who aided the American cause during the war of the Revolution, being one of General Washington's staff officers.

The Kosciusko County Medical Society was incorporated Jan. 21, 1847, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. Among the first members of the society were Drs. Rowland Willard, G. W. Stacey, J. K. Leedy, Edward R. Parks, William E. Sarber, D. Bowman, S. C. Gray, L. B. Boggs, J. A. Chandler, L. E. Terry, William Parks, Henry Gilbert, F. W. Taylor, John Jackson, Z. C. Johnson, A. B. Grichfield, R. M. Kendall and G. W. Kosdick.

Webber, Irwin W. (1846-1907) commenced the practice of his profession in Warsaw, Kosciusko County, in 1870. For a time he was United States Pension Examiner at Warsaw. He was President of the Kosciusko County Medical Society in 1887, and was Secretary of the Society at the time of his death.

Woolley, Amos (1829-1899) came to Kosciusko County in 1857, practicing medicine at Palestine. In 1869 he removed to Warsaw. In 1866 he assisted in the organization of the Medical College at Fort Wayne, Ind., and afterward graduated with honor from that institution.

White County Medical Society.

Drs. Grant Goodwin and F. E. Lister, of Monticello, have furnished me the following information concerning physicians of White County who have not been heretofore reported in the Transactions.

The White County Medical Society was organized in April, 1862. The charter members were Drs. Hamen and Anderson, Monticello; Richardson, Monon; Thomas, Reynolds, and Medaris, of Brookston.

Dr. William H. Ball was born in Henry County, Kentucky, Jan. 23, 1823. He began practice at Battle Ground, Ind., about 1851. He was a graduate of a medical college at Louisville, Ky. He practiced in Brookston from 1856 to 1880, then moved to California, where he died in 1890.

Dr. Timothy Taylor attended first session of lectures at Starling Medical College in 1847 and

1848. He began to practice in Brookston about 1850, and left here March 1, 1859. He died in 1908, near Richmond, Ind.

Dr. John Medaris came to Brookston in March, 1859, and has practiced here ever since. He was born Oct. 22, 1814. Dr Brockway writes me Jan. 30, 1911: "Dr. Medaris is still alive and feeling good."*

Older Physicians of Steuben County.

I am under obligations to Dr. Mary Ritter, of Angola, for the following list of pioneer physicians of Steuben County:

Drs. James McConnell, Angola (1810-1844); George W. McConnell, Angola (1816-1894); L. E. Carver, Angola (1806-1889); J. C. Kmisey, Angola (1819——); C. D. Rice, Angola (1828-1875); William Weicht, Angola (1822-1889); W. A. Wood, Angola (1827-1868); M. F. Morse, Angola (1814-1898).

* I have departed from my usual rule of omitting living physicians, but this man, at the age of ninety-six, engaged in an active practice of medicine, deserves this little recognition.—G. W. H. K.

CHAPTER XV.

Early Medical History of Fountain County. Early Physicians of Jackson County.

Dr. George Rowland, Covington, Ind., has transmitted to me a very interesting paper on the medical history of Fountain County, and I only regret that the length of the paper prevents the complete publication of the same.

On Dec. 30, 1825, the Legislature passed a law creating Fountain County. On the first Monday in May, 1826, the boundaries of the county were fixed and the county seat established at Covington.

The following named physicians met in Covington on the first Thursday in April, 1867, and organized the Fountain County Medical Society: Drs. C. V. Jones, President, Samuel J. Weldon, Secretary; C. D. Watson, G. S. Jones, William Colvert, William C. Cole and George Rowland.

Dr. John Hamilton, born in Saratoga County, New York, Jan. 7, 1800, came to Covington March 31, 1827, and made it his permanent home. He was the first physician to locate in Fountain County. He was a pioneer and a busy practitioner of medicine, riding on horseback from ten to sixty miles a day, along by-paths, as there were few roads. Milk sickness and fever and ague prevailed. Medicines were few and commanded a high price and were brought from Cincinnati on a steamboat up the Wabash River

to Covington. Dr. Hamilton was a successful physician, a graduate of the medical college at Burlington, Vt. He also started the first drug store in this county at Covington.

Dr. John Crawford came to Fountain County in 1828. He was educated in Philadelphia and a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio. He died Sept. 29, 1847. Dr. Crawford was well versed in medicine and a successful practitioner and a man of few words.

Dr. Hitchcock was an early pioneer and came to this city in 1829, but soon afterward went to the Black Hawk war.

Dr. Jesse Bowen practiced medicine in the county from 1829 to 1840.

Dr. Joseph Jones came in 1832. He was a peculiar man, tall and the people nicknamed him "Long Jones." There were several other Dr. Jones, and Dr. "Long Jones" tried to have the Legislature change his name to Talbott, the maiden name of his mother.

Dr. Keely came in 1833 and remained but a short time, when he removed to Iowa.

Dr. John S. Jones, nicknamed "Picayune," came in 1834. He was a druggist, but practiced medicine to some extent.

Dr. Lorenzo Rush came to this county in 1840. He was a good physician, scientific and well educated. He was tall, dignified, gentlemanly and a popular physician.

Dr. Irish came in 1844 and was a successful physician, serving later as a surgeon in the Civil war.

Dr. Reuben M. Hill came to Fountain County in 1847 and located at Covington. He was a scientific physician and well versed in medicine. He had an extreme disgust for quackery, enjoyed a large practice and was quite a money maker. He was a bachelor. Later in life he was a great sufferer from a chronic disease, from which he secured no permanent relief, and on July 5, 1880, at the noon hour, while his nurse had gone for a luncheon, committed suicide, shooting himself through the head.

Dr. Jehu Adkins read medicine with Dr. "Long" Jones, above mentioned; graduated in Chicago, and located in Jackson Township in 1847. He was a popular physician and had a great reputation in the treatment of milk sickness, which was then very prevalent; also secured quite a reputation by the performance of an operation for club foot upon a child six months old. At the time of his death he was the owner of nearly twelve hundred acres of land, bought at a low price, and subsequently increased in value until he amassed a fortune.

Drs. O. S. Maxwell and Bell located at Robroy in 1833. Dr. Cox located at Portland in 1830. Dr. Scott located at Newton in 1834. Dr. Worthington located at Attica in 1830. Dr. Robert Stevens located near old Chambersburg during the forties. Dr. Knight located in old Chambersburg before the Civil War. He was very deaf and always rode in an old-fashioned gig. Dr. Greenwood came in the forties and practiced at Robroy. Dr. Marquam, an eccentric man, located in old Chambersburg during the Civil War. He practiced in the southeast part

of the county from 1855 to 1860. He was indicted for murder by producing an abortion. In the trial he was prosecuted and defended by eminent counsel and was acquitted.

Dr. Newton Spinning probably practiced medicine longer than any other physician in Fountain County—a period of more than fifty years. He died of pneumonia, result of lagrippe, on Feb. 11, 1890.

Dr. Thomas Rowland, my father, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, July 25, 1810, and read medicine with Dr. Crawford, already mentioned. He located in Hillsboro in 1839, and afterward located at old Chambersburg, and was a busy and successful practitioner of medicine until his death, which occurred in August, 1864. He was well versed in medicine and had an extensive practice in obstetrics and diseases of women. He was a fine conversationalist and loved to mingle with medical men.

Dr. Caleb V. Jones came to Covington in the fall of 1840 and practiced medicine for forty years. Dr Jones was surgeon in the civil war.

Dr. William Colvert located near Stone Bluff; was a distinguished pioneer physician of Fountain County. He was born in Ohio in 1819, and came to this county during his boyhood, attended the University of Greencastle and afterward read medicine with Dr. Crawford. He was a successful physician from 1847 to his death, which occurred a few years ago. Before reading medicine he taught for some years in the public schools, and his most noted pupil was the Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Dr. Joseph Ogden came to this county in the early forties. He was an excellent physician. Dr. Waite located in this county at an early date. Dr. Bryant was also an early pioneer. Dr. Chester Clark came at an early date to Covington, but in later years abandoned the practice for the nursery business. Dr. McElwee came to the county after the Civil War. Dr. John S. Riffle began the study of medicine in 1849. He practiced medicine at Newton and in Veedersburg, and was a member of the United States pension board after 1867. He was an assistant surgeon in the Fortieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Drs. Miles and Sherman were practitioners at one time at Newtown.

Dr. James C. Burlington graduated in 1877 from Cincinnati Medical College. Located at Attica in 1878. Died several years ago. Dr. A. L. Whitehall practiced near Newtown in 1832, and later at Attica until his death. Dr. Samuel Fullenwider at an early date practiced at Newtown. Dr. Leach at one time practiced at Attica; removed to Crawfordsville and later to Park County. Dr. George C. Hays located at Hillsboro and died there after a long practice. He was a graduate of the Medical College of Indiana. Dr. John W. Mock, a graduate of a medical college of Ohio, 1863, was a surgeon in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteers.

Dr. Samuel J. Weldon was born in London, England, June, 1801, and graduated in New York City. He was well versed in medicine, a fine conversationalist and a prominent druggist.

He was present at the formation of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1849, and also at the organization of the Fountain County Medical Society in April, 1867. Died in 1881.

Dr. Samuel I. Mock graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1874; came to Covington in in 1879, and afterward removed to Iowa, where he died shortly afterward. Dr. C. D. Watson, a graduate of Rush Medical College, came to Covington, was present at the organization of the Fountain County Medical Society, and afterward removed to California. Dr. John T. Wells practiced in Veedersburg in 1876. Dr. A. J. McLelland practiced at Veedersburg for some years and died in that village.

Early Physicians of Jackson County.

For the facts in the histories of the following physicians I am indebted to Dr. A. G. Osterman, of Seymour, Ind., the paper being forwarded to me by Dr. G. H. Kamman, Secretary of the Jackson County Medical Society.

The history of the early physicians of Jackson County is not very well known. Tradition tells of Dr. Dudley, who located in this county and platted the village of Dudleytown in 1810. While the more populous parts of the county of that time, Vallonia and Brownstown, certainly had physicians, yet nothing authentic is known of their names.

Dr. Samuel Wert, of German parentage, was born in Pennsylvania in 1794; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1810; after an eventful career in the Spanish navy and in Mex-

ico, located in Brownstown in 1825, where he practiced successfully until 1863, the year of his death.

Dr. Solomon Jackson, the next physician of whom we hear, practiced in Rockford in 1835.

Drs. James Crippen and David Vanuise were at Reddington about 1838. The late Dr. Wilson located near the present village of Sparksville about the same time. Two more physicians were at Vallonia whose names are not known to the author. This was about the number of physicians who were located in the county up to 1840. With the increase of population between the forties and fifties physicians began to locate in the county.

Dr. James H. Green began practice in Dudleytown in 1846. Dr. Stage then located at what is now known as Sidney about the same time.

The first county society was organized on April 13, 1852. Dr. Wert was its first president, Dr. D. B. Hillis vice-president, Dr. J. L. Roe recording secretary, and Dr. E. Long librarian. Other members present were Drs. Ford, Morgan and Bain. At a meeting two months later Drs. John Williamson, James H. Green, C. T. Williamson, J. T. Monroe, E. D. Wert and S. H. Charlton were elected to membership.

Dr. Brand, a graduate of Vienna and a pupil of the elder Rokitansky, located at Rockford in 1848. Dr. Roesgen, a graduate of Heidelberg and Bonn, located at Dudleytown in 1851; both these men were well grounded in medicine and were gentlemen of remarkable diagnostic talents, who added credit to their profession, as well as

the profession of southern Indiana, during their sojourn among the people of Jackson County. These were all the members of the profession, as far as the author is able to say, that were located in the county up to 1852.

During the sixties Drs. Shoots and Rodman were at Freetown, Drs. Joseph Davis, Bain and Shields at Cortland, Dr. Fields at Tampico, Dr. Wells at Clear Spring, Drs. Cummings and Gibson at Houston, Drs. John T. Shields, Newkirk and J. D. Monroe located at Seymour. Dr. Tinsh began the practice of medicine about the same time, but his first location is unknown. Dr. Robertson located at Vallonia, and a physician whose name is unknown practiced for a few years at what is now known as Newry.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners in June, 1862, a petition referring to the pauper practice of the county was presented to the board, signed by the following physicians, then in active practice in the county, but not all members of the county society: Drs. Wert, L. J. Stage, C. T. Williamson, L. Z. Shewmaker. Jacob Boaz, T. A. Williamson, J. H. Payne, Fields, Smith, Kimberline, Maxwell, Bland, Sapper, Hatfield, Daniels, Ramsey, Robertson, Green and Bain. These men were all in active practice in this county.

In those days there were scarcely any well defined roads and patients were far apart. Visits were made on horseback and the ample saddle bags were always the badge of the doctor. It was before the days of refinement of pharmacy. Roots, herbs and barks were the armamentarium

of the practitioner. Calomel and jalap were dealt unsparingly. The bitter Peruvian bark and the lancet were their only fever remedies. Anesthesia was unknown; but this did not deter them from performing major and minor operations. They worked sometimes under the most trying conditions. Those early days were truly heroic ones; no less for the physician than the patient. Yet, with all this seeming primitiveness and the limited means of practicing medicine and surgery, these men were successful and their patients lived to bless them. The earlier and older ones have all passed away. Some rest in unmarked graves. No lordly monuments commemorate the spot made sacred as the resting place of these heroes; yet heroes these men were. They performed the most heroic service, and oftentimes without reward, at the call of their patients, at any hour, in storm and stress and in midnight darkness, with nothing to guide them, and oftentimes straying from the road or path; yet they performed these labors with pleasure and their reward was only the welfare and health of their patients. Truly they bore the cross to attain the crown: the justice of a better world will be their reward.

CHAPTER XVI.

Formation and Growth of Our Present State Medical Association.—List of Membership from Formation to the Year 1860.

Inasmuch as but one or two copies of the early Transactions of our State Medical Society are known to be in existence, and these exposed to the dangers of fire or decay of time, I think it proper to reprint some historical data that ought not to be lost or forgotten.*

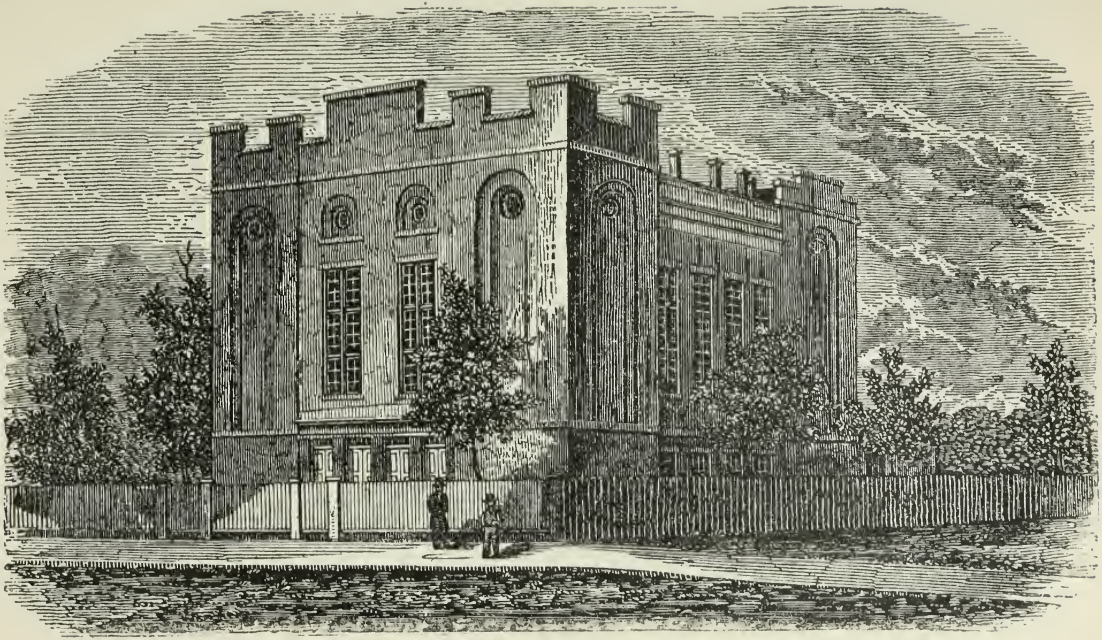
I have access to the copies in the Indianapolis City Library. These were generously presented to the library by Dr. L. D. Waterman on Dec. 1, 1898.

I find no evidence that a formal or informal call was made for the meeting to assemble at Indianapolis, but presume such a request had been made.† I quote as follows:

"The State Medical convention assembled in Wesley Chapel, at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, June 6, 1849, at 10 o'clock a. m. A temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. John

* Since 1904, "Society" is changed to "Association."

† Since writing the above, I find that notice had been given for such a meeting: "Indianapolis had a local Medical Society, and in May, 1849, a call was sent out by it for a State Convention the following month. Private letters were sent by the members to their medical friends over the State inviting them to attend the meeting to be held June 6, 1849." Dr. W. H. Wishard, President's address.—Trans. 1889, p. 17.—G. W. H. K.



WESLEY CHAPEL

Southwest Corner of Meridian Street and the Circle, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Birthplace of Indiana State Medical Society, June 6, 1849.

Sanders to the chair and appointing Dr. John S. Bobbs Secretary."

Some discussions have occurred as to who was the first President of the State Society, but that subject is easily determined by a reference to the Transactions.* The first copy shows the title page as follows: "Proceedings of the State Medical Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, June, 1849. Indianapolis: Printed by John D. Defrees, 1849." It is a pamphlet of fourteen pages.

It will be observed that the meeting was styled "Convention," and not "Society." In fact, it was not regarded by those present as a regular meeting of the society, but rather an assembly for the *organization* of a state society. It was the Declaration of Independence for medical societies in Indiana!

The title page of the second copy of Transactions reads quite differently: "Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society, held in the city of Indianapolis. May, 1850. Indianapolis: Printed by Elder & Harkness, 1850." This is a pamphlet containing thirty-two pages. It is styled a "Society" now, and is recorded as the "First." This is the beginning for numbering the other Transactions.

At the "convention" Dr. John H. Sanders was called temporarily to the chair. Later a perma-

* Those interested in this discussion are referred to obituary of Dr. Cornett, Ind. Med. Jour., Vol. xv, p. 515, also, "The First President of the Indiana State Medical Society.—Letters from Dr. Cornett's son, from the late Dr. John S. Bobbs (Dec. 10, 1849), and from Dr. Wm. A. MacCoy, of Madison, Ind."—Ib., Vol. xvi, p. 23.

nent organization was effected and Dr. Livingston Dunlap was made permanent chairman. He delivered no address. At this meeting a committee of one from each district represented was appointed to nominate officers for the "society." Drs. Bullard, Kersey, Ryan, Florer and Mullen were appointed, who reported the following named gentlemen for the respective offices, to which the convention elected them: President, Dr. W. T. S. Cornett; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Asabel Clapp, Nathan Johnson, Livingston Dunlap and Uriah Farquhar; Secretary, Dr. John S. Bobbs; Treasurer, Dr. John L. Mothershead.

The society convened at Indianapolis on May 15, 1850. Dr. Cornett presided and gave an address on the subject, "Rise, Progress, Present State and Future Prospects of Medical Science." It was delivered in the evening at "candle light."

The following is a list of the names of physicians at the convention in 1849:

Dr. Alexander J. Mullen, of Napoleon.

Dr. Nathan Johnson, of Cambridge City.

Dr. Vierling Kersey, of Milton, Wayne County.

Dr. Thomas W. Florer, of Alamo, Montgomery County.

Dr. John Hunt, of Madison County.

Dr. Townsend Ryan, of Anderson.

Dr. R. J. Patterson, of Indianapolis.

Dr. David Hutchinson, of Mooresville, Morgan County.

Dr. Charles Wallace, of Belleville, Hendricks County.

Dr. W. R. Smith, of Cumberland.

Dr. H. V. V. Johnson, of Broad Ripple.
Dr. John H. Sanders, of Indianapolis.
Dr. W. C. Thompson, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Livingston Dunlap, of Indianapolis.
Dr. William H. Wishard, of Johnson County.
Dr. John L. Mothershead, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Alois D. Gall, of Indianapolis.
Dr. C. S. Ramsey, of Indianapolis.
Dr. George W. Mears, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Robert Curran, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Talbott Bullard, of Indianapolis.
Dr. John Nutt, of Marion County.
Dr. Charles Parry, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Andrew M. Hunt, of Indianapolis.
Dr. John S. Bobbs, of Indianapolis.
Dr. David Funkhouser, of Indianapolis.
Dr. Patrick H. Jameson, of Indianapolis.
Dr. John M. Gaston, of Indianapolis.

On the second day, June 7, the committee on credentials reported favorably upon the following named persons, and they were admitted as members:

Drs. Asahel Clapp, John Sloan, S. E. Leonard, P. S. Shields, William Cooper, William G. Sinex, William A. Clapp, William A. Scribner and H. M. Dowling, of New Albany; Chester G. Ballard, of Waveland; Henkle and Farquhar, of Wabash; William F. Collum, of Jeffersonville; James S. Athon, of Charleston; James S. Harrison, of Indianapolis; Thomas W. Fry, James Tichnor, Joseph Allen and Oliver P. Mahan, of Crawfordsville; George M. Huggins, of Darlington; William J. Byers, of Frankfort; White, of Prairieville; John M. Boyd, of Thorntown; Samuel J. Weldon, of Covington; Hunt, of Laporte; Wil-

liam T. S. Cornett, James K. Francis, Richard B. Conn and John Lewis, of Ripley County; Isaac Finley and Homer T. Hinman, of Columbus; Wiley, of Richmond; Foster, James D. Maxwell and Robert C. Hamil, of Bloomington; S. Judkins and J. A. Pegg, of New Garden, Wayne County; Joseph H. D. Rogers, William Davidson, Holcomb, J. W. Mullen and B. F. Mullen, of Napoleon: Eldridge, Myron H. Harding, Taylor and Jonathan W. Gordon, of Dearborn County; Jeremiah H. Brower, of Lawrenceburg; John W. Moodey, John L. Armington and George W. New, of Greensburg; T. W. Cowgill, Albert G. Preston and H. E. Talbott, of Greencastle; Joseph C. Ardery, of Decatur County; Jefferson Helm, of Rush County, and Willis W. Hitt, of Vincennes.

The physicians named in the preceding paragraph came to the state convention on the second day and were received by credentials. Unfortunately, in the hurry and bustle of business, in almost every case the Christian name or initial was omitted. I have sent out numerous letters, besides a request in THE JOURNAL, for assistance in correcting the omissions. Inasmuch as they were present at the first meeting, I felt anxious to preserve their full names. I have succeeded in nearly all. I think some mistakes have occurred. Dr. T. C. Loukes, of Prairieton, has diligently sought for Dr. "White," accredited to Prairieville.* and is convinced that no physician of that name resided there in 1849.

* In the August number of *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, Dr. White was erroneously accredited to "Prairieton," instead of "Prairieville." The latter was in Clinton county, and was discontinued as a postoffice Aug. 9, 1856.

"Sloan" of Crawfordsville appears in the minutes erroneously for Dr. John Sloan of New Albany. I am of the opinion that there are other errors of location. The minutes show the names of eighty-four persons present at this convention.

Sixty years have passed since that body of grand men met in Indianapolis and laid the foundation for our present efficient State Medical Association. Only two of that number are alive today, Dr. Patrick H. Jameson, born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 18, 1824, and Dr. William H. Wishard, born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, Jan. 17, 1816. Both are residents of Indianapolis.

I am sure that the entire medical profession of Indiana will unite with me in paying this little tribute of respect to these honored men.

At this preliminary meeting a number of practical questions were discussed and acted upon. One was the expediency of establishing a medical journal, and Drs. George W. Mears, Vierling Kersey and Robert Curran were appointed a committee to report some definite action. It was several years before a journal was created, but their action was helpful.

Again, Dr. R. J. Patterson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the Legislature of the state, upon the subject of Homicidal Insanity—asking the enactment of a law requiring that in all cases where the plea of insanity is set up as an excuse for crime, the question of insanity shall be first and separately tried and decided by a commission of lunacy.

Also, on motion of Dr. John H. Sanders, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the Legislature, asking them to provide by law for a registration of marriages, births and deaths.

The good seed sown by those early pioneer physicians has borne fruit, and they deserve praise for their forethought.

The state society had not long been in existence until death entered. At the session of 1850 Dr. John H. Sanders, who had acted as temporary chairman at the first convention, had passed away (April 4, 1850), also Dr. T. W. Cowgill, and the following resolution was passed (Transactions 1850, page 7):

Resolved, That as a society we sincerely feel the loss we have sustained in the recent death of John H. Sanders, M.D., of Indianapolis, and T. W. Cowgill, M.D., of Greencastle.

The society early recognized the necessity for a high standard of preparation for those desiring to enter the profession, as shown by resolution, 1850, page 9:

Resolved, That this society recommend to the members of all local societies, and the profession throughout the state, that they do not receive students into their offices for a less term than three years, including the usual term of public pupilage, and that they require a fee for office instruction, and the use of books, of not less than $100, and that preceptors should institute frequent examination of their pupils.

It was further resolved that a broad line of distinction between scientific medicine and the various forms of empiricism in vogue in our country should be plainly marked and seen. Physicians were urged to exert their influence with newspaper publishers and druggists to prevail upon them to withhold their aid to such impos-

ture. And they had their troubles in the good old days!

The importance of keeping accurate notes of all important cases and epidemic diseases which might come under their observation was urged upon physicians. This was fifty-nine years ago, and is still applicable to all young physicians of the present day. By all means, young men, keep a case-book. The writer was impressed with this advice when, more than forty years ago, he heard the older Austin Flint make the assertion that his success in medicine had largely been due to the fact that throughout his life he had kept a case-book.

The society also stood firmly for the code of ethics and all the principles that it inculcated.

Another resolution introduced at this meeting (1850) is applicable at the present day (page 8):

Resolved, That it is expedient for the members of our profession to avail themselves of all suitable occasions to deliver popular lectures on the grand principles of physiology, on which the theory of practice in medicine is instituted, with the view of instructing the public mind and popularizing the regular system of medicine.

Also at this meeting they grappled with problems that, for the sake of science, we all regret they left undetermined:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president to collect, in a systematized form, facts on the duration of pregnancy and the causes which influence sex.

The eleventh annual session of the state society was held at Indianapolis, May 17 and 18, 1860. On page 62 of that year's Transactions may be found a list of the members of the Indiana State Medical Society, with a statement that "This list includes the names of *all* who have

been members of the society since its organizations." This is not quite correct, for I have discovered more than a dozen names which have been doubtless accidentally omitted and have added them to the list. I have also corrected some typographical errors, and in a number of instances supplied the Christian name where I found only an initial letter. As the society was eleven years old at the time of the publication of this list, and there are about 329 names of physicians who were then active in professional life and who now, after half a century has elapsed, deserve this slight recognition, I have decided to reproduce their names.

Comparing the location year by year of these physicians, I was impressed with the large number who had changed their residences in the short period of eleven years, showing a desire for better surroundings. Nearly all "have fallen asleep." Alas, how few would answer to their names at a roll-call today! I think the living could be numbered upon the fingers of two, if not one, hand.

"And the names we loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
on the tomb."

Albertson, Edmund .....Canton
Allen, Joseph .....Crawfordsville
Angell, Charles .....Pittsburg
Ardery, Joseph C. (Decatur Co.) .....Milford
Armington, John L.....Greensburg
Athon, James F.....Charleston
Austin, Thomas K.....New Albany
Ayres, Henry P.....Fort Wayne

Ballard, Chester G.....Waveland
Barritt, J. J.....Greenville

Bartholomew, B. ..... Danville
Beck, E. W. H. ..... Delphi
Beck, G. G. ..... Delphi
Beck, John C. ..... Cadiz
Belles, J. T. ..... Indianapolis
Bennett, J. W. ..... Plymouth
Blunt, M. S. ..... Mt. Vernon
Bobbs, John S. ..... Indianapolis
Bowman, Charles ..... New Albany
Boyd, John M. ..... Thorntown
Boynton, A. G. ..... Elizabethtown
Boynton, C. L. ..... Elizabethtown
Bray, Ebenezer ..... Evansville
Bray, Madison J. ..... Evansville
Brown, Clay ..... Indianapolis
Brown, R. T. ..... Crawfordsville
Brown, Samuel M. ..... New Bethel
Brower, J. H. ..... Lawrenceburg
Buck, O. ..... Dayton
Buck, R. H. ..... Clarksburg
Bush, O. ..... Dayton
Bullard, Talbott ..... Indianapolis
Bullard, W. R. ..... Indianapolis
Burns, Jesse ..... Evansville
Butler, A. B. ..... Richmond
Butterfield, S. H. ..... Brooklyn
Byers, William J. ..... Frankfort
Byford, W. H. ..... Evansville

Carlstadt, F. A. ..... Evansville
Casselberry, Isaac ..... Evansville
Carter, F. M. ..... Frankfort
Catlin, H. W. ..... Georgetown
Chapman, A. ..... Alquina
Chestnut, Thomas ..... Lafayette
Chitwood, G. R. ..... Connersville
Clark, O. L. ..... Lafayette
Clapp, Asahel ..... New Albany
Clapp, W. A. ..... New Albany
Coe, Henry ..... Danville
Coe, Z. B. ..... Kirklin
Cogley, T. J. ..... Madison

Collier, A. G. ..... Columbus
Coleman, Horace ..... Logansport
Collings, J. S. ..... Cicero
Collins, Wm. F. ..... Cumberland
Collum, William F. ..... Jeffersonville
Comingor, J. A. ..... Danville
Conn, Richard B. ..... Ripley County
Conyngton, John ..... Mt. Vernon
Cooper, William ..... New Albany
Cornett, W. T. S. ..... Versailles
Cowgill, T. W. ..... Greencastle
Crippen, E. H. ..... Rushville
Crouse, D. H. ..... Dayton
Curran, Robert ..... Jeffersonville
Cyms, W. H. ..... Allisonville

Darrach, G. M. ..... Indianapolis
Davidson, B. K. ..... Evansville
Davidson, William ..... Madison
Day, S. D. ..... Shelbyville
Davis, J. B. ..... Indianapolis
Davis, W. H. ..... Illinois
Davis, S. ..... Columbus
DeBruler, James P. ..... Rockport
Deming, Elizur H. ..... Lafayette
Dillon, A. C. ..... Rushville
Dicken, James L. ..... Somerset
Doneghy, John T. ..... Indianapolis
Dorsey, N. J. ..... Indianapolis
Dowling, H. M. ..... New Albany
Dryden, T. F. ..... North Field
Dunlap, Livingston ..... Indianapolis
Dunn, J. ..... Lawrenceburg
Dunnell, D. ..... Yountsville

Edgerle, G. W., Jr. ..... Muncie
Elder, Samuel F. ..... Mt. Auburn
Elder, B. F. ..... Knightstown
Eldridge ..... Dearborn County
Ellis, C. R. ..... Hardinsburg
Ellis, E. W. H. ..... Indianapolis
Ellis, John ..... Hardinsburg
Ellis, Joseph ..... Bradford

Elliott, Cyrenus.....Milltown
Elliott, James H.....Brookville
Elliott, Thomas B.....Indianapolis
Elliott, W. M.....Evansville
Everts, C. C.....Union Mills

Farquhar, Uriah .....Logansport
Farrell, A.....Mt. Vernon
Field, Nathaniel .....Jeffersonville
Finley, Isaac .....Columbus
Fishback, Charles .....Shelbyville
Fisher, Samuel .....Newcastle
Florer, Thomas W.....Alamo
Ford, James .....Wabash
Foster, W. C.....Mt. Pleasant
Foster, C. A.....Evansville
Francis, James K.....Ripley County
Freeman, S. A.....Fort Wayne
French, William H.....Mt. Vernon
Fry, Thomas W.....Crawfordsville
Funkhouser, David .....Indianapolis

Gall, A. D.....Indianapolis
Gaston, John M.....Indianapolis
Gerard, Jerome B.....Hartford
Girdner, J. G.....Greenville
Gordon, Jonathan W.....Indianapolis
Graff, George B.....Princeton
Graham, J. N.....Chicago, Ill.
Graydon, R. G.....Greenwood
Gramm, William .....Evansville
Green, J. N.....Shelbyville
Green, W. F.....Shelbyville
Grimes, Samuel .....Delphi

Haines, A. B.....Aurora
Hall, D. D.....Connersville
Hamil, Robert C.....Bloomington
Harding, M. H.....Lawrenceburg
Harrington, S. H.....Richmond
Harvey, Thomas B.....Plainfield
Harrison, James S.....Indianapolis
Harvey, William F.....Plainfield

Hatchitt, James G.....Evansville
Haughton, R. E.....Richmond
Heald, J. E.....West Point
Heavenridge, A.....Stilesville
Helm, Jefferson .....Rushville
Henderson, H. D.....Salem
Henkle ..... Wabash
Hervey, J. W.....Germantown
Hibberd, J. F.....Richmond
Hickox, H. C.....Aurora
Hillis, D. B.....Brownstown
Hinman. H. T.....Columbus
Hitt, Willis W.....Vincennes
Hoel, John B.....North Hogan
Holcomb .....Madison
Howard, N. P.....Greenfield
Huggins. George M.....Darlington
Hunt, John .....Madison County
Humphreys, Louis .....South Bend
Hunt, Andrew M.....Indianapolis
Hurd, A.....Oxford
Hutchinson, David .....Mooresville

Ireland, J. M.....Francisco
Irwin, John S.....Madison
Isler, J.....Lafayette

Jameson, Patrick H.....Indianapolis
Jennings, D.....Lafayette
Jessup, D. H.....Rising Sun
Jessup, R. R.....Rising Sun
Jewett, Luther .....Lafayette
Johnson, E. K.....Eagle Village
Johnson, H. V. V.....Broad Ripple
Johnson, Joseph .....Bakers' Corners
Johnson, Nathan.....Cambridge City
Johnson, P. Roosevelt .....Lafayette
Jones, David M.....Corydon
Judkins, S.....New Garden

Kennedy, Levi H.....Belleville
Kennedy, S. A.....Fairland
Kersey, Vierling .....Milton

Knepfler, Nathan ..... Indianapolis
Kitchen, J. M. ..... Indianapolis
Kivett, John ..... Evansville

Latta, M. M. ..... Goshen
Leonard, S. E. ..... New Albany
Lewis, John ..... Ogden
Leslie, Alexander ..... Petersburg
Link, Harvey ..... New Albany
Linton, S. M. ..... Columbus
Lloyd, Frederick ..... New Albany
Lindsley, John ..... Evansville
Lomax, William ..... Marion
Low, Nathan M. ..... Elizabeth
Lynch, M. J. ..... Indianapolis

Maclean, George M. ..... New Albany
Mahan, Oliver P. ..... Crawfordsville
Martin, M. L. ..... Middle Fork
Mauzy, R. D. ..... Rushville
Maxwell, James D. ..... Bloomington
Mayo, William W. ..... Lafayette
McClelland, J. S. ..... Jefferson
McClenahan, Thomas J. ..... Anderson
McDonald, D. H. ..... Indianapolis
McFadden, W. G. ..... London
McFall, D. M. ..... Cumberland
McFarland, J. B. ..... Lafayette
McGaughey, John W. ..... Morristown
McMechan, J. G. ..... Crawfordsville
Mears, George W. ..... Indianapolis
Meeker, Daniel ..... LaPorte
Mendenhall, N. ..... Plainfield
Mendenhall, J. ..... Ashland
Metz, J. J. ..... Ossian
Mitchell, G. B. ..... Martinsville
Moffett, John ..... Rushville
Moodey, John W. ..... Greensburg
Moore, R. C. ..... Belleville
Morgan, Daniel ..... Evansville
Morris, J. M. ..... Sulphur Hill
Mothershead, John L. ..... Indianapolis

Mothershead, F. M.....Indianapolis
Mulhausen, H.....Evansville
Mulhausen, M.....Evansville
Mullen, Alexander J.....Napoleon
Mullen, B. F.....Napoleon
Mullen, J. W.....Madison
Murphy, Edward .....New Harmony

Negley, D. N.....Evansville
Nesbitt, Joseph A.....Allisonville
New, George W.....Greensburgh
Newcomer, Frisby S.....Indianapolis
Newland, Benjamin .....Bedford
Newland, Elijah R.....New Albany
Nutt, John .....Indianapolis

O'Ferrall, R. M.....Lafayette
O'Neal, L.....Somerset
Olcott, W. A.....Manchester

Parker, G. B.....Indianapolis
Parry, Charles .....Indianapolis
Parvin, Theophilus .....Indianapolis
Patterson, R. J.....Indianapolis
Pegg, J. A.....New Garden
Pennington. Joel .....Milton
Personett, L. D.....Greens Forks
Pleasants. John H.....Indianapolis
Pressley, William H.....Augusta
Preston, Albert G.....Greencastle

Rea, John .....New Castle
Reader, William .....Corydon
Ramsey, C. S.....Indianapolis
Reagan, Jesse .....Spring Valley
Reagan, A. W.....Mooresville
Record, Samuel .....Lanesville
Reed, Thomas M.....Indianapolis
Reid, Samuel .....Salem
Ritter, Levi .....Plainfield
Robbins, Clark .....Monrovia

Robinson, William E.....Louisville
Roe, John S.....North Madison
Rogers, Joseph H. D.....Madison
Rosenthal, J.....Fort Wayne
Ronalds, Hugh .....Evansville
Rooker, James I.....Castleton
Rowan, B. C.....Fort Wayne
Rowland, Willard .....Oswego
Rucker, T. H.....New Albany
Runcie, E. T.....Millersburg
Ryan, Townsend .....Anderson
Rynerson, J. N.....Mt. Meridian

Sanders, John H.....Indianapolis
Schonover, William S.....Hardinsburg
Scribner, Wm. A.....New Albany
Sexton, Marshall .....Rushville
Sheppard, M.....Columbus
Sherrod, R. W.....Millport
Shields, P. S.....New Albany
Sinex, William G.....New Albany
Skinner, John A.....Vincennes
Sloan, John .....New Albany
Smelsor, J. W.....Manwaring
Smith, Hubbard M.....Vincennes
Smith, Isaac .....Lafayette
Smith, W. R.....Cumberland
Somes, Joseph .....Vincennes
Spencer, R.....Monticello
Spencer, W.....Monticello
Spottswood, E. T.....Perrysville
Stacy, George W..... .....Warsaw
Stevens, Thaddeus M.....Indianapolis
Stout, Oliver H.....Indianapolis
Sutton, George .....Aurora

Talbot, H. E.....Greencastle
Tate, William .....Lawrenceburg
Taylor, T. W.....Battle Ground
Thomas, M. W.....Franklin
Thompson, W. Clinton.....Indianapolis
Thompson, W. E.....New London
Tichnor, James .....Crawfordsville

Todd, Henry G.....Indianapolis
Todd, L. L., Jr.....Southport
Todd, R. N.....Southport
Town, R. R.....New Albany
Tyler, W. W.....Roanoke

Vail, Joel .....Richmond
Vanderbark, Peter .....Knightstown
Vickery, A. M.....Tipton

Wallace, A. G.....Indianapolis
Wallace, Charles .....Belleville
Walker, G. B.....Evansville
Walker, John T.....Evansville
Walker, Oscar C.....Blairsville
Weist, J. R.....New Westville, O.
Welborn, J. C.....Bloomington
Weldon, Samuel J.....Covington
Wellman, Richard M.....Jasper
Wetherill, C. M.....Lafayette
West, Calvin .....Hagerstown
Wilcox, J. R.....Evansville
Willard, R.....Warsaw
Wilson, James B.....Salem
Wilson, John R.....Evansville
Wilson James W.....Rossville
Wilstach, C. F.....Lafayette
Winton, Horace.....North Manchester
Winton, Robert .....Muncie
Winton, William R.....Wabash
Wishard, William H.....Greenwood
Wolf, J. G.....Morristown
Woodburn, J. H.....Indianapolis
Woodworth, B. S.....Fort Wayne
Wort, Samuel .....Brownstown
Wright, John F.....Columbus
Wright, J. Joel.....Monrovia
Wright, H. Mansur.....Indianapolis
Wyley, D.....Jeffersonville

Yeakle, D. T.....Lafayette

CHAPTER XVII.

EPIDEMICS. — LEGAL ENACTMENTS. — RECENT LEGISLATION.—LAW OF 1897.—LAW OF 1909.—THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—SESSIONS OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION.—CHANGES IN THE STATE SOCIETY.—LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the early forties an epidemic of erysipelas prevailed in a number of counties in Indiana, notably in Dearborn, Ripley and Decatur counties, and was known by the popular name of "black tongue."

In the *Western Lancet,* November, 1843, Dr. George Sutton of Aurora contributed an article entitled, "Remarks on an Epidemic Erysipelas, Known by the Popular Name of 'Black Tongue,' Which Prevailed in Ripley and Dearborn Counties, Indiana." This article, like everything else that Dr. Sutton wrote, is valuable. The entire article was of so much merit that it was reproduced in the English work of "Nunneley on Erysipelas." I have the American edition of this work before me (Barrington and Haswell, 1844), and the article begins at page 85. An extract from Dr. Sutton's paper will illustrate the character of the disease:

"The following is a synopsis of the symptoms of this epidemic. When the throat was the part

attacked, after the usual premonitory symptoms which have been frequently mentioned had continued for two or three days, the patient was generally seized with a chill, which lasted in many cases four or five hours. This was followed by a high fever, swelling of the tonsils, submaxillary, parotid, and lymphatic glands of the neck; neuralgic pains, darting over the side of the neck and head, frequently following the temporal artery; tongue, covered at first with a thick brown coat, soon became swollen and often very dark in the center; deglutition frequently very difficult; pulse generally full, though easily compressed; skin at first hot and dry, becoming moist and continuing so after venesection. In the mild form of the disease these symptoms were frequently removed at once by an active antiphlogistic course of treatment. Sometimes the mild form had only the appearance of cynanche tonsillaris, but in the more malignant form, where the throat was affected, after the above symptoms had continued for two or three days, and sometimes from the very commencement, the pharynx became of a dark purple color. This color generally spread over the palate, tongue, and sides of the cheeks, the tongue becoming very much swollen, assuming a blackish-brown color; deglutition in many cases was almost impossible. In most of these cases an erysipelas would commence at the angle of the mouth or nose and spread over the face and head, with all the symptoms peculiar to that disease. The inflammation of the throat was seldom stationary; sometimes passing down the trachea, with symp-

toms resembling laryngitis, or cynanche trachealis, and at last assuming the symptoms of pneumonia. Sometimes this inflammation passed into the nostrils, and from them into the frontal sinuses; sometimes apparently into the antrum maxillary, but in nearly every case that I saw the throat became well while the erysipelas was spreading over the skin."

In the State Transactions for 1852, page 33. may be found a "Report of the Committee on the Practice of Medicine," in which Drs. M. H. Harding of Lawrenceburg, Ezra Read of Terre Haute, and John W. Moodey of Greensburg discuss epidemics of scarlatina prevailing in 1837-8 and 1846-7. Also epidemics of dysentery, which prevailed at intervals from 1849 to 1852, and which was especially fatal in 1851 and 1852. Dr. Moodey, who was my preceptor, told me that his experience in these epidemics of dysentery was so distressing that he would often come home in the evening discouraged, after having visited from home to home, throw his saddle-bags upon the floor, and declare in his despair that he would see no more patients, but on the morrow the demand of the sick and call to duty was so pressing that he again rallied and went on his sorrowful rounds. I was a boy of eleven years in 1851, but remember distinctly of an older sister, living in Rush County, who lost three children in one week from dysentery.

At the session of the state society in 1852 a committee was appointed to ascertain in what counties and townships the "milk sickness" pre-

vails, and whether this disease disappears upon the removal of the forests and cultivation of the land; whether it prevails to the same extent upon the highlands that it does upon the alluvial bottoms, and any other facts relating to this disease. The query arose as to whether intermittent, remittent, congestive, and continued fevers were on the increase or decrease.*

Cholera prevailed to quite an extent, especially along the navigable water courses of Indiana, in 1849 to 1852.

The reader is referred to an exhaustive paper by Dr. George Sutton, "A Report to the Indiana State Medical Society on Asiatic Cholera as it Prevailed in this State in 1849-50-51-52." State Transactions, 1853, page 109.

Those days of epidemics antedated by many years the discovery of the germ theory of disease, but the physicians of that period were men of sound judgment and practical sense and managed their cases discreetly

The Transactions for 1852, page 7, record a series of resolutions upon the death of Dr. Henry M. Dowling of New Albany. Nothing is said concerning the date of his birth, nor exact date of his death. He was present at the formation of the state society, and as such deserves this trifling recognition.

The Transactions for 1864, page 9, records the following resolution:

That this Society regard with profound regret and sorrow the decease of our lamented confrères, Drs.

* See report of Dr. J. S. McClelland, Jefferson, Clinton County, State Transactions 1854, p. 43. No positive conclusions were reached, but the information is valuable.—G. W. H. K.

[Calvin] West, [Talbott] Bullard, Elliott, and Wilson; that we will cherish their memories in grateful remembrance, and emulate their virtues.

The Christian name of each one is omitted, and I am only able to determine definitely those of West and Bullard.

They were affected by fads in the early days of our state society, much as we are at the present time. In 1856 Dr. David Hutchinson was appointed to report on blood-letting in epilepsy, and in the Transactions for 1857, page 8, he says:

"Having examined the literature of the subject, I find that none of our recent authorities have any confidence in blood-letting as a remedy in epilepsy, but, on the contrary, an opposite mode of treatment is advised, the disease being one of debility instead of plethora." Upon this statement the committee was discharged.

One resolution desired a committee to report a universal fee-bill for the entire state! I find no record of a report.

The slaughter of the innocents was prevalent in the sixties and was condemned by resolutions denouncing criminal abortion at the meeting in 1860.

The advantages of vaccination were emphatically urged by resolutions in 1860.

White lead as a remedy for superficial burns came into favor in the early sixties, being especially recommended by the late Prof. S. D. Gross. It was discussed and a committee was appointed to investigate its claims. Whether the

remedy lost out or the committee grew careless I can not say; but they made no report.

A committee was appointed to investigate "the evil effects of tobacco." The committee, long since dead, made no report.

A word of praise is due the late Dr. Calvin West of Hagerstown, who, in the early sixties, became an enthusiast over the microscope and made a number of valuable annual reports upon his investigations in the Transactions.

LEGAL ENACTMENTS.

At every session of the society charlatanism was deplored, and the Legislature was urged to enact such laws as might be requisite for the protection of the state from incompetent and reckless practitioners of medicine and surgery, as well as those who dispensed drugs. Such requests were not unreasonable.

Quackery has always annoyed the profession of our state. As an unbidden guest, it has stalked in our presence, and, like the poor, will, possibly, never cease out of the land. In the early history of our state there were stringent laws upon our statute books regulating the practice of medicine. Possibly they were too drastic for those primitive days. Physicians of high grade could not always be secured, nor properly compensated for their services, and so men of the "Doc Sifers" stamp and unskilled midwives were suffered, through sympathy, to attend our early inhabitants. Nevertheless, politicians have, as a rule, been the friends of quackery and the scorners of legitimate medicine.

At the session of the state society held at New Albany, May 19, 1852, a memorial from the Evansville Medical Society was presented, and, as it is a fair exponent of the early medical legislation, I shall copy the relevant portion:

Transactions 1852, page 6: "The Evansville Medical Society having had their attention called to the existence of a large body of irregular physicians, whose ignorance and incapacity exert a manifest injury, both upon the community among whom they practice and the profession whose calling they degrade, and, being anxious, so far as lay in their power, to redress this grievance, appointed a committee to report upon the laws of the state of Indiana, formerly bearing upon this subject.

"The committee reported that several laws upon this subject were passed in the years 1816, 1825, and 1830, entitled acts for the better regulation of the practice of medicine in the state of Indiana.

"The first of these acts, passed in the session of 1816, had for its object the organization of the profession into boards of supervision corresponding with the judicial districts of the state. Provision was made for their perpetuation. Authority was conferred upon them to examine and license to practice any applicant whom they might consider properly qualified. It affixed a rate or scale of charges for medical services. And, lastly, declared that any person practicing medicine in the state, unless properly authorized so to do, either by the license of the

examining board or otherwise, should not have the assistance of the law in collecting a remuneration for his services.

"The act of 1825 had for its object the better organization of the medical profession. It granted charters to a central state society and to local societies, corresponding to the judicial districts;* enforced the regulations already made, and provided for the continuation of the societies by fixed rules of representation.

"The act of 1830 provided for the remedying of certain defects in the old law and for enforcing its regulations by denying the aid of the law to collect the bills of irregular practitioners.

"Since 1830 these laws have all been repealed and none others enacted in their places."

The repeal of these medical laws left our state at the mercy of any one who chose to assume the name of "doctor" for the next fifty-five years.

RECENT LEGISLATION.†

The first legal attempt in recent years in any manner to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the state of Indiana was made during the session of the State Legislature of 1885.

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* In the early days of Indiana, physicians were licensed to practice medicine by certificates granted by judicial or medical districts. Dr. John W. Cook of Pendleton, has kindly permitted me to copy one of these papers issued to his father, the late Dr. Ward Cook of Pendleton, in 1832. It is printed on a good quality of parchment; the seal, stamped on paper, showing an open lancet, is obscure. Dr. Dickinson Burt, who signs this certificate as secretary, was the first physician to locate in Delaware County. These certificates are mentioned elsewhere.

† The author desires to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered by Dr. George R. Green of Muncie, in this résumé of recent State laws.

The President and Censors of the Society for the Thirteenth Medical District,

To whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, *That* [illegible]

On examination on the various branches appertaining to the Practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY *and* OBSTETRICKS, *according to the Rules and Regulations of said Society, hath been approved, and* LICENSE *to Practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetricks, is hereby granted him. We moreover recommend him to the notice of the Faculty, and the patronage of the Public.*

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of said Society, at [illegible] *in the State of Indiana, on the* [illegible] *day of* [illegible] 183[illegible], *and of American Independence, the* [illegible]

[illegible] *Pres't.*

[illegible] } *Censors.*

[illegible] *Secretary.*

[illegible] *printers—Centreville, Ind.*

Certificate issued in 1832.

This act specified three classes of practitioners who should be permitted to practice under the protection of the law. It provided a system of registration in the counties wherein the applicant proposed to practice, and the conditions under which certificates were issued by the clerk of the court were as follows:

1. Graduates of reputable medical colleges presenting a diploma as proof of such graduation, supported by the testimony of two witnesses as to the moral character of the applicant.

2. Attendance upon one term of medical lectures and three years of practice immediately preceding the passage of this act, in the county where application was made, together with proof of good moral character, entitled the applicant to continue practice.

3. Any physician who had been engaged in practice in the state for ten years immediately preceding the passage of this act, upon proof of this fact, and also good moral character, was likewise permitted to continue in practice. This law practically disturbed no resident practitioner at the time of its passage in the state.

Another provision stipulated that after a specified date only those who were graduates of reputable medical colleges should be permitted to begin practicing within the borders of the state.

This law was not perfect, but it marked the beginning of a return to the old laws of real worth which had been enacted and repealed early in the history of the state It was imperfect in that it left the moral standing of the applicant, and the reputability of the college, to the judg-

ment of the clerk of the court, from which there was no appeal. There was no regular standard by which to measure the requirements, and the decisions were characterized by a remarkable degree of elasticity.

LAW OF 1897.

The act of 1897, while replacing the act of 1885, provides that all physicians who had registered under the act of 1885 and have been in continuous practice in the state since that date shall be permitted to register under the new law.

This law also created the Board of Medical Registration and Examination, to which all applications for registration must be made, and whose duty it is to issue permits in the way of certificates setting forth that applicants have complied with the provisions of the law. On the presentation of these certificates to the clerk of the court in the county in which the applicant lives and proposes to practice, and the payment of a proper fee, a license is issued by the clerk. In case of removal from one county to another the license in the first county is to be deposited in the new county as evidence and a new license issued in lieu of it at the last residence.

Under this law (1897) the applicant must be a graduate of a reputable medical college, and the standard of the colleges is determined by the Board of Medical Registration and Examination. This board also has power to determine the preliminary educational requirements of applicants. After February, 1903, the board requires an entrance qualification, the minimum requirement

being a high school diploma or equivalent documentary evidence of education. If the applicant can not furnish such diploma as documentary evidence then the board gives an examination.

Prior to January, 1903, the entrance requirements were the same as those prescribed by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

In 1905 the law was amended so as to add an osteopath to the Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

Under certain regulations, reciprocal agreements exist between certain states.

This law is handicapped in view of the fact that the state leaves the entire financial care of the board, together with its expenses, including expenses incurred in punishing violations, to the board itself, and there is no provision for its financial maintenance except that which the board is able to secure in fees from those who come before it for examination. No other body of men in the state is required to finance the enforcement of a state law, except physicians, and they are the only body of men willing to do it!

LAW OF 1909.

The Legislature of 1909 enacted a law regulating maternity hospitals, boarding houses for infants, and boarding homes for children, and the placing of infants. It provides for licenses by the board of state charities, fixes liability for the care of infants, prohibits the sending of pregnant women to other counties where their children become public dependents, etc. This bill is beneficent, as it will prevent the heretofore

nefarious baby-farms which have in many instances flourished as adjuncts to the many illicit so-called maternity hospitals.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In 1891 the general law creating the State Board of Health was enacted.

In 1901 the regulation of the discharge of factory refuse into the streams in the state was made a part of the duty of the board.

In 1903 further legislation was enacted requiring physicians or householders to report all cases of suspected contagious diseases to the Board of Health. It also provided for the establishment of quarantine, and detailed penalties for violations.

In 1905 a bill was enacted providing for the establishment of a Laboratory of Hygiene and defining its duties.

In 1907 further legislation was enacted on the subjects of marriages, births, deaths, diseases and burial permits, and prescribed penalties for violations. Also in this year the pure food and drug bill was placed upon the statute books, making the chemist of the State Board of Health a food and drug commissioner, and defining his duties, and placing the legal enforcement of this law under the supervision of the State Board of Health. Here, again, lack of funds have hindered the efficiency of the law.

In March, 1909, the Legislature passed an amendment to the former laws regulating the Board of Health. The duties of the State Board of Health are defined and increased. The name of the county health officer is changed to County

Health Commissioner. He is to be elected on the first Tuesday in January, 1910, and every four years thereafter. "In every incorporated city there shall be a department of health composed of a board of three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and at least two of whom shall be physicians well informed in hygiene and sanitary science, and who shall be appointed by the mayor of such incorporated city for the term of four years, and who shall be known as the City Board of Health."

SESSIONS OF THE INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION.

After the formation of the society it was migratory for a time, then was stationary at Indianapolis for a number of years, and again became migratory.

The places of meeting were: 1849 to 1851, 1855 to 1864, 1866 to 1895, 1899, 1904, 1907 and 1911, at Indianapolis; 1852, New Albany; 1853 and 1898, Lafayette; 1854 and 1902, Evansville; 1865 and 1903, Richmond; 1900, Anderson; 1901, South Bend; 1896 and 1910, Fort Wayne; 1897 and 1909, Terre Haute; 1905, West Baden; 1906, Winona Lake, and 1908, French Lick. Total: Forty-six times at Indianapolis and sixteen times at other cities.

The meetings were held either in May or June, except in 1862, when the Civil War interrupted, but a call session occurred the same year, November 18 and 19. At the session held at French Lick in 1908 it was voted that hereafter meetings shall be held in the autumn.

CHANGES IN THE STATE SOCIETY.

At the session of the society held at Evansville (1902), were elected for the first time, members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, as follows: For the long term, Drs. G. W. H. Kemper and Edwin Walker; for the short term, Drs. W. N. Wishard and D. C. Peyton.

At the next session of the society, held at Richmond (1903), the Indiana members of the House of Delegates submitted a written report (see Transactions, 1903, p. 392) to the society, recommending that the present state society adopt the new constitution as planned by the American Medical Association for the government of state associations. The national association at New Orleans (1903) had made the change, and substituted for the time honored "Code of Ethics" the new form of government, to be based on the "Principles of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association." On motion the new constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was not to go into effect until the hour of adjournment of the annual meeting, except that the president was to appoint the councilors provided for.

Prior to this time the business of the society was conducted in general session. Thenceforth the general sessions were to be confined to the reading and discussion of papers, while all business was to be transacted by the House of Delegates.

With the session of 1904 the society was under the new form of government and the name of "society" was changed to "association."

The proceedings of each session were published in an annual volume until and including 1907—making fifty-eight in all—when the plan was discontinued. At the 1907 meeting Dr. G. F. Keiper made a motion, which was adopted, "That the council shall take such steps as they may deem wise toward the creation of a monthly medical journal as the organ of this state society, to take the place of the present Transactions: that this be the recommendation of the House of Delegates to the council, to report next year."

In accordance with this resolution the first number of *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association,* as a monthly journal, was issued in January, 1908, at Fort Wayne, Ind. Dr. Albert E. Bulson, Jr., was made editor and manager.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Presidents of The Indiana State Medical Society and Association.

Names and Residence.	Elected.	Served.
MEDICAL CONVENTION.		
*Livingston Dunlap, Indianapolis	1849	1849
MEDICAL SOCIETY.		
*William T. S. Cornett, Versailles	1849	1850
*Asahel Clapp, New Albany	1850	1851
*George W. Mears, Indianapolis	1851	1852
*Jeremiah H. Brower, Lawrenceburg	1852	1853
*Elizur H. Deming, Lafayette	1853	1854
*Madison J. Bray, Evansville	1854	1855
*William Lomax, Marion	1855	1856
*Daniel Meeker, Laporte	1856	1857
*Talbott Bullard, Indianapolis	1857	1858
*Nathan Johnson, Cambridge City	1858	1859
*David Hutchinson, Mooresville	1859	1860
Benjamin S. Woodworth, Fort Wayne	1860	1861
*Theophilus Parvin, Indianapolis	1861	1862
*James F. Hibberd, Richmond	1862	1863
*John Sloan, New Albany	1863	1864
*John Moffett (acting), Rushville	1864	1864
*Samuel M. Linton, Columbus	1864	1864
*Myron H. Harding, Lawrenceburg	1865	1865
*Wilson Lockhart (acting), Danville	1865	1866
*Vierling Kersey, Richmond	1866	1867
*John S. Bobbs, Indianapolis	1867	1868
*Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville	1868	1869
*George Sutton, Aurora	1869	1870
*Robert N. Todd, Indianapolis	1870	1871
*Henry P. Ayres, Fort Wayne	1871	1872

*Joel Pennington, Milton	1872	1873
*Isaac Casselberry, Evansville	1873	1874
*Wilson Hobbs, Knightstown	1873	1874
*Richard E. Haughton, Richmond	1874	1875
*John H. Helm, Peru	1875	1876
*Samuel S. Boyd, Dublin	1876	1877
Luther D. Waterman, Indianapolis	1877	1878
*Louis Humphreys, South Bend	1878	...‡
*Benjamin Newland (acting), Bedford (V.-P.)	1878	1879
*Jacob R. Weist, Richmond	1879	1880
*Thomas B. Harvey, Indianapolis	1880	1881
*Marshall Sexton, Rushville	1881	1882
*William H. Bell, Logansport	1882	1883
*Samuel E. Munford, Princeton	1883	1884
*James H. Woodburn, Indianapolis	1884	1885
*James S. Gregg, Fort Wayne	1885	1886
General W. H. Kemper, Muncie	1886	1887
*Samuel H. Charlton, Seymour	1887	1888
William H. Wishard, Indianapolis	1888	1889
*James D. Gatch, Lawrenceburg	1889	1890
*Gonsolvo C. Smythe, Greencastle	1890	1891
Edwin Walker, Evansville	1891	1892
George F. Beasley, Lafayette	1892	1893
Charles A. Daugherty, South Bend	1893	1894
*Elijah S. Elder, Indianapolis	1894	1894
Charles S. Bond (acting), Richmond	1894	1895
Miles F. Porter, Fort Wayne	1895	1896
James H. Ford, Wabash	1896	1897
William N. Wishard, Indianapolis	1897	1898
John C. Sexton, Rushville	1898	1899
Walker Schell, Terre Haute	1899	1900
George W. McCaskey, Fort Wayne	1900	1901
Alembert W. Brayton, Indianapolis	1901	1902
John B. Berteling, South Bend	1902	1903

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jonas Stewart, Anderson	1903	1904
George T. MacCoy, Columbus	1904	1905
*George H. Grant, Richmond	1905	1906
George J. Cook, Indianapolis	1906	1907

David C. Peyton, Jeffersonville.....1907 1908
George D. Kahlo, French Lick.....1908 1909
Thomas C. Kennedy, Shelbyville.....1909 1910
Frederic C. Heath, Indianapolis.....1910 1911

PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(From Indiana).

*Theophilus Parvin 1879
*James F. Hibberd 1894
*Dead. ‡Resigned.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE INDIANA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PREPARED BY G. W. H. KEMPER, M.D., MUNCIE

MEDICAL CONVENTION

	Elected	Served
*Nathan Johnson, Cambridge City	1849	1849
*Townsend Ryan, Anderson	1849	1849
*Thomas W. Florer, Alamo	1849	1849
*Charles Wallace, Belleville	1849	1849

MEDICAL SOCIETY

*Asahel Clapp, New Albany	1849	1850
*Nathan Johnson, Cambridge City	1849	1850
*Livingston Dunlap, Indianapolis	1849	1850
*Uriah Farquhar, Logansport	1849	1850
*William Lomax, Marion	1850	1851
*Robert Curran, Indianapolis	1850	1851
*William Davidson, Madison	1850	1851
*Willis W. Hitt, Vincennes	1850	1851
*Henry M. Dowling, New Albany	1851	1852
*Samuel Grimes, Delphi	1851	1852
*Joel Pennington, Milton	1851	1852
*Charles Parry, Indianapolis	1851	1852
*William H. Byford, Evansville	1852	1853
*William Davidson, Madison	1852	1853
*Vierling Kersey, Milton	1852	1853
*Talbott Bullard, Indianapolis	1852	1853

*Nathan Johnson, Cambridge City	1853	1854
*James S. McClelland, Jefferson	1853	1854
*Myron H. Harding, Lawrenceburg	1853	1854
*Samuel Reid, Salem	1853	1854
*Othniel L. Clark, Lafayette	1854	1855
*Pleasant S. Shields, New Albany	1854	1855
*Joel Pennington, Milton	1854	1855
*John L. Mothershead, Indianapolis	1854	1855
*George Sutton, Aurora	1855	1856
*George B. Walker, Evansville	1855	1856
Charles Bowman, New Albany	1855	1856
*Daniel Meeker, Laporte	1855	1856
*John Sloan, New Albany	1856	1857
*Willis W. Hitt, Vincennes	1856	1857
*Thomas W. Florer, Alamo	1856	1857
*John Moffett, Rushville	1856	1857
*Thomas J. Cogley, Madison	1857	1858
*David Hutchinson, Mooresville	1857	1858
*Calvin West, Hagerstown	1857	1858
*William R. Winton, Wabash	1857	1858
*Thomas K. Austin, New Albany	1858	1859
*Benjamin Newland, Bedford	1858	1859
*Thomas W. Fry, Crawfordsville	1858	1859
*Milton M. Latta, Goshen	1858	1859
*John Sloan, New Albany	1859	1860
*Robert M. O'Ferrall, Lafayette	1859	1860
*James S. McClelland, Jefferson	1859	1860
*Richard E. Haughton, Richmond	1859	1860
*Jonathan N. Green, Stilesville	1860	1861
*Charles Fishback, Shelbyville	1860	1861
*Louis Humphrey, South Bend	1860	1861
*Isaac Casselberry, Evansville	1860	1861
*Calvin West, Hagerstown	1861	1862
*Henry Cox, Danville	1861	1862
*Alfred H. Robbins, Rochester	1861	1862
*John A. Skinner, Vincennes	1861	1862
*William R. Winton, Wabash	1862	1863
*Horatio G. Sexton, Rushville	1862	1863
*Albert G. Preston, Greencastle	1862	1863
*John Moffett, Rushville	1862	1863
*Albert G. Preston, Greencastle	1863	1864

*John Moffett, Rushville	1863	1864
*Benjamin Newland, Bedford	1863	1864
*Calvin West, Hagerstown	1863	1864
*Wilson Lockhart, Danville	1864	1865
*Thomas B. Harvey, Indianapolis	1865	1866
*James H. Woodburn, Indianapolis	1866	1867
*Robert B. Jessup, Vincennes	1867	1868
*Robert N. Todd, Indianapolis	1868	1869
*Henry P. Ayres, Fort Wayne	1869	1870
*Isaac M. Rosenthal, Fort Wayne	1870	1871
*James K. Bigelow, Indianapolis	1871	1872
*Richard E. Haughton, Richmond	1872	1873
*Wilson Hobbs, Knightstown	1873	1874
*William B. Lyons, Huntington	1874	1875
*Ferdinand W. Beard, Vincennes	1875	1876
Edmund D. Laughlin, Orleans	1876	1877
*Noble P. Howard, Greenfield	1877	1878
*Benjamin Newland, Bedford	1878	1879
*James D. Gatch, Lawrenceburg	1879	1880
*John D. Mitchell, Terre Haute	1880	1881
Flavius J. Van Vorhis, Indianapolis	1881	1882
*Samuel H. Charlton, Seymour	1882	1883
William H. Schultz, Lebanon	1883	1884
*James S. Gregg, Fort Wayne	1884	1885
William J. Hurt, Waynetown	1885	1886
William V. Wiles, Spencer	1886	1887
Calvin W. Burket, Warsaw	1887	1888
*Albert G. Porter, Lebanon	1888	1889
Silas T. Yount, Lafayette	1889	1890
Hugh D. Wood, Angola	1896	1891
Ervin Wright, Huntington	1891	1892
Carter H. Smith, Lebanon	1892	1893
Thomas F. Leech, Crawfordsville	1893	1894
Charles S. Bond, Richmond	1894	1895
Edgar L. Larkins, Terre Haute	1895	1896
William F. Batman, Lebanon	1896	1897
Jonas Stewart, Anderson	1897	1898
George F. Keiper, Lafayette	1898	1899
Samuel Kennedy, Shelbyville	1899	1900
Anexamander M. Hayden, Evansville	1900	1901
John B. Berteling, South Bend	1901	1902
William H. Gilbert, Evansville	1902	1903

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Charles A. White, Danville	1903	1904
Isaac N. Trent, Muncie	1903	1904
Maurice G. Moore, Vincennes	1903	1904
Homer J. Hall, Franklin	1904	1905
Claude T. Hendershot, Cannelton	1904	1905
David J. Loring, Valparaiso	1904	1905
David W. Stevenson, Richmond	1905	1906
Harry C. Sharp, Jeffersonville	1905	1906
William R. Davidson, Evansville	1905	1906
Jonathan B. Garber, Dunkirk	1906	1907
Charles C. Terry, South Bend	1906	1907
Charles Chittick, Frankfort	1906	1907
William H. Stemm, North Vernon	1907	1908
August F. Knoefel, Linton	1907	1908
George R. Green, Muncie	1907	1908
Edward D. Freeman, Osgood	1908	1909
Charles H. McCully, Logansport	1908	1909
Charles Chittick, Frankfort	1908	1909
Edmund M. Van Buskirk, Fort Wayne	1909	1910
Eugene Hawkins, Greencastle	1909	1910
Theodore Potter, Indianapolis	1909	1910
John N. Hurty, Indianapolis	1910	1911
Andrew S. Dickey, Tipton	1910	1911
James P. Salb, Jasper	1910	1911

A CORRECTED LIST OF PHYSICIANS PRESENT AT THE MEDICAL CONVENTION HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 6, 1849

Inasmuch as a number of errors occur in the list of names on page 145, I have deemed it proper to reproduce them in a corrected form, with the christian name supplied in some instances where omissions occurred. I have chosen to give them in alphabetical order at this time. The men who founded our present State Medical Association, deserve at least to have their names correctly recorded. Dr. William H. Wishard, whose name is the last in the list, will be the last of

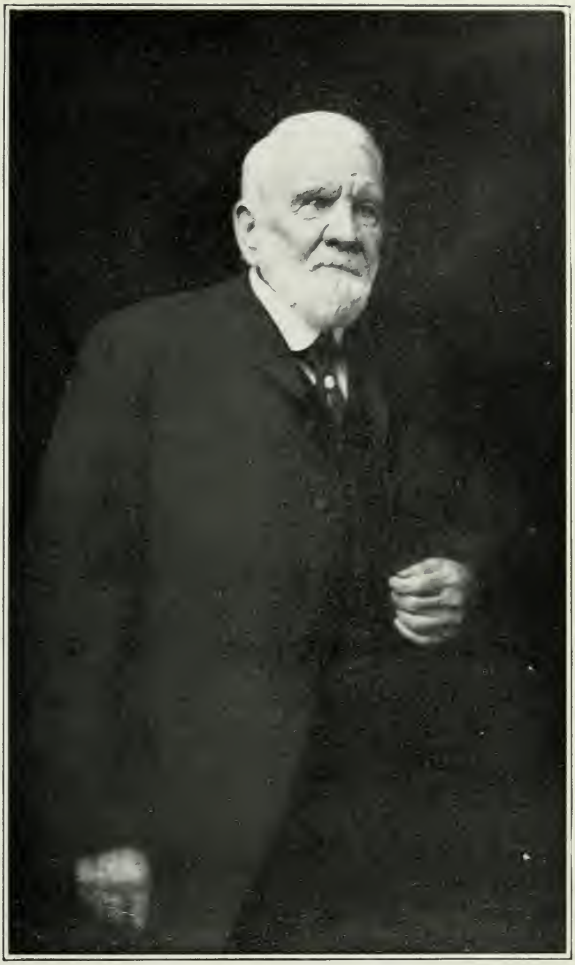
*Deceased.

the eighty-four to pass away. On Jan. 17, 1911, he celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday.

ALLEN, JOSEPH.....Crawfordsville
ARDERY, JOSEPH C.....Decatur Co.
ARMINGTON, JOHN L.....Greensburg
ATHON, JAMES S.....Charlestown
BALLARD, CHESTER G.....Waveland
BOBBS, JOHN S.....Indianapolis
BOYD, JOHN M.....Thorntown
BROWER, JEREMIAH H.....Lawrenceburg
BULLARD, TALBOTT.....Indianapolis
BYERS, WILLIAM J.....Frankfort
CLAPP, ASAHEL .....New Albany
CLAPP, WILLIAM A.....New Albany
COLLUM, WILLIAM F.....Jeffersonville
CONN, RICHARD B.....Ripley Co.
COOPER, WILLIAM .....New Albany
CORNETT, WILLIAM T. S.....Ripley Co.
COWGILL, TARVIN W.....Greencastle
CURRAN, ROBERT .....Indianapolis
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM .....Madison
DOWLING, HENRY M.....New Albany
DUNLAP, LIVINGSTON.....Indianapolis
ELDRIDGE, ALBERT.....Dearborn County
FARQUHAR, URIAH.....Logansport
FENLEY, ISAAC.....Columbus
FLORER, THOMAS W.....Alamo
FOSTER, WILLIAM C., SR.....Bloomington
FRANCIS, JAMES K.....Ripley County
FRY, THOMAS W.....Crawfordsville
FUNKHOUSER, DAVID.....Indianapolis
GALL, ALOIS D.....Indianapolis
GASTON, JOHN M.....Indianapolis
GORDON, JONATHAN W.....Dearborn County
HAMIL, ROBERT C.....Bloomington
HARDING, MYRON H.....Lawrenceburg
HARRISON, JAMES S.....Indianapolis
HELM, JEFFERSON.....Rushville
HENKLE, ————.....Wabash
HINMAN, HOMER T.....Columbus
HITT, WASHINGTON WILLIS.....Vincennes

HOLCOMB, JOHN B.....Madison
HUGGINS, GEORGE M.....Darlington
HUNT, ANDREW M.....Indianapolis
HUNT, FRANKLIN W.....Laporte
HUNT, JOHN .....Madison County
HUTCHINSON, DAVID .....Mooresville
JAMESON, PATRICK H.....Indianapolis
JOHNSON, H. V. V.....Broad Ripple
JOHNSON, NATHAN.....Cambridge City
JUDKINS, STANTON...New Garden, Wayne Co.
KERSEY, VIERLING .....Milton
LEONARD. SOMERVELL E.....New Albany
LEWIS, JOHN.....Ripley County
MAHAN, OLIVER P.....Crawfordsville
MAXWELL, JAMES D.....Bloomington
MEARS, GEORGE W.....Indianapolis
MOODEY, JOHN W.....Greensburg
MOTHERSHEAD, JOHN L.....Indianapolis
MULLEN, ALEXANDER J.....Napoleon
MULLEN, BERNARD FRANCIS.....Napoleon
MULLEN, JOHN WILLIAM.....Madison
NEW, GEORGE W.....Greensburg
NUTT, JOHN.....Marion County
PARRY, CHARLES.....Indianapolis
PATTERSON, R. J.....Indianapolis
PEGG, JESSE A.....New Garden
PRESTON, ALBERT G.....Greencastle
RAMSEY, C. S.....Indianapolis
RODGERS. JOSEPH H. D.....Madison
RYAN, TOWNSEND.....Anderson
SANDERS, JOHN H.....Indianapolis
SCRIBNER, WILLIAM A.....New Albany
SHIELDS, PLEASANT S.....New Albany
SINEX, WILLIAM G.....New Albany
SLOAN, JOHN .....New Albany
SMITH, WILLIAM R.....Cumberland
TALBOTT, HIRAM E.....Greencastle
TAYLOR, W. H.....Dearborn County
THOMPSON, W. CLINTON.....Indianapolis
TICHNOR, JAMES .....Crawfordsville
WALLACE, CHARLES .....Belleville

WELDON, SAMUEL J.....Covington
WHITE, WILLIAM.....Prairieville, Clinton Co.
WILEY, JOHN HEZEKIAH.....Richmond
WISHARD, WILLIAM H.....Johnson County
Total 84.



WILLIAM H. WISHARD

The last survivor of the Medical Convention of 1849

CHAPTER XIX

WAR HISTORY.

Indiana Physicians in the Mexican War.

There were five Indiana regiments in the Mexican War, numbered from One to Five. Sixty-three years have elapsed since the close of that war and the surgeons have all passed away.

Strange to say, the Mexican War left no valuable medical history or records. I find in the *Indiana Journal of Medicine,* volume 5, page 145 (August, 1874), a contribution from Dr. Alfred Patton, late of Vincennes, Ind., entitled "Recollections of Medical Service During the War with Mexico." In this paper Dr. Patton narrates some interesting observations during his service in that country. The doctor went out as a private soldier in the First Mississippi Rifles (Jeff Davis' Regiment), but soon after arriving there was detailed in the medical department, where he rendered service during the continuance of the war. I may also state that Dr. Patton during the late Civil War served as brigade surgeon of Maxey's Brigade (Confederate).

It is possible that some other Indiana physicians may have served in the ranks or as officers during the war, but I have no means at hand for ascertaining their names.

FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Surgeon, Dr. Caleb V. Jones* (promoted from private); assistant surgeon, Dr. William Fosdick.

SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Surgeon, Dr. Daniel S. Lane; assistant surgeon, Dr. John T. Walker.

THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Surgeon, Dr. James S. Athon; assistant surgeon, Dr. John G. Dunn.

FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

A note from the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., says: "Isaac Fenley, contract surgeon, United States Army, is shown to have been on duty with the Fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers in the years 1847 and 1848. Nothing has been found of record to show that any other person was on duty with that organization in a medical capacity." (Letter Dec. 14, 1908, G. W. H. K.)†

* See Transactions 1884, p. 213. Was surgeon of the 63d Ind. Vols. in Civil War.

† "While at Matamoras an amusing incident occurred. Charges were preferred against one of the medical officers of Col. Willis A. Gorman's [Fourth] Indiana regiment, and I was ordered by the medical director to investigate the charges. I found Colonel Gorman and one of his captains in waiting for me at the colonel's headquarters. In a few words the captain explained the nature of the charge, when he asked, 'What would you think of the skill of a physician who prescribed gunpowder, tar and beefsteak, as a diet for a patient very low with typhoid fever?' This was more serious than I expected, and I demanded to see the prescription, which I found was written in the doctor's best style, and which I readily deciphered to mean, 'Diet—Gunpowder tea, and beef tea, every four hours alternately.' I explained the prescription to the colonel and the officers making the charge, and left them better satisfied with their medical officer. The moral of this is that doctors should learn to write a legible hand, as from the neglect to do so they often suffer in reputation, and that which is far worse, it sometimes leads to serious mistakes by druggists and nurses."—Dr. Alfred Patton.

FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Surgeon. Dr. James S. Athon: assistant surgeon. Dr. P. G. Jones.

Alphabetical List of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons Who Served in Indiana Regiments During the Civil War.*

Forty-six years have elapsed since Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Indiana sent out into the Civil War 136 regiments of infantry, 13 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 25 companies of artillery. Including 2,130 naval volunteers, Indiana sent 210,497 men to that war, and to care for these she supplied about 500 surgeons. There were 24,416 of the sons of Indiana who laid down their lives for their country in that war.

The regiments in the Mexican War had one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, while those in the Civil War had one surgeon and two assistant surgeons.

In many instances Governor Morton sent civil surgeons to help care for the wounded after great engagements. A large majority of these surgeons have passed away and the minority is rapidly decreasing.

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* In the preparation of this list I have expended both time and care, having diligently compared those of "Adjutant General's Report of Indiana," "Roster of Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons During the War of the Rebellion," and the "Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army." I wish also, to acknowledge valuable assistance from Maj. W. W. Daugherty, Recorder Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Indianapolis.—G. W. H. K.

Several surgeons saw service in two, and a fewer number in three regiments, and some physicians served as hospital stewards.

It must be borne in mind that a number of Indiana physicians also served as combatants during the Civil War. Many were enlisted as privates and also line officers of regiments. Quite a number of men who served in the Civil War, and possibly also in the Mexican War, took up the study of medicine after their return home and became valuable members of the medical profession.

ABBOTT, CHARLES H.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
ABORN, ORIN—Asst. Surg., 40th Infantry.
ADAMS, DAVID—Asst. Surg., 51st Infantry.
ADAMS, JAMES R.—Asst. Surg., 58th Infantry; Surgeon, 15th Infantry.
ADAMS, MARCELLUS M.—Asst. Surg., 116th Infantry.
AICHELE, EMIL—Asst. Surg., 32nd Infantry.
ALLEN, JOSEPH S.—Surgeon, 10th Infantry.
ALLEN, WILLIAM S.—Asst. Surg., 143rd Infantry.
ALEXANDER, JOHN H.—Asst. Surg., 27th Infantry; Surgeon, 27th Infantry.
ANDERSON, JOSEPH V.—Asst. Surg., 15th Infantry.
ANDERSON, WILLIAM—Surgeon, 37th Infantry.
APPLEGATE, CHARLES H.—Asst. Surg., 73rd Infantry.
ARCHER, SAMUEL M.—Asst. Surg., 133d Infantry.
ARMSTRONG, JAMES B.—Surgeon, 31st Infantry.
ARNOLD, MARTIN B.—Asst. Surg., 155th Infantry.
ARTHUR, CHRISTOPHER S.—Surgeon, 75th Inf.
AVERDICK, HENRY G.—Surgeon, 35th Infantry.
AVERY, INCREASE J.—Surgeon, 10th Infantry.
AVERY, JOHN P.—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
AUSTIN, THOMAS D.—Surgeon, 23rd Infantry.
BABBITT, EDWARD D.—Asst. Surg., 34th Infantry.
BAKER, BRAXTON—Asst. Surg., 130th Infantry.
BALLARD, MICAJAH—Asst. Surg., 140th Infantry.
BANKS, EPHRAIM N.—Surgeon, 54th Infantry.
BARE, ADDISON W.—Asst. Surg., 82nd Infantry.

BARE, JOHN R.—Surgeon, 66th Infantry.
BARKER, WILLIAM L.—Surgeon, 120th Infantry.
BASSETT, JOHN Q. A.—Asst. Surg., 74th Infantry.
BAYSE, THOMAS S.—Surgeon, 36th Infantry.
BEACHLEY, NATHANIEL J.—Asst. Surg., 22d Infantry.
BECK, ELIAS W. H.—Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry.
BECK, WILLIAM H.—Surgeon, 145th Infantry.
BECKWITH, LOD W.—Surgeon, 38th Infantry.
BEEBE, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 148th Infantry.
BEEKS, GREEN C.—Surgeon, 150th Infantry.
BELL, NATHANIEL G.—Asst. Surg., 35th Infantry.
BENCE, ROBERT F.—Surgeon, 33rd Infantry.
BENNETT, BASIL B.—Asst. Surg., 101st Infantry.
BENSON, JULIUS L.—Asst. Surg., 7th Cavalry.
BERRYMAN, JAMES A.—Asst. Surg., 135th Infantry.
BIGELOW, JAMES K.—Surgeon, 8th Infantry.
BIGNEY, PETER M.—Asst. Surg., 18th Infanty.
BLACKWELL, JOHN A.—Surgeon, 115th Infantry.
BLACKSTONE, JOHN K.—Asst. Surg., 9th Infantry.
BLAIR, WILLIAM W.—Surgeon, 58th Infantry.
BLASER, FELIX F.—Asst. Surg., 32nd Infantry.
BLOUNT, RUFUS F.—Asst. Surg., 118th Infantry.
BODMAN, ELAM—Asst. Surg., 30th Infantry.
BOGART, HENRY J.—Asst. Surg., 139th Infantry.
BOGLE, CHRISTOPHER F.—Asst. Surg., 43rd Inf.
BOND, RICHARD C.—Surgeon, 15th Infantry.
BOOR, WILLIAM F.—Surgeon, 4th Cavalry.
BOSWORTH, RICHARD—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
BOUNELL, MATHEW H.—Surgeon. 116th Infantry.
BOYD, SAMUEL S.—Surgeon, 84th Infantry.
BOYNTON, CHARLES S.—Surgeon, 24th Infantry; Surgeon, 67th Infantry.
BOYSE, THOMAS F.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
BRACKETT, CHARLES—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry.
BRAY, MADISON J.—Surgeon, 60th Infantry.
BRAZELTON, JOHN B.—Asst. Surg., 134th Infantry.
BRENTON, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 73rd Infantry.
BROOKS, MORDECAI—Asst. Surg., 82nd Infantry.
BROWN, CLAY—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
BROWN, JACOB R.—Asst. Surg., 29th Infantry.
BROWN, JESSE R.—Asst. Surg., 57th Infantry.
BROWN, S. CLAY—Asst. Surg., 8th Infantry; Surgeon, 18th Infantry.
BROWN, WILKINS B.—Surgeon, 59th Infantry.

BROWNE, JOHN T.—Asst. Surg., 12th Cavalry.
BRUCE, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 8th Infantry; Surgeon, 142nd Infantry.
BRUCKER, MAGNUS—Surgeon, 23rd Infantry.
BRUSIE, LUTHER—Asst. Surg., 3rd Cavalry.
BRYAN, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 67th Infantry.
BRYSON, FRANK T.—Surgeon, 48th Infantry.
BUCK, ROBERT H.—Surgeon, 13th Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 75th Infantry; Surgeon, 118th Infantry.
BURTON, WILLIAM A—Asst. Surg., 24th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 57th Infantry.
BUSHNELL, SAMUEL B.—Asst. Surg., 11th Cavalry.
BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM W.—Surgeon, 99th Infantry.
BUZETT, EDWARD F.—Surgeon, 49th Infantry.
BYERS, ALEXANDER R.—Surgeon, 65th Infantry.
BYRN, SPENCER—Asst. Surg., 23rd Infantry.
CALDERWOOD, JAMES C.—Asst. Surg., 23rd Infantry.
CAMPBELL, JOHN C. L.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry.
CAMPFIELD, JOHN A.—Asst. Surg., 12th Infantry.
CARLEY, RUSH—Asst. Surg., 146th Infantry.
CARR, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 44th Infantry; Surgeon, 129th Infantry.
CASSELBERRY, ISAAC—Surgeon, 1st Cavalry.
CASTERLINE, AMOS B.—Asst. Surg., 52nd Infantry.
CASTERLINE, ZIBA—Asst. Surg., 84th Infantry.
CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES M.—Surgeon, 152nd Infantry.
CHAMBERLAIN, N. A.—Surgeon, 13th Infantry.
CHAMP, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 139th Infantry.
CHANDLER, JOSEPH A.—Asst. Surg., 155th Infantry.
CHARLTON, ROBERT—Surgeon, 79th Infantry.
CHARLTON, SAMUEL H.—Asst. Surg., 6th Infantry.
CHITTENDEN, GEORGE F.—Surgeon, 16th Infantry.
CHITWOOD, JOSHUA—Surgeon, 7th Cavalry.
CLAPP, WILLIAM A.—Surgeon, 38th Infantry.
CLIPPINGER, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 14th Infantry.
CLOWES, DAVID A.—Asst. Surg., 12th Cavalry.
COLE, WILLIAM C.—Surgeon, 72nd Infantry.
COLEMAN, ASA—Protem Asst. Surg., 46th Infantry.
COLEMAN, HORACE—Surgeon, 46th Infantry.
COLLETT, JOSEPH T.—Asst. Surg., 6th Cavalry.
COLLINGS, ISAAC S.—Asst. Surg., 57th Infantry; Surgeon, 57th Infantry.
COLLINS, ERASMUS B.—Surgeon, 51st Infantry.
COLLINS, GEORGE M.—Asst. Surg., 17th Infantry.

COLLINS, WILLIAM A.—Asst. Surg., 6th Infantry.
COMINGOR, JOHN A.—Surgeon, 11th Infantry.
CONFER, JAMES M.—Surgeon, 29th Infantry.
CONN, ISAAC T.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry.
CONNETT, MAHLON C.—Asst. Surg., 8th Cavalry.
COOK, ROBERT H.—Asst. Surg., 12th Infantry.
COOPER, JOEL S.—Asst. Surg., 115th Infantry.
COX, JESSE T.—Asst. Surg., 89th Infantry.
CRAIG, ISAAC N.—Surgeon, 13th Infantry.
CRAIG, JOHN M.—Asst. Surg., 134th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 146th Infantry.
CRAVENS, JAMES W.—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry.
CRESAP, WILLIAM S.—Asst. Surg., 135th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 154th Infantry.
CROSBY, THOMAS H.—Asst. Surg., 47th Infantry.
CROUSE, HENRY M.—Surgeon, 57th Infantry.
CROWDER, ROBERT H.—Surgeon, 11th Cavalry.
CULBERTSON, DAVID P.—Asst. Surg., 43rd Infantry.
CULBERTSON, JOSEPH R.—Asst. Surg., 10th Cavalry.
CULBERTSON, ROBERT H.—Asst. Surg., 80th Infantry.
CULLEN, JOHN C.—Surgeon, 16th Infantry.
CURRY, JOHN—Surgeon, 38th Infantry.
CYRUS, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surgeon, 54th Infantry.
DALY, GEORGE P.—Asst. Surg., 78th Infantry.
DARNELL, MILTON, B.—Asst. Surgeon, 43rd Infantry; Surgeon, 43rd Infantry.
DAUGHTERS, ANDREW P.—Surgeon, 18th Infantry.
DAVIS, JOHN B.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry.
DAVIS, JOHN W.—Asst. Surg., 6th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 24th Infantry.
DAVIS, JOSEPH H.—Asst. Surg., 145th Infantry.
DAVIS, ROBERT P.—Asst. Surg., 84th Infantry.
DAVIS, SAMUEL—Surgeon, 83rd Infantry.
DAVIS, SOLOMON—Surgeon, 10th Cavalry; Surgeon, 53rd Infantry.
DAVIDSON, BENJAMIN F.—Asst. Surg., 143rd Infantry.
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM—Asst. Surg., 76th Infantry.
DAVISSON, HENRY C.—Asst. Surg., 54th Infantry.
DEWEY, ANNIN W.—Surgeon, 101st Infantry.
DICKEN, JAMES L.—Surgeon, 47th Infantry.
DIXON, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 59th Infantry.
DOANE, GEORGE M.—Asst. Surg., 46th Infantry.
DODD, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 67th Infantry.
DODGE, HENRY C.—Asst. Surg., 74th Infantry.

DODSON, JONAS H.—Asst. Surg., 4th Cavalry.
DOME, DAVID C.—Asst. Surgeon, 17th Infantry.
DOWNEY, WILLIAM A.—Asst. Surg., 58th Infantry.
DUFFIELD, JAMES T.—Asst. Surg., 7th Infantry; Surgeon, 76th Infantry.
DUFFY, JOHN S.—Asst. Surg., 145th Infantry.
DUKATE, JOHN S.—Asst. Surg., 53rd Infantry.
DUNN, WILLIAMSON P.—Asst. Surg., 40th Infantry.
DUNN, WILLIAMSON D.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry, 1st Heavy Artillery.
DURAND, AMOS M.—Asst. Surg., 50th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 52nd Infantry.
DUTTON, DANIEL B.—Asst. Surg., 123rd Infantry.
EASTERLING, AMOS—Asst. Surg., 51st Infantry.
EBERSOLE, JACOB—Surgeon, 19th Infantry.
EDGERLE, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 8th Infantry.
EDWINS, STANLEY W.—Asst. Surg., 124th Infantry.
ELIOTT, JAMES S.—Surgeon, 86th Infantry.
ELLIS, HAMILTON E.—Surgeon, 43rd Infantry.
ELSTON, WILLIAM T.—Asst. Surg., 151st Infantry.
ENO, NEWTON G.—Asst. Surg., 88th Infantry.
EVANS, DAVID S.—Surgeon, 69th Infantry.
EVERTS, ORPHEUS—Surgeon, 20th Infantry.
FERGUSON, WILLIAM T.—Asst. Surg., 142nd Infantry.
FIELD, NATHANIEL—Surgeon, 66th Infantry.
FISHER, ELIAS—Surgeon, 16th Infantry.
FITZGERALD, DAVID A.—Asst. Surg., 47th Infantry.
FITZGERALD, JENKINS A.—Asst. Surg., 70th Infantry.
FLACK, WILLIAM C.—Surgeon, 50th Infantry.
FLORER, THOMAS W.—Surgeon, 26th Infantry.
FORD, JAMES—Surgeon, 8th Infantry.
FORD, JOHN H.—Surgeon, 93rd Infantry.
FORSTMEYER, EMIL—Asst. Surg., 32nd Infantry.
FOSDICK, ALBERT C.—Surgeon, 5th Cavalry.
FOSTER, WILLIAM C.—Asst. Surg., 13th Infantry.
FOUTS, WILLIAM D.—Surgeon, 81st Infantry.
FRANCE, SAMUEL—Surgeon, 100th Infantry.
FREEMAN, SAMUEL A.—Asst. Surg., 30th Infantry.
FREEMAN, WILLIAM—Surgeon, 7th Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 52nd Infantry.
FRENCH, JOHN S.—Asst. Surg., 120th Infantry.
FRITTS, THOMAS J.—Asst. Surg., 3rd Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 8th Cavalry.
FRY, THOMAS W., Sr.—Surgeon, 11th Infantry.

FULLERTON, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 136th Infantry.
GALL, ALOIS D.—Surgeon, 13th Infantry.
GARRETT, ANTHONY—Surgeon, 63rd Infantry.
GARRISON, HEROD D.—Asst. Surg., 4th Cavalry.
GARRISON, JAMES L. F.—Surgeon, 52nd Infantry.
GARVER, HENRY F.—Asst. Surg., 19th Infantry.
GARVER, JAMES A.—Asst. Surg., 8th Cavalry; Surgeon, 136th Infantry.
GATCH, JAMES D.—Asst. Surg., 16th Infantry.
GENTRY, ZACHARIAH B.—Surgeon, 154th Infantry.
GERRARD, JEROME B.—Asst. Surg., 35th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 117th Infantry.
GERRISH, JAMES W. F.—Surgeon, 67th Infantry.
GILLESPIE, WILLIAM—Asst. Surg., 7th Infantry; Surgeon, 83rd Infantry.
GILLUM, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 138th Infantry.
GILMORE, ALEXANDER W.—Asst. Surg., 9th Infantry.
GLICK, ELIAS B.—Surgeon, 40th Infantry.
GOLDSBERRY, JOHN A.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry.
GOODWIN, JOHN R.—Asst. Surg., 37th Infantry.
GORDON, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 18th Infantry.
GORRELL, JOSEPH R.—Asst. Surg., 129th Infantry.
GOSS, JAMES M.—Asst. Surg., 149th Infantry.
GOULD, VERNON—Asst. Surg., 87th Infantry.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM B.—Surgeon, 101st Infantry.
GRAY, ARTHUR W.—Surgeon, 24th Infantry.
GRAY, JOHN M.—Surgeon, 8th Cavalry.
GREGG, JAMES S.—Surgeon, 88th Infantry.
GREGG, VINCENT H.—Surgeon, 124th Infantry.
GREEN, HIRAM S.—Asst. Surg., 73rd Infantry.
GREEN, JOHN N.—Asst. Surg., 19th Infantry.
GRIFFITH, JOHN C.—Asst. Surg., 29th Infantry.
GRINWELL, JOHN L.—Asst. Surg., 34th Infantry.
GROVE, JASPER M.—Asst. Surg., 7th Cavalry.
GROVER, HENRY C.—Asst. Surg., 20th Infantry.
GUFFIN, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 20th Infantry; Surgeon, 156th.
HAINES, ABRAM B.—Asst. Surg., 19th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 20th Infantry; Surgeon, 146th Infantry.
HALL, DANIEL D.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
HAM, LEVI J.—Surgeon, 48th Infantry.
HARRIMAN, SIMEON B.—Asst. Surg., 34th Infantry.
HARRIS, WILLIAM B.—Asst. Surg., 82nd Infantry.
HARRISON, ROBERT G.—Asst. Surg., 120th Infantry.

HARRISON, THOMAS H.—Asst. Surg., 150th Infantry.
HAWN, EMANUEL R.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry, 1st Heavy Artillery; Surgeon, 49th Infantry; Surgeon, 144th Infantry.
HAYES, SAMUEL M.—Asst. Surg., 30th Infantry.
HAYMOND, WILLIAM S.—Asst. Surg., 46th Infantry.
HEATON, JOHNSON F.—Asst. Surg., 29th Infantry.
HELMER, ORLANDO H.—Asst. Surg., 43rd Infantry.
HENDERSON, JOHN F.—Surgeon, 89th Infantry.
HENDRICKS, WILLIAM C.—Surgeon, 31st Infantry; Surgeon, 147th Infantry.
HENRY, DAVID H.—Asst. Surg., 17th Infantry.
HENRY, ROBERT—Asst. Surg., 65th Infantry.
HERVEY, JAMES W.—Asst. Surg., 50th Infantry.
HERVEY, THOMAS P.—Asst. Surg., 50th Infantry.
HIATT, CHRISTOPHER C.—Asst. Surg., 5th Cavalry; Surgeon, 6th Cavalry.
HIGBEE, EDWARD S.—Surgeon, 74th Infantry.
HIGINBOTHAM, SAMUEL—Surgeon, 87th Infantry.
HILBURN, JABEZ C.—Surgeon, 97th Infantry.
HITCHCOCK, JOHN W.—Surgeon, 18th Infantry; Surgeon, 133rd Infantry.
HITT, JOHN Y.—Surgeon, 17th Infantry.
HOAGLAND, JOHN S.—Asst. Surg., 53rd Infantry.
HOBBS, WILLIAM P.—Asst. Surg., 85th Infantry.
HOBBS, WILSON—Surgeon, 85th Infantry.
HOCHSTETTER, JACOB P.—Surgeon, 57th Infantry.
HODGKINS, LEWIS W.—Asst. Surg., 68th Infantry.
HOFFMAN, MAX F. A.—Asst. Surg., 9th Infantry; Surgeon, 128th Infantry.
HOLTZMAN, SAMUEL E.—Surgeon, 58th Infantry.
HORNBROOK, WILLIAM P.—Asst. Surg., 42nd Infantry.
HORNER, JACOB S.—Surgeon, 53rd Infantry.
HOUGHLAND, WILLIAM T.—Asst. Surg., 25th Infantry.
HOUSER, JACOB H.—Asst. Surg., 10th Cavalry.
HOWARD, NOBLE P.—Asst. Surg., 12th Infantry.
HUMPHREYS, LOUIS—Surgeon, 29th Infantry.
HUNT, ANDREW M.—Asst. Surg., 33rd Infantry.
HUNTER, JAMES B.—Surgeon, 60th Infantry.
HURD, ANSON—Surgeon, 14th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 20th Infantry.
HUTCHINSON, DAVID—Surgeon, 30th Infantry.
IRELAND, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 22nd Infantry.
IRWIN, GEORGE E.—Asst. Surg., 93rd Infantry.
JAQUESS, GEORGE D.—Surgeon, 80th Infantry.

JAY, JAMES C.—Asst. Surg., 7th Cavalry.
JEANCON, JOHN ALLARD—Surgeon, 32nd Infantry.
JESSUP, ROBERT B.—Surgeon, 24th Infantry.
JOHNSON, ISAAC C.—Asst. Surg., 153rd Infantry.
JOHNSON, JARVIS J.—Surgeon, 27th Infantry.
JOHNSON, JOHN B.—Asst. Surg., 72nd Infantry.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL F.—Surgeon, 65th Infantry.
JOHNSON, THOMAS J.—Asst. Surg., 25th Infantry.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM W.—Asst. Surg., 85th Infantry.
JONES, CALEB V.—Surgeon, 63rd Infantry.
JONES, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 63rd Infantry.
JONES, HARRY—Asst. Surg., 57th Infantry.
JONES, JAMES T.—Asst. Surg., 132nd Infantry.
JONES, JOHN H.—Asst. Surg., 13th Cavalry.
JONES, JOSEPH—Surgeon, 86th Infantry.
JONES, THOMAS N.—Asst. Surg., 2nd Cavalry; Surgeon, 130th Infantry.
JONES, WILLIAM B.—Surgeon, 149th Infantry.
JOSSE, JOHN M.—Surgeon, 32nd Infantry.
KAY, ROBERT—Asst. Surg., 23rd Infantry; Asst. Surg., 144th Infantry.
KAY, DAVID G.—Surgeon, 81st Infantry.
KEEN, LORENZO S.—Surgeon, 29th Infantry.
KEISER, ALFRED—Asst. Surg., 124th Infantry.
KELLY, MATHEW—Asst. Surg., 82nd Infantry.
KELSO, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 81st Infantry.
KEMPER, GENERAL W. H.—Asst. Surg., 17th Inf.
KENDRICK, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 19th Infantry.
KENNEDY, HAMLET K.—Asst. Surg., 13th Infantry.
KENNEDY, LEROY H.—Asst. Surg., 70th Infantry.
KERSEY, SILAS H.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry; Surgeon, 36th Infantry.
KILGORE, TECUMSEH—Asst. Surg., 84th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 13th Cavalry; Surgeon, 13th Cavalry.
KILLEN, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 10th Infantry.
KIMBALL, ABNER D.—Asst. Surg., 48th Infantry.
KING, HENRY R.—Asst. Surg., 51st Infantry.
KING, WILLIAM F.—Asst. Surg., 124th Infantry; Surgeon, 147th Infantry.
KIRBY, HENRY—Surgeon, 84th Infantry.
KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 72nd Infantry.
KNIGHT, JAMES H.—Asst. Surg., 3rd Cavalry.
KRAUTH, FERDINAND—Surgeon, 32nd Infantry.
KUESTER, CHARLES E.—Asst. Surg., 133rd Infantry; Surgeon, 156th Infantry.

KUNKLER, GUSTAVE A.—Surgeon, 32nd Infantry.
LAMBEY, LOUIS—Asst. Surg., 14th Infantry.
LANSING, SYLVESTER—Asst. Surg., 48th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 49th U. S. C. T.
LARKIN, JOHN B.—Asst. Surg., 17th Infantry; Surgeon, 17th Infantry.
LATTIMORE, FINLEY C.—Asst. Surg., 6th Infantry.
LEAVITT, PHILANDER C.—Surgeon, 100th Infantry.
LEECH, ELLIOTT W.—Asst. Surg., 123rd Infantry.
LEEDY, JOHN K.—Surgeon, 74th Infantry.
LEMON, WILLIAM H.—Surgeon, 82nd Infantry.
LENT, CYRUS V. N.—Surgeon, 101st Infantry; Surgeon, 138th Infantry.
LEWIS, ELI—Surgeon, 65th Infantry.
LEWIS, SAMUEL B.—Surgeon, 10th Cavalry.
LIDDALL, JAMES P.—Asst. Surg., 22nd Infantry.
LININGER, DANIEL P.—Asst. Surg., 7th Infantry.
LOMAX, WILLIAM—Surgeon, 12th Infantry.
McCARTHY, JOHN F.—Surgeon, 29th Infantry.
McCHRISTIE, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 9th Cavalry.
McCLELLAND, JAMES S.—Surgeon, 135th Infantry.
McCLURE, SAMUEL M.—Asst. Surg., 37th Infantry.
McCOY, GEORGE K.—Asst. Surg., 35th Infantry.
McCOY, JAMES A. C.—Asst. Surg., 49th Infantry.
McCOY, JOHN—Surgeon, 139th Infantry.
McCREA, THOMAS P.—Surgeon, 10th Infantry.
McCUNE, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 14th Infantry.
McFADDEN, WILLIAM G.—Surgeon, 79th Infantry.
McGEE, RICHARD—Asst. Surg., 100th Infantry.
McKINNEY, ASA W.—Surgeon, 31st Infantry.
McNUTT, JAMES H.—Asst. Surg., 97th Infantry.
McPHEETERS, JOHN S.—Surgeon, 23rd Infantry.
McPHEETERS, JOSEPH G.—Surgeon, 14th Infantry; Surgeon, 33rd Infantry.
MAGANN, EDWIN W.—Asst. Surg., 9th Cavalry.
MAGENISS, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 42nd Infantry.
MANKER, LEWIS—Surgeon, 79th Infantry.
MARTIN, JAMES W.—Surgeon, 52nd Infantry.
MARTIN, SAMUEL F.—Asst. Surg., 65th Infantry.
MARTIN, WILLIAM H.—Surgeon, 10th Infantry.
MARTIN, W. W.—Surgeon, 44th Infantry.
MASON, FERDINAND—Surgeon, 13th Infantry.
MEEK, JOHN A.—Asst. Surg., 89th Infantry.
MEEKER, DANIEL—Surgeon, 9th Infantry.
MEEKER, LYSANDER—Asst. Surg., 128th Infantry.
MELSCHEIMER, CHARLES T.—Asst. Surg., 101st Infantry.

MENDENHALL, WILLIAM T.—Asst. Surg., 57th Inf.
MERCER, WILLIAM M.—Asst. Surg., 152nd Inf.
MEREDITH, MARION—Asst. Surg., 68th Infantry.
MERIT, NATHANIEL P.—Asst. Surg., 31st Infantry.
MESSNER, SAMUEL F.—Asst. Surg., 116th Infantry.
MILLER, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 30th Infantry.
MILLS, JAMES R.—Asst. Surg., 47th Infantry.
MILNER, ISAAC N.—Asst. Surg., 53rd Infantry.
MITCHELL, ELISHA V.—Surgeon, 91st Infantry.
MITCHELL, ROBERT—Asst. Surg., 38th Infantry.
MITCHELL, ROBERT S.—Asst. Surg., 57th Infantry.
MOFFITT, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 33rd Infantry.
MONROE, JASPER R.—Surgeon, 49th Infantry.
MONTEITH, JACOB S.—Asst. Surg., 69th Infantry.
MONTGOMERY, GEORGE B.—Surgeon, 24th Infantry.
MORGAN, JAMES W.—Asst. Surg., 31st Infantry.
MORROW, DOCTOR F.—Asst. Surg., 13th Cavalry.
MORROW, JAMES L.—Surgeon, 72nd Infantry.
MOSS, GORDON, A.—Asst. Surg., 87th Infantry; Surgeon, 151st Infantry.
MULLEN, ALEXANDER J.—Surgeon, 35th Infantry.
MULLINIX, MASTON G.—Asst. Surg., 149th Infantry.
MUNFORD, SAMUEL E.—Asst. Surg., 17th Infantry; Surgeon, 17th Infantry.
MURPHY, ALEXANDER D.—Asst. Surg., 97th Inf.
MURPHY, ALEXANDER M.—Asst. Surg., 97th Infantry; Surgeon, 97th Infantry.
MURRAY, RALPH V.—Asst. Surg., 137th Infantry.
MYERS, SETH F.—Surgeon, 73rd Infantry.
MYERS, WILLIAM D.—Surgeon, 88th Infantry.
MYERS, WILLIAM H.—Asst. Surg., 10th Infantry; Surgeon, 30th Infantry.
NEAT, THOMAS C.—Asst. Surg., 144th Infantry.
NEELY, JOHN M.—Surgeon, 120th Infantry.
NELSON, WILLIAM Y.—Asst. Surg., 128th Infantry.
NEW, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 7th Infantry.
NEWLAND, BENJAMIN—Surgeon, 22nd Infantry.
NICHOLS, JOHN D.—Asst. Surg., 38th Infantry.
O'FERRELL, ROBERT M.—Surgeon, 40th Infantry.
OLDS, JOSEPH H.—Asst. Surg., 6th Cavalry.
O'NEAL, LAUGHLIN—Surgeon, 153rd Infantry.
ORR, JAMES P.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
OSGOOD, HOWARD G.—Asst. Surg., 5th Cavalry.
PARKS, EDWARD R.—Surgeon, 30th Infantry.
PARSONS, GEORGE W.—Asst. Surg., 35th Infantry.
PATTEN, JAMES C.—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 58th Infantry.

PATTERSON, JOHN J.—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry.
PATTISON, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 130th Infantry.
PEARCE, JOHN W.—Asst. Surg., 51st Infantry.
PEARMAN, FRANCIS M.—Surgeon, 30th Infantry.
PEARSON, CHARLES D.—Surgeon, 49th Infantry; Surgeon, 82nd Infantry.
PECK, SAMUEL W.—Surgeon, 18th Infantry.
PEGANN, EMANUEL—Surgeon, 155th Infantry.
PERKINS, CONRAD S.—Asst. Surg., 10th Infantry.
PHIPPS, JOHN M.—Surgeon, 132nd Infantry.
PIATT, WILLIAM C.—Asst. Surg., 140th Infantry.
PICKTHALL, ARTHUR—Asst. Surg., 49th Infantry.
PITCHER, STEWART C.—Surgeon, 143rd Infantry.
PLUMMER, ISAAC N.—Asst. Surg., 44th Infantry.
POFFENBERGER, ISAIAH—Asst. Surg., 99th Infantry.
POPE, HENRY E.—Asst. Surg., 54th Infantry.
PORTER, JOHN P.—Asst. Surg., 89th Infantry.
POTTENGER, WILSON—Asst. Surg., 73rd Infantry.
POTTS, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 40th Infantry.
PRATT, SAMUEL R.—Surgeon, 12th Cavalry; Surgeon, 87th Infantry.
PRESTON, ALBERT G.—Surgeon, 55th Infantry.
PRICHET, JOHN—Surgeon, 57th Infantry.
PRUNK, DANIEL H.—Asst. Surg., 20th Infantry.
RALSTON, WILLIAM G.—Surgeon, 81st Infantry.
READ, EZRA—Surgeon, 11th Cavalry; Surgeon, 21st Infantry, 1st Heavy Artillery.
REAGAN, AMOS W.—Surgeon, 70th Infantry.
REAGAN, JESSE—Surgeon, 148th Infantry.
REED, ALBERT S.—Asst. Surg., 147th Infantry.
RERICK, JOHN H.—Surgeon, 44th Infantry.
REYNOLDS, ROBERT C.—Asst. Surg., 43rd Infantry.
RICHARDS, SAMUEL D.—Surgeon, 59th Infantry.
RICHARDSON, ADAMSON G.—Asst. Surg., 154th Infantry.
RIFFLE, JOHN S.—Asst. Surg., 40th Infantry.
RITTER, JOHN A.—Surgeon, 49th Infantry.
ROBINSON, JOHN A.—Asst. Surg., 11th Cavalry.
ROBINSON, LAWSON D.—Asst. Surg., 99th Infantry.
ROBSON, JOHN R.—Asst. Surg., 1st Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 91st Infantry.
ROBSON, ROBERT—Surgeon, 91st Infantry.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAM—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
ROE, JOHN L.—Surgeon, 137th Infantry.
ROETHER, DANIEL B.—Asst. Surg., 7th Cavalry.
ROGERS, DUDLEY—Surgeon, 59th Infantry.

ROOKER, JAMES I.—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
ROSE, MADISON H.—Surgeon, 53rd Infantry.
RUPERT, DELOS W.—Asst. Surg., 30th Infantry.
RUSSELL, GEORGE H.—Asst. Surg., 5th Cavalry.
RUSSELL, ISAAC S.—Asst. Surg., 99th Infantry.
RUTER, RINALDO R.—Surgeon, 93rd Infantry.
RUTLEDGE, WILLIAM—Asst. Surg., 2nd Cavalry.
RYAN, TOWNSEND—Surgeon, 54th Infantry.
SABIN, ELIAS H.—Asst. Surg., 14th Infantry.
SADLER, JOSEPH J.—Asst. Surg., 16th Infantry.
SALISBURY, DAVID.—Asst. Surg., 128th Infantry.
SCEARCE, JOHN C.—Surgeon, 11th Infantry.
SCHELL, FREDERICK A.—Asst. Surg., 6th Cavalry.
SCHMIDT, GUSTAVUS A.—Asst. Surg., 6th Cavalry.
SCHUSSLER, CHARLES—Surgeon, 6th Infantry.
SCOTT, WILLIAM—Surgeon, 89th Infantry.
SCOTT, WILLIAM G.—Asst. Surg., 8th Cavalry.
SCUDDER, JOHN A.—Asst. Surg., 65th Infantry.
SEXTON, MARSHALL—Surgeon, 52nd Infantry.
SHAFFER, ABNER H.—Surgeon, 75th Infantry.
SHAPLEY, WILLIAM W.—Surgeon, 42nd Infantry.
SHELDON, GEORGE W.—Surgeon, 74th Infantry.
SHERMAN, MASON G.—Surgeon, 9th Infantry.
SHERROD, WILLIAM F.—Surgeon, 21st Infantry.
SHERWIN, HERMAN H.—Asst. Surg., 152nd Infantry.
SHORT, WESLEY—Asst. Surg., 26th Infantry.
SIMMS, JOHN M.—Asst. Surg., 76th Infantry.
SIMONSON, JAMES C.—Surgeon, 66th Infantry.
SLAUGHTER, ROBERT C.—Asst. Surg., 25th Infantry; Surgeon, 53rd Infantry.
SLAUGHTER, WILLIAM W.—Surgeon, 60th Infantry.
SLAVENS, ZENAS L.—Asst. Surg., 115th Infantry.
SMITH, ANDREW J.—Asst. Surg., 2nd Cavalry.
SMITH, JOHN W.—Surgeon, 155th Infantry.
SMITH, WILLIAM R.—Asst. Surg., 70th Infantry.
SMITH, WILLIAM Z.—Asst. Surg., 49th Infantry.
SMYDTH, WILLIAM C.—Surgeon, 43rd Infantry.
SMYTHE, GONSOLVO C.—Surgeon, 43rd Infantry.
SPAIN, ARCHIBALD W.—Asst. Surg., 80th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 136th Infantry.
SPARKS, NATHAN B.—Asst. Surg., 6th Infantry.
SPEED, EDWARD B.—Asst. Surg., 44th Infantry.
SPENCER, ROBERT—Surgeon, 73rd Infantry.
SPENCER, WILLIAM—Asst. Surg., 46th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 73rd Infantry.
SPOTTSWOOD, EDMUND T.—Surgeon, 6th Cavalry.

SPURRIER, JOHN H.—Asst. Surg., 16th Infantry; Surgeon, 123rd Infantry.
SQUIRE, WILLIAM B.—Asst. Surg., 14th Infantry.
ST. CLAIR, OWEN—Asst. Surg., 142nd Infantry.
STEARNS, ELIAS P.—Asst. Surg., 72nd Infantry.
STEWART, WILLIAM J.—Asst. Surg., 47th Infantry.
STILLWELL, JOSEPH A.—Surgeon, 22nd Infantry.
STUKEY, JOHN M.—Asst. Surg., 59th Infantry.
SWAFFORD, BENJAMIN F.—Surgeon, 11th Cavalry.
SWARTZ, DAVID J.—Asst. Surg., 100th Infantry.
SWEENY, THOMAS J.—Asst. Surg., 43rd Infantry.
SWEEZY, WILLIAM C.—Surgeon, 140th Infantry.
TAGGART, JOHN F.—Surgeon, 4th Cavalry.
TAYLOR, ALFRED B.—Asst. Surg., 12th Infantry.
TAYLOR, DANIEL W.—Surgeon, 34th Infantry.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM D.—Surgeon, 42nd Infantry.
TEAL, NORMAN—Asst. Surg., 88th Infantry.
THOMAS, CHARLES L.—Surgeon, 25th Infantry.
THOMAS, ELIAS B.—Asst. Surg., 4th Cavalry.
THOMAS, JAMES H.—Asst. Surg., 117th Infantry.
THOMAS, JOHN H.—Asst. Surg., 49th Infantry.
THOMPSON, JOHN C.—Surgeon, 11th Infantry.
TILFORD, JOHN H.—Asst. Surg., 79th Infantry.
TILLSON, HOSEA—Asst. Surg. and Surgeon, 57th In-
TILMAN, JONATHAN R.—Asst. Surg., 60th Infantry. fantry.
TODD, ROBERT N.—Surgeon, 26th Infantry.
TODD, WILLIAM A.—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
TOLERTON, JAMES—Surgeon, 129th Infantry.
TORBET, GEORGE A.—Asst. Surg., 26th Infantry.
TRIPLETT, CHARLES E.—Surgeon, 87th Infantry.
TWIFORD, WILLIS H.—Surgeon, 27th Infantry.
TYNER, SAMUEL L.—Asst. Surg., 42nd Infantry.
UNDERHILL, JOSHUA W.—Surgeon, 46th Infantry.
VAILE, JOEL—Surgeon, 2nd Cavalry.
VAN VORIS, FLAVIUS J.—Asst. Surg., 86th Infantry.
VINCENT, HENRY C.—Asst. Surg., 83rd Infantry.
VINCENT, JEREMIAH K.—Asst. Surg., 33rd Infantry.
VOYLES, DAVID W.—Surgeon, 66th Infantry.
WALKER, AUGUSTUS C.—Asst. Surg., 63rd Infantry.
WALKER, JOHN T.—Surgeon, 25th Infantry.
WALLACE, JAMES P.—Asst. Surg., 150th Infantry.
WALTON, ALLEN M.—Surgeon, 13th Cavalry; Asst. Surg., 86th Infantry.
WASHBURN, ISRAEL B.—Surgeon, 46th Infantry.
WATERMAN, LUTHER D.—Surgeon, 8th Cavalry.
WEAVER, SAMUEL M.—Asst. Surg., 83rd Infantry.

WEBB, WILLIAM A.—Asst. Surg., 70th Infantry.
WEDDINGTON, SAMUEL C.—Asst. Surg., 147th Infantry.
WEIR, ANDREW N.—Surgeon, 6th Cavalry.
WELBORN, WILLIAM P.—Surgeon, 80th Infantry.
WELLS, JAMES C.—Asst. Surg., 50th Infantry.
WELMAN, RICHMOND M.—Surgeon, 9th Cavalry.
WHITAKER, ELI D.—Surgeon, 38th Infantry.
WHITE, ARTHUR—Asst. Surg., 25th Infantry.
WHITE, JACOB S.—Surgeon, 34th Infantry.
WHITE, JAMES B.—Asst. Surg., 75th Infantry.
WHITE, JOHN M.—Asst. Surg., 70th Infantry.
WHITEHALL, ALEXANDER L.—Asst. Surg., 60th.
WHITESELL, JOSEPH M.—Asst. Surg., 36th Infantry.
WHITESELL, PHILIP P.—Surgeon, 101st Infantry.
WIDMER, JOHN F. B.—Asst. Surg., 49th Infantry.
WILES, WILLIAM V.—Asst. Surg., 85th Infantry.
WILLIAMSON, ELEAZER—Asst. Surg., 130th Infantry.
WILLIAMSON, ROBERT A.—Surgeon, 10th Infantry.
WILLIAMSON, THOMAS W. C.—Asst. Surg., 24th Infantry.
WILSON, ISAAC—Asst. Surg., 137th Infantry.
WILSON, JACOB B.—Asst. Surg., 123rd Infantry.
WILSON, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 11th Infantry.
WINANS, RICHARD—Asst. Surg., 17th Infantry.
WISHARD, JOSEPH M.—Surgeon, 5th Cavalry.
WITT, WILLIAM B.—Surgeon, 69th Infantry.
WOLF, HARVEY S.—Surgeon, 81st Infantry.
WONSETLER, GIDEON—Asst. Surg., 15th Infantry.
WOOD, JAMES A.—Asst. Surg., 12th Cavalry.
WOODEN, JOHN L.—Surgeon, 68th Infantry.
WOODS, CALVIN J.—Surgeon, 19th Infantry.
WOODS, DANIEL L.—Asst. Surg., 21st Infantry, 1st Heavy Artillery; Asst. Surg., 138th Infantry; Asst. Surg., 153rd Infantry.
WOOLEN, GREEN V.—Asst. Surg., 27th Infantry.
WRIGHT, IVY E.—Asst. Surg., 116th Infantry.
YOUART, JOHN M.—Asst. Surg., 15th Infantry; Surgeon, 15th Infantry.

SURGEONS IN COLORED REGIMENTS.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH—Asst. Surg., 44th U. S. C. T.
STRONG, JOHN T.—Surgeon, 44th U. S. C. T.

THOMPSON, JAMES L.—Surgeon, 4th U. S. Heavy Artillery.
WEIST, JACOB R.—Surgeon, 1st U. S. C. T.

SURGEONS IN MINUTE MEN REGIMENTS.

"Late on the evening of July 8, 1863, intelligence was received at Indianapolis, that a rebel force, estimated to be six thousand cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. John H. Morgan, had crossed the Ohio river near Mauckport, and was moving on Corydon, Ind. Governor Morton at once issued a patriotic call upon the citizens of the State, to leave their various occupations and organize for defense. Under this call, within the short space of forty-eight hours, sixty-five thousand men had tendered their services. Of this force, thirteen regiments and one batallion were organized specially for this emergency, and the regiments designated numerically, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth, inclusive, the batallion being assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment."—Report of Adjutant General of Indiana, Vol. iii, p. 189.

The usual number of surgeons were not supplied to these regiments. They were in the service but a few days.

BOUNELL, MATHEW H.—Surgeon, 102nd Regiment.
BUCK, ROBERT H.—Surgeon 103d Regiment.
HARRISON, THOMAS H.—Asst. Surg., 102nd Reg.
THOMAS, L. C.—Surgeon, 104th Regiment.
McCLAIN, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 104th Regiment.
WHEELDON, JOHN—Asst. Surg., 104th Regiment.
SPURRIER, JOHN H.—Surgeon, 105th Regiment.
KELLOG, NORMAN P.—Asst. Surg., 105th Regiment.
CHITWOOD, JOSHUA—Asst. Surg., 106th Regiment.
PARVIN, THEOPHILUS—Surgeon, 107th Regiment.
CONSTANT, JOHN H.—Surgeon, 108th Regiment.
MOORE, ANDERSON M.—Asst. Surg., 108th Reg.
MAY, WILLIS L.—Asst. Surg., 108th Regiment.
JOHNSON, JARVIS J.—Surgeon, 109th Regiment.
HALL, DANIEL D.—Surgeon, 111th Regiment.
BEARD, FERDINAND W.—Surgeon, 112th Regiment.
BARE, ADDISON W.—Asst. Surg., 112th Regiment.

PARMERLEE, H. M.—Surgeon, 113th Regiment.
WOOD, MEREDITH—Asst. Surg., 113th Regiment.

NOTE.—No medical officers were supplied to the 110th and 114th regiments.

Medical Officers from Indiana Commissioned by the President, Volunteers, 1861-65.

John S. Bobbs, surgeon.
William D. Stewart, surgeon.
William C. Thompson, surgeon.
Charles S. Frink, surgeon.
James M. Study, assistant surgeon.

REGULAR ARMY.

Charles McDougall, born in Ohio, entered service from Indiana as assistant surgeon, July 13, 1832; major surgeon, July 7, 1838; lieutenant colonel and assistant medical purveyor, July 28, 1866; retired Feb. 22, 1869; brevet colonel, Nov. 24, 1864, and brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the civil war. Died July 25, 1885.—Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Heitman, vol. i, p. 663.

John Moore, born in Indiana, entered service as assistant surgeon, June 29, 1853; major surgeon, June 11, 1862; lieutenant colonel, assistant medical purveyor, Oct. 8, 1883; brigadier general, surgeon general, Nov. 18, 1886; retired Aug. 16, 1890. Brevet lieutenant colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign, and colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.—Ib., p. 723.

George Winfield Stipp, born in Virginia. Was first lieutenant 4th Ill. Inf. from July 4, 1846, to Aug. 30, 1846. Appointed surgeon volunteers Sept. 21, 1861; lieut. col. medical inspector, March 12, 1863, mustered out Oct. 31, 1865. Died Aug. 22, 1879. Formerly lived and practiced at Indianapolis.—Ib., p. 926.

VOLUNTEER NAVY*—ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS (CIVIL WAR).

Philip H. Barton.
George F. Beasley.
William Commons.
David G. Curtis.
William C. Foster.
Thomas F. Leech.
Jacob J. Smith.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Indiana equipped and sent out five regiments for this war; and furnished them with five regimental surgeons, eleven regimental assistant surgeons, three surgeons in the volunteer army appointed by the President, and fifteen hospital stewards, making a total of thirty-four medical officers. An alphabetical list of their names is given:

BARCUS, PAUL J.—Asst. Surg., 158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

BARNETT, CHARLES E.—Asst. Surg., 157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

BARNETT, WALTER W.—Surgeon, 157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

BUEHLER, EUGENE—Asst. Surg., 160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

* William Maxwell Wood, rank captain, entered the Navy, May 16, 1829. He was a native of Maryland, from which state he was appointed, but claimed his residence in Indiana.

CHARLTON, FRED R.—Surgeon, 158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
DAVIS, WILLIAM S.—Asst. Surg., 159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
FOXWORTHY, FRANK W.—Asst. Surg., 160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
GARSTANG, REGINALD W.—Asst. Surg., 157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
GERRISH, MILLARD F.—Asst. Surg., 161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
HAWKINS, EUGENE—Asst. Surg., 159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
JONES, HOMER I.—Asst. Surg., 158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
KYLE, JOHN J.—Surgeon, 160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
SIVER, EMMETT L.—Surgeon, 157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
SMITH, WICLIFFE—Surgeon, 161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
STUNKARD, THOMAS C.—Surgeon, 159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
WILSON, JAMES—Asst. Surg., 161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

LIST OF SURGEONS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH, CALVIN H.—Major and Brigade Surgeon.
KIMBALL, THOMAS C.—Major and Chief Surgeon.
PEYTON, DAVID C.—Major and Brigade Surgeon.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

ESPEY, JAMES G.—161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
HAWKINS, ROBERT W.—159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
LANGDON, HARRY K.—159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
LEWIS, JOHN I.—161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
MOORE, HARRY S.—158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
MOORE, HARVEY A.—157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
NEWLAND, HARROD C.—158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

PFAFF, JOHN A., 160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
RATHERT, WILLIAM H.—161st Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
SCHULTZ, GUY A.—157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
SHELL, OGDEN G.—157th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
SOMMER, EDGAR L.—160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
STARRETT, WALTER K.—160th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
TOWNSEND, TERRY M.—159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.
WRIGHT, CHARLES E.—158th Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

CHAPTER XX

Medical History of Madison County.

Dr. Jonas Stewart, of Anderson, a physician well qualified for the task, has kindly furnished me the following interesting medical history of Madison County:

Madison County was first settled by white men in 1820, four years after the admission of the state into the Federal Union. The first settlement was at Pendleton, near the falls of Fall Creek, in the south part of the county. About one year after the above date, in 1821, a settlement was made at Anderson on White River. Within a few years settlements were also made at Chesterfield, Hamilton and Perkinsville, on White River, at Huntsville and New Columbus, on Fall Creek, and later, also, at Fishersburg, on Stony Creek, near the western boundary, and at Moonsville, on Big Kilbuck Creek, about ten miles north of Anderson. The country north of White River remained for the greater part, an unbroken forest for twenty or thirty years after the forming of the settlements above named, in south half of the county.

The county was organized November 10, 1823, and the county seat located at Pendleton, the oldest and largest settlement, where it remained until 1836, when it was removed to Anderson, which was a more central location. It was not

until about this time that settlements were made at Alexandria and Elwood, and still later, at Frankton and Summitville.

The first physician to locate in the county for the practice of his profession was Dr. Lewis Bordwell, who located at Pendleton about the time the county was organized. He is mentioned in the early chronicles of the county, and characterized as a "pleasant, genial gentleman, who occasionally imbibed too freely of ardent spirits, and when intoxicated, sometimes boasted of his success as a practitioner, declaring that he had never lost a patient." He practiced at Pendleton only two or three years, and removed to Iowa, where he died. He was followed at Pendleton by Drs. John L. and Corydon Richmond, the former of whom receives more extended notice elsewhere in these sketches. A few years later, Dr. Edwin Fussell and Dr. M. G. Walker located here, and still later came also the brothers, John H. and Ward Cook. Both Dr. Fussell and Dr. Walker receive honorable mention in Forkner and Dyson's History of Madison County, in connection with the mobbing of Hon. Frederick Douglass at Pendleton in 1843.* Dr. Walker is credited with saving the life of Mr. Douglass on that occasion, and Dr. Fussell with taking him into his house, and rendering surgical aid to the injured man.

The first physician to locate at Anderson was a Dr. Burt, of whom little is now known. It is said, however, that he was both doctor and school teacher, and that he was a small man, and slightly

* This mobbing of Mr. Douglass occurred on Sept. 16, 1843.—G. W. H. K.

lame. He remained in Anderson two years, from 1827 to 1829. [I think this is Dr. Dickinson Burt, the first physician, also, to locate in Delaware County. See p. 89—G. W. H. K.]

A Dr. Pegg also located in Anderson in 1828, but still less is known of him than of his predecessor. His residence in the village was of two years' duration, when he was followed by Dr. Ruddell, in 1830. The last-named physician remained seven years and then removed to Broad Ripple, in Marion County, near the city of Indianapolis. In the meantime Dr. Henry Wyman located at Anderson, in 1831, and became the "Nestor" of the medical profession of the county, where he was probably the most prominent physician for a period of thirty years. He will be noticed elsewhere in these sketches. Other early physicians of Anderson, of whom no definite information can now be obtained, were Dr. Carmean, Dr. E. R. Roe, and Dr. Andrew Robb. The first physician at Chesterfield was a Dr. Henry; he located there in 1828. Soon after, we find the name of Dr. Kynett, probably the Dr. William Kynett later found at Fishersburg. We also find evidence that Drs. Balingall and Preston of Middletown, in Henry County, made regular trips for a considerable period, and ministered to the sick of the infant settlement of Chesterfield, but neither of them was ever located in Madison County. Dr. George W. Godwin located at Chesterfield in the early thirties, but later removed to Yorktown, in Delaware County. Dr. David Dunham located in the country northwest of Chesterfield, in 1834. We also find that a Dr. Davis

arrived there in 1847. He completes the list of pioneer physicians of the village. Dr. William Goodell located at Hamilton, about six miles west of Anderson, in 1825. No other facts in his history have been obtained.

The first physician at Huntsville was a Dr. McCain, who was both physician and merchant. He had as his successors, Drs. John Hunt and Joseph Weeks, both mentioned later, each in his proper place. Dr. John Horne was the first to locate at New Columbus. This event occurred in 1840. He removed to Middletown in Henry County, and subsequently to Yorktown, in Delaware County, where he died. He was followed at New Columbus by Dr. Hildreth, in 1842, and Dr. W. B. Bair, in 1844. Other early physicians of New Columbus were Dr. Clark, Dr. Smiley and Dr. Barry.

The first to locate at Fishersburg were the brothers, Drs. James and John Barrett; this was in 1840. Later in the same year, Dr. William Kynett located there. These were followed by Dr. Thomas in 1848, Drs. John Davis and John Williams, in 1850, and a little later by Dr. Thomas Carr. Dr. Thomas Douglass located at Perkinsville in 1840, he being the first in that village, and its leading physician for many years.

In the same year Dr. Robert Douglass located at the site of the present city of Elwood, although the town, first named Quincy, was not laid out until 1853, and did not receive the name of Elwood until 1869. About this time, also, a Dr. McNear located at Moonsville, on Big Kilbuck

Creek. The first physician at Alexandria was Dr. W. F. Spence, who came to the county in 1839. After a few years he removed to Jonesboro, in Grant county, where he died. He was followed by Dr. Cyrus Westerfield and Dr. David Perry, and a few years later, by Drs. S. B. and Leonard Harriman. Dr. S. B. Harriman removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he ended his career, and Dr. Leonard Harriman died in Sterling, Kansas, in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

We have thus seen that the location of the first physicians, at Alexandria, Elwood, Perkinsville, Fishersburg, and New Columbus, all occurred about the same year, at least, within twelve months, of the years 1839 and 1840. This was incident to the large increase of population during those years, most probably induced by the work on the Indiana Central Canal, then in construction but never completed.

The first physician at Frankton was Dr. John M. Laughlin, but he did not arrive until 1854. He was followed by Dr. Philip P. Patterson, who married the widow of Dr. Laughlin, and succeeded also to his practice. Other early physicians of Frankton were Drs. Reuben Harvey, W. M. Sharp, and a Dr. Young. There was no physician at Summitville until 1870, when Dr. C. V. Garrell located there. He was followed by Drs. John Wright and M. L. Cranfield. During the decade from 1870 to 1880, Dr. Wm. J. Morgan practiced at Gilman on the border of Delaware County. Dr. Morgan was a charter member of

the present Madison County Medical Society. Died October 13, 1896.

The above mentioned villages include all within the boundaries of Madison County, except Markleville and Ingalls. The latter is a new town and has no medical history. The former probably has a history but I have not been able to obtain it. I find, however, in some of the early records the names of a Dr. Wear, Dr. William Hendricks, Dr. William Swain, and Dr. J. C. Smith, but no further information seems to be obtainable.

The names of other deceased physicians of Madison County, of whom I have succeeded in obtaining some definite information, with brief sketches of some of the more prominent of them are given alphabetically in the succeeding pages.

Prominence is not invariably based on estimated ability, alone, but also on length of period of service, or the number of years they practiced their profession in Madison County.

ARDERY, OSCAR.—Anderson (1859-1897). S. T. 1898, 380, 381.

BAIR, W. B.—New Columbus (18— - 1863). Located in Madison County in 1844. Practiced eighteen years. Was an active member of the first Madison County Medical Society and was its treasurer from its organization until his death.

BALLENGER, L. P.—Anderson (1851-1884).

BECK, JOHN.—Elwood (1809-1882).

BECK, THOMAS S.—Elwood (1843-1885). Son of preceding Dr. Beck. Native of Ohio. Practiced in Elwood fifteen years.

BRANDON, JOSEPH FRANCIS.—Anderson (1835-1888). Practiced several years at Perkinsville. Re-

moved to Anderson and engaged in drug business, but remained a member of the Madison County Medical Society.

BRUNT, SAMUEL.—Summitville (1849-1883).

BURR, CHANCEY S.—Anderson (1840-1905). Born in Middletown, Indiana, January 10, 1840. Died in Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1905. Graduated at Long Island College Hospital, 1865. Served as surgeon in the army last year of Civil War. Practiced his profession fifteen years in Anderson, ten years in Mitchell, South Dakota, and fourteen years in the city of Chicago. He was the first mayor of Mitchell, South Dakota.

CARTER, D. M.—Anderson (1834-1893). Practiced a number of years in Anderson. Was a member of the first Madison County Medical Society and was its treasurer after the death of Dr. W. B. Bair. He removed to Modoc in Randolph County, where he died. Is buried at Winchester.

CALLOWAY, BENIAH T.—Elwood (1824-1899). Born in Milton, Indiana, January 23, 1824. Died in Elwood, Indiana, November 30, 1899. Located in Alexandria in 1849; remained only one year, then removed to Elwood where he practiced thirty-nine years. He was retired ten years before his death.

CHANNING, WILLIAM S. — Pendleton (1851-1906). S. T. 1907, 489.

COOK, DANIEL.—Fishersburg (1826-1902). Dr. Cook practiced medicine in Madison County about forty years, part of this time at Markleville.

COOK, JOHN H.—Pendleton (1802-1864). Born in Monroe County, Virgina, April 27, 1802. Died of apoplexy, at Pendleton, November 30, 1863. Educated at Maxwell Academy in East Tennessee. Graduated in medicine at University of Louisville. He was one of the early specialists in diseases of the eye and ear. In this specialty he attained such prominence as to be called to many of the larger cities of this and other states.

Orard Cook, M. D.

He was a fluent public speaker and a ready debater; entered politics and was elected representative in the legislature in 1836. He rendered valuable assistance in securing the first railway through the county, giving both time and money. He also served one term as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Blind Asylum, receiving his appointment from Gov. Joseph A. Wright.

COOK, THOMAS E. — Perkinsville (1819-1876). Born in South Carolina. Practiced twelve years in county.

COOK, WARD.—Pendleton (1808-1894). Dr. Ward Cook was a younger brother of Dr. John H. Cook, above mentioned. Born in Monroe county, Virgina (now West Virginia), October 9, 1808. Died of pneumonia, at Pendleton, Indiana, December 24, 1894. He attended the schools of his native county, and spent two years at Maxwell Academy in Tennessee, after which he taught school and studied under private tutors. He came to Indiana on horseback, traveling five hundred miles in thirteen days. He had studied medicine with his other studies in his old home, and soon after his arrival in Pendleton, he was examined and licensed to practice, by a district medical society convened there. His license was dated October 20, 1832. From 1835 to 1849 he practiced in Virginia, being located at Red Sulphur Springs in his native county. During this period, however, he attended medical college and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1839. He returned to Pendleton March 24, 1849, and resided there until his death. He practiced medicine more than sixty years, nearly fifty of which were in Madison County. He wrote many valuable medical papers, one on "Laceration of the Perineum in Parturition." Trans. 1892, 142.

Dr. Cook was a conscientious and skilled physician and a faithful member of the local and state medical societies, by which he was frequently honored. He was a fine type of the "gentleman of the old school," and a consistent christian, having been a member of

the M. E. Church for nearly fifty years. S. T. 1895, 408.

COOPER, W. B.—New Columbus (1828-1868). Began to practice medicine in Madison County, but after a few years removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, where he was eminently successful.

CORNELIUS, W. W.—Chesterfield (1822-1892). Born in New York state, October 15, 1822. Died at Daleville, Indiana, 1892. He located at Chesterfield February 28, 1852, and was engaged in practice there until the spring of 1864, a period of twelve years. He then removed to Daleville in Delaware county.

CRAMPTON, JESSE PUGH. — Anderson (1818-1866). Born in Ohio. Removed to Anderson in 1852. He practiced medicine in Anderson fourteen years. Part of the time was also engaged in the drug trade.

DEHORITY, J. M.—Elwood (1815-1885). Located at Elwood in the early forties. Entered general practice of medicine and became wealthy. For the last fifteen years of his life, was engaged in the mercantile and banking business.

DOUGLASS, ROBERT. — Elwood (1816 - 1863). Practiced medicine in Tipton three years, New Lancaster three years, and in Elwood about twelve years. Was the first physician at Elwood.

DOUGLAS, THOMAS. — Perkinsville (1818-1863). Was the first physician at Perkinsville and practiced there twelve years. Came from Ohio.

DUNHAM, DAVID.—Chesterfield (1762-1840).

DUNHAM, VALENTINE. — Chesterfield (1812-1882). Located two miles northwest of Chesterfield. Practiced medicine there for forty-five years.

EBERT, WILLIAM H. — Osceola (1820 - 1896). Practiced in Madison County thirty-four years.

FAIRFIELD, WILLIAM J. — Anderson (1853-1909). Dr. Fairfield was born in Harrison, Ohio, January 20, 1853. Was drowned in the Gunnison River in Colorado, June 27, 1909. Received a high school and partial college education. He attended

the Medical Department of the University of Michigan two years and Bellevue Medical College, New York, two years. Graduated at the latter institution in 1878. He was house surgeon of the Battle Creek Sanitarium several years and practiced twenty years in Anderson. He was a "chalk talk" lecturer of no mean ability, and sometimes employed his talent in this line for the edification of medical societies. Removed to Delta, Colorado, in 1907. Early in 1909 he was appointed a member of the advisory board of the University of Colorado.

FISHER, H. G.—Fishersburg (1836-1876).

FORKNER, THOMAS B.—Florida (1839-1869).

FREE, CYRENIUS.—Prosperity (1828-1884). Dr. Free was a charter member of Madison County Medical Society.

FRITZ, PERRY L.—Alexandria (1865-1899). S. T. 1900, 323.

FUSSELL, BARTHOLOMEW. — Pendleton (1794-1871). A native of Pennsylvania. Returned to his native state. Is said to have weighed about four hundred pounds.

FUSSELL, EDWIN B.—Pendleton (1813-1882).

GARRETSON, J. M. — Perkinsville (1821-1886). Born in Tennessee. Practiced in county thirty years.

GODWIN, GEORGE W.—Chesterfield (1799-1865). Removed to Yorktown in Delaware County.

GUYSINGER, JOHN S.—Florida (1816-1906). A native of Pennsylvania. Died in Pendleton, Indiana, in 1906, at the age of ninety years. He practiced his profession in Henry and Madison Counties about sixty years; the first third of this period was in Henry County. He was three times married and reared a family of fifteen children. He retired from practice and moved to Pendleton a few years before his death.

HOCKETT, ZIMRI.—Anderson (1830-1890). Practiced in Anderson twenty-five years.

HODGES, FRED JENNER. — Anderson (1865-1901). Practiced in Anderson eight or nine years. Removed to Ashland, Wisconsin, where he died.

HORNE, JOHN.—New Columbus (1814-1880). Was the first physician of New Columbus. He located there in 1840. Removed to Middletown and subsequently to Yorktown, Delaware County. S. T. 1881, 240. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 6, p. 42.

HUNT, JOHN.—Anderson (1817-1895). Was born in Wayne County, Indiana, and died at Springdale, Arkansas, July 23, 1895. As a boy he came with his parents to Madison County as pioneers. They gave their name to the village where they settled—Huntsville. Began the practice of medicine there in 1839. Some years later he removed to Anderson and subsequently to a farm in LaFayette township, but in each of these locations his field of practice covered the larger portion of the county. Dr. Hunt was one of the most prominent physicians of his part of the state for more than thirty years. He was a man of splendid physique and unusual intelligence. His advice as a physician was widely sought.

He was also a politician of local reputation, being for many years the leader of his party in the county. It was said that he could sit on the stone steps in front of his office on the public square and dictate the nominations made by his party for all the county offices. He served as state senator from Madison and Hancock counties in the legislative session of 1851 to 1853. He was also treasurer of Madison County, 1860 to 1862. Was present at the Medical Convention at Indianapolis, June 6, 1849.

HUNT, JOHN WALTER.—Anderson (1850-1904). Nephew of preceding. Practiced at Alexandria for a number of years, then removed to Anderson, where he enjoyed a large practice until his death.

HUNT, WILLIAM A.—Anderson (1822-1889). Dr. William A. Hunt was a brother of John Hunt and father of preceding. He was a small boy when he removed with his parents from Wayne county, where he was born, to their new home at Huntsville. He first taught school, then studied medicine and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. For many years he lived on an elegant farm four

miles north of Anderson, where he built up a large practice. He removed to Anderson in 1868 and, with a short interval in the drug business, he continued in practice until a few days before his death. This was caused by pneumonia, after a short illness. Dr. Hunt was a competent physician, well informed, not only in medical, but also in general literature. He was a great reader and a logical thinker. Was also an interested student of natural science, especially of geology. He was also a ready writer and frequently wrote for the local press. He was a steadfast friend of medical societies and was president of the first Madison County Medical Society during the entire period of its existence. S. T. 1889, 214.

HUSTON, A. S.—Anderson (1848-1894). Practiced in Pendleton and Anderson eighteen years.

INLOW, JAMES E. — Alexandria (1841-1899). Practiced thirty years in Madison County.

JONES, THOMAS N. — Anderson (1823-1875). Practiced twenty years in Anderson, having previously practiced at Pendleton and in Hancock County. He was one of the most prominent physicians of Anderson, a successful practitioner and quite popular with the people, but less so with the profession, as he was aggressive in his manner and rather opposed to medical societies. He was a local politician and represented his county in the legislature, having been elected as a member of that body in 1872. He served as assistant surgeon of the 2d Regiment Indiana Cavalry and later as surgeon of the 130th Indiana Infantry during the Civil War.

JONES, J. M.—Lapel (1838-1889). Practiced in Madison county twenty-three years.

JORDAN, DEWITT.—Anderson (1871-1901). S. T. 1902, 416.

KILGORE, TECUMSEH.—Chesterfield (1839-1876). Practiced medicine at Chesterfield about ten years. Served in the Civil War as assistant surgeon 84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and later as assitant surgeon and also as surgeon of the 13th Indiana Cavalry.

McCLENAHAN, THOMAS J. — Anderson (1822-1856). Born in Baltimore. Came to Anderson some time in the forties. Was a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, early in its history.

McMAHAN, W. V.—New Columbus (1846-1879). Practiced in the county ten years, part of this at Summitville.

MENEFEE, E. H. — Anderson (1838-1879). A native of Virginia. Came to Anderson about 1860. He served as secretary of the first Madison County Medical Society from 1862 to 1867.

MITCHELL, T. G.—Pendleton (1827-1903).

NUZUM, D. P.—Elwood (1842-1895). Born in Ohio. Practiced in Grant County from 1878 to 1886 and at Elwood from 1886 to 1895.

O'CONNOR, JOHN Z.—Elwood (1868-1898). S. T. 1898, 387.

PARIS, WILLIAM.—Prosperity, (18— - 1865). A native of Kentucky. Came to Indiana in 1825 and was one of the pioneers. Was both physician and preacher.

PARIS, ABSALOM.—Hamilton (1812-1870).

PATTERSON, PHILIP P.—Frankton (18— - 1866).

PERRY, JOHN W.—Alexandria (1819-1895). Born in Logan county, Virginia, November 29, 1819. Died near Alexandria, Indiana, June 18, 1895. Came with his parents to Madison County in 1826. Located at Alexandria in 1842. Was in partnership with Dr. W. F. Spence, Alexandria's first physician. He practiced medicine in Madison County fifty-three years. For forty-eight years he lived on a farm, but was in active practice. He was a member of both county and state medical societies.

PRATT, JOEL.—New Columbus (1826-1872). A native of Massachusetts. Came to Madison County in 1848. Practiced here over twenty years.

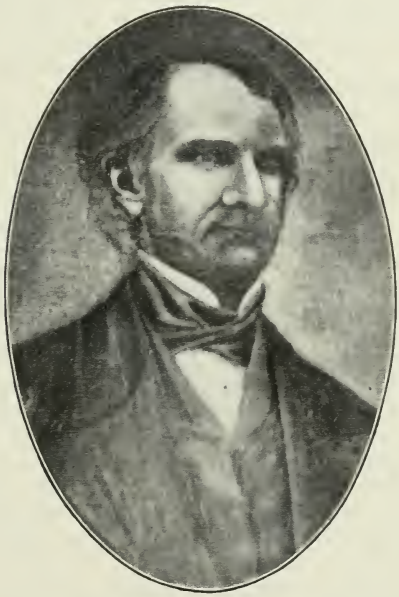
PUGH, JOSEPH.—Alexandria (1820-1895). Practiced seventeen years. Served as treasurer of Madison County.

PUGH, JOSEPH, JR.—Alexandria (1857-1900).

RICHMOND, JOHN L.—Pendleton (1785-1855). Dr. Richmond has a two-line mention in Forkner and Dyson's History of Madison County, but no dates are given. This is the Dr. Richmond who performed the operation of Cesarean section at Newtown, Ohio, in 1827. See sketch by Dr. Kemper, p. 330.

RIDER, DANIEL M.—New Columbus (1827-1907).

RINGO, JAMES L.—Elwood (1866-1901). S. T. 1902. 422.



RYAN, TOWNSEND.—Anderson (1813-1879). Dr. Ryan was born in Lancaster, Pa., 1813. In early manhood he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business and was also part owner and manager of a line of canal packets running between Hamilton and Cincinnati. He was impoverished by the panic of 1837. He then studied

medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced first at Lewisville in Henry county, but removed to Anderson in 1842 and for about twenty-five years was one of the most prominent physicians of the county and state. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Indiana State Medical Society at its organization in 1849. He was elected to the legislature from Madison county in 1846. He was engaged actively in the construction of the first two railroads which now pass through the county. He lost his fortune the second time in a contract to build a railroad from Rushville to Indianapolis. He then returned to the practice of medicine in which he was eminently successful.

When the Civil War broke out he was the first democrat in the county to declare in favor of the war policy of President Abraham Lincoln. He was a fluent public speaker and gave much time to the raising of troops. He soon received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and went into active service in 1861. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the same regiment in 1862 on the resignation of Colonel Steele. After the capture of Island No. 10, he resigned on account of ill health. Not being content out of service he soon returned to the front as surgeon of the 54th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served until near the close of the war, when he again engaged in practice in Anderson. During a few of his latter years he was engaged in mercantile business. He was a man of superior intelligence, with a mind which seemed in advance of his time; always looking toward and planning for the future.

SAUNDERS, JOSEPH. — Prosperity (1849-1909). A native of Ohio. Came to Madison County in 1871. Graduated at Indiana Medical College, 1844. Practiced in county twenty-five years. President of Madison County Farmers' Insurance from organization.

SIMS, T. S.—Elwood (1836-1896). Dr. Sims was a native of Virgina. Came to Madison County in 1876. Practiced in Elwood sixteen years.

SPANN, BENJAMIN F.—Anderson (1830-1894). Born in Jefferson County, Indiana, May 14, 1830. Practiced at Lebanon before locating at Anderson, where he arrived November 19, 1860, and continued in practice for thirty-four years. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College. He served a term as coroner of Madison County. By appointment of the governor he was also a trustee of two state institutions, the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and the Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. He was a member of the county, state and national medical associations. S. T. 1894, 225. See I. M. J., Vol. xii, p. 329.

STEPHENSON, JOSEPH.—Pendleton (1819-1886). S. T. 1886, 213.

SUMAN, WILLIAM.—Anderson (1829-1898). A native of Madison County, where he practiced medicine thirty-eight years; twenty-two in Anderson, and sixteen in Frankton. Was a faithful member of the medical societies of county and state. S. T. 1899, p. 393.

SWALLOW, GEORGE E. — Summitville, (18— - 1893).

TERRILL, LUTHER B. — Anderson (1854-1910). Born in Missouri. Educated in Cincinnati. Graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1880. Practiced medicine in Cincinnati. Removed to Anderson in 1895, where he was one of the foremost physicians for fifteen years. He was a surgeon of acknowledged ability. Served as surgeon of the American Steel and Wire Company during the entire period of his residence in Anderson.

VAN METER, ISAAC N.—Florida (1849-1899). A native of Madison county. Graduated from Indiana University in 1871 and from Indiana Medical College in 1872. Practiced in Madison County twenty-three years. S. T. 1900, 340.

WALKER, MADISON GREENE.—Pendleton (1809-1875). A native of West Virginia. Came to Madison County in 1833, where he was one of the promi-

nent physicians for twenty-nine years. Retired to a farm in 1862. Removed to Carthage, Missouri, in 1874.

WEEKS, JOSEPH.—Huntsville (1820-1908). Began practice at Huntsville, where he was located for seven years. Removed to Mechanicsburg in Henry County, where he enjoyed a large practice, extending far into Madison County, for more than half a century after his removal from it. He was the father of physiomedicalism in his section. For portrait see "The Pioneers," by S. Hardin, p. 41.

WESTERFIELD, JOHN W. — Anderson (1816-1895). Born in Preble County, Ohio, June 1, 1816. Removed with his parents to Fayette County, Indiana, in 1828, and to Rush County in 1834. Studied medicine in Rushville. Removed to Madison County in 1839. He practiced medicine in Anderson many years and owned the first drug store established in the town. Served one term as auditor of Madison County. For portrait see Forkner and Dyson's History of Madison County, p. 369.

WICKERSHAM, NOAH LUDLOW. — Anderson (1827-1897). Native of Ohio. Graduated at Miami Medical College in 1862. Practiced nine years in Huntington County before this date. Practiced thirty-five years in Anderson. He wrote poetry of no mean character. S. T. 1897, 356 and 357.

WYMAN, HENRY. — Anderson (1806-1892). A native of New York. Came to Madison County in 1831. In active practice until 1864, then removed to Blissfield, Michigan, where he died in 1892. He is regarded as the first scientifically educated physician to locate in Anderson. Had a large practice, which extended all over the county. As a diversion he edited a local newspaper. Represented the county in the legislature one or more terms and was ranked among the ablest of her representatives.

Some of the Early Practitioners of Gibson County

Dr. William W. Blair of Princeton, a personal friend of many years standing, has kindly furnished me the following notes. Dr. Blair began practice in Princeton in the year 1850 and has continued up to the present date, and has personally known nearly all of the practitioners of Gibson County:*

Fifty or sixty years ago it would have been much easier to gather information in regard to the early history of Gibson county, than at the present day, for at that time there were quite a number of the first settlers of this county who could have given the names of all who had been practitioners in this vicinity from about the year 1805.

Among the pioneers there were two women who were perhaps as well known in the obstetric line as any two persons in the county. Mrs. John Severn, who with her husband settled on Patoka River, three miles northeast of Princeton when this country was inhabited mostly by Indians and wild animals, was the first practicing midwife. I have often talked with her daughter, Mrs. William Leathers—who was born, lived and died on the same spot of ground—about her mother's early experience.

There were neither bridges nor ferries on Patoka River and when "Old Granny Severn," as she was familiarly named, had a call to the other side of the river—should it be too deep to

* Dr. Blair has practiced in Princeton more than sixty years.—G. W. H. K.

"ford"—she would mount her horse and "swim" the river, no matter what the temperature or condition of the stream. She continued her work up to the time of her death, which occurred perhaps between the years 1835 and 1840.

The other midwife was Mrs. Rev. John Kell, who settled here in 1816. Just how soon she began her work in that line I am unable to say, but it was at a very early day, and she continued for a number of years after I came to Princeton: indeed, till the feebleness of age laid her aside. She died in 1857 or 1858.

For a few years after white people began to settle in this locality, there is no record now accessible of any physician having located here, Vincennes, 27 miles north, being the nearest point where medical assistance could be obtained.

Drs. Casey, Charles Fullerton and Robert Stockwell were among the earliest practitioners to locate in this county. A few years later, Drs. Maddox and Kell were added to the number, but there is no available history as to the exact time of their location.

Dr. William Curl, a graduate of the University of Virginia, was the first medical graduate to practice in Gibson county, having settled in Princeton in 1832. He died in March, 1842, from pneumonia, at the age of 39 years.

Dr. I. I. Pennington (1805-1897) was practicing here in 1850, but how long before that time I am unable to say. Remained until about 1865.

Dr. George B. Graff, educated in Baltimore, settled here in 1843 and removed to Omaha, Neb., about 1862. He died about 1895.

Dr. James C. Patten graduated at Evansville and began practice in this county in 1849. He died in 1903. He served as assistant surgeon Fifty-Eighth Indiana Regiment during Sherman's march to the sea.

The names of a number of other deceased physicians of Gibson county have already been reported in the list heretofore published in your records, and need not be mentioned here.

Supplemental to Physicians of Jackson County

Dr. A. G. Osterman of Seymour has furnished me some additional history of the early physicians of Jackson county (see p. 138).

Among the earlier physicians was Dr. John Tipton Shields, born in 1818. He located at North Vernon, where he practiced for a few years, then removed to Jackson county, where he practiced until the time of his death, Jan. 13, 1907. Dr. William Bracken practiced a short time at Reddington (1837). Drs. David and William Vanoose (Vanuise) practiced at Rockford in the early thirties. Among other physicians who located there were Drs. Crippen, Wiles, Batman, Lime, Woodward, Hagen, Brandt, Williamson, and Hillis. Dr. James H. Green was born in Jefferson county Dec. 19, 1824, and died March 17, 1901. Dr. Jasper R. Monroe was born in Kentucky in 1847. He practiced at Rockford and Seymour up to the time of his death, which occurred about 1881. Dr. Louis J. Stage was born in Clearfield county, Pa., April 30, 1821. He practiced at various places in the

county and died Jan. 15, 1880, at Vallonia. Dr. W. C. A. Bain was born Dec. 5, 1819, in Trimble county, Ky. He practiced principally at Brownstown, where he died March 4, 1894. Dr. John Louis Ford was born in Woodford county, Ky., 1818. He died at Brownstown where he practiced for many years. Dr. A. L. Newkirk was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1826, and practiced at Seymour, where he died in 1885. Dr. Philip Rosegan was born at Coblenz, Germany, June 20, 1827; was graduated from the university at Bonn, 1848. Practiced principally at Dudleytown, and died in Columbus, June 14, 1893. Dr. Samuel Coryell was born in New York 1819. First practiced near Paris Crossing, then removed to Crothersville, where he died in 1890. Dr. George Chutes was born June 8, 1825, at Washington, Ohio; died at Freetown in 1882. Dr. Grofton Manuel was born Aug. 12, 1834, in Ohio; he practiced in Freetown where he died in 1895. Dr. Marshall Vance Wilson was born in Lawrence county, Ind., March 9, 1839. Located at Medora, and practiced there until his death, Feb. 10, 1907. Dr. F. W. Gibson was born in New Hampshire, May 12, 1831; died at Vallonia, Feb. 12, 1870. Dr. Victor Hugo Monroe was born near Rockford, Aug. 8, 1852, and died at Seymour in 1894. Dr. Samuel Wells practiced at Clearspring in this county for many years. I could not get his history. I could get no history of Dr. A. M. Thompson, who practiced at Houston in 1835, nor of Dr. E. P. Reed. Drs. John Long, and Tinch died at Brownstown. Dr. Frank Ewing

was born near North Vernon in 1851; practiced at Vallonia, where he died in 1897. Dr. John Quincy Orvis was born in New York; practiced at Seymour from 1876 until his death, which occurred in 1896. (See page 138.)

CHAPTER XXI

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DECEASED PHYSICIANS.

I wish to state that this is not a complete list of all the deceased physicians of Indiana. The Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society are my principal source of information. Preferably, we must first do honor to this body of men who have been the real promoters of legitimate medicine in our state. Suppose no society had been organized in 1849, or any subsequent year, what would be our present condition? The State Society necessarily led to annual meetings, and the creation of useful medical and scientific papers, and these were preserved in our Transactions. The State Society encouraged the several medical journals that have existed in our state, and that have been so helpful to the profession. Our Transactions, medical journals, medical colleges and the valuable laws on our statute books, we may say without undue praise, have been brought about through the self-sacrifice and energy of the men whose names are found upon the records of our State Society from 1849 to 1909.

I have sought for names elsewhere in cases where they deserved recognition. In some instances ancient tombstones have supplied dates. After all my pains, and the help of good friends, some names will be overlooked, and I shall sincerely regret such omissions. I have sent letters

to every county society in the state asking for names of deceased physicians who lived in their midst. Many have responded; some have not, so I must not bear all the blame.

Space will not allow lengthy notice of individuals, and some of their friends may be disappointed because I have failed to write more concerning their personal history, but I have endeavored to do justice to all. As the names of my friends of the past have come up before me my eyes have moistened and I have felt loath to cease saying kind words about them.

I may say that I have aimed to devote more space to the earlier physicians of the state, rather than to those of a later generation. Also to honor those who have rendered more marked service to medicine and surgery. The aim is to record the correct name, residence, date of birth and date of death. Often this supplies all the information desired, but the reader can, if he chooses, find reference to the particular volume of Transactions, where fuller details can be secured.

I have aimed to give title and reference to papers contributed by deceased members and published in the Transactions, so that the sketches are helpful as an index.

I desire to call especial attention to the obituary notices recorded in the Transactions. Generally, they have been written by personal friends who knew the deceased, and recorded interesting facts which are worthy of perusal. In many instances they contain valuable historical information.

I must record a tribute of praise to the memories of Drs. J. R. Beck and J. F. Hibberd, who inaugurated the Section of Necrology in 1879. Dr. Beck was chairman of this committee one year, 1880, when his name was added to the death list of 1881, and Dr. Hibberd succeeded him as chairman and continued in this capacity until 1899, when he also went on that unreturning visit, leaving the work for others to assume. In 1900 Dr. G. W. H. Kemper was appointed to the chairmanship and has continued to the present time. And so, for thirty years a pathetic and historical register of our deceased professional brethren was an annual source of surprise and sorrow.

Finally, I regret that some physicians have been so sensitive over their names in medical journals and medical biographies. In many instances this over-sensitiveness has hindered my work when I have searched for information concerning individuals. A physician's good name and example ought to be an incentive to younger members of the profession. If he has wrought well, his deeds and works are the common heritage of the profession.

I wish Dr. Stone had compiled a book on Indiana physicians that would have comprised all the medical men of the state, then my task would have been needless or easier.

"Along the village streets, where maples lean
Together like old friends about the way,
A faithful pair oft and anon were seen—
He and his nag, both growing old and gray;
What secrets lurked within that old soul's breast:
Of mother-love, of throb of pains and ills.

All safely kept beneath that buttoned vest,
Receptacle of powders and of pills.
Thrice happy he when some fond mother's eyes
Grew moist with love unspeakable to find
Snugged to her breast her babe whose paradise
Within her soul and bosom were entwined.
How oft he held the wrist to mark the slow
Pulsations of the feebly-fluttering heart,
While his kind words, soft murmuring and low,
Essayed to calm the mourner's pain and smart.
He was to all a father, brother, friend;
Their joys were his, their sorrows were his own.
He sleeps in peace where yonder willows bend
Above the violets that kiss the stone."

—HORACE S. KELLER, in *New York Sun.*

Abbreviations: "S. T.," Transactions State Medical Society; "I. M. J.," Indiana Medical Journal; "J. I. S. M. A.," Journal Indiana State Medical Association;" "Robson," The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States, 1878, Charles Robson; "Stone," Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons, 1894, R. French Stone, M.D., Indianapolis; "R. M. of Ind.," Representative Men of Indiana: American Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana, Cincinnati, 1880.

ABORN, ORIN—Marshfield (1826-1885) S. T. 1886, 202. Was assistant surgeon of the 40th Reg. Ind. Vols.

ADAMS, JAMES M.—Marion (1820-1894) S. T. 1895, 404.

ADAMS, JAMES Mc.—Frankfort (1839-1888) S. T. 1889, 213. Contributed "Report on the prevailing diseases of the Seventh Congressional District." Trans. 1871, 83, and 1872, 111.

ADAMS, JAMES R.—Petersburg (1824-1903) I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 335. Was assistant surgeon of the 58th Reg. Ind. Vols. and later surgeon of the 15th Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War.

ADAMS, MARCELLUS M.—Greenfield (1835-1909) Jour. Ind. State Med. Assoc., Vol. ii, 404. Was assistant surgeon of the 116th Reg. Ind. Vols.

ADYLOTTE, WILLIAM R.—Badger (1834-1885) S. T. 1885, 220.

AIKMAN, EDGAR A.—Clinton (1855-1906) S. T. 1907, 492.

ALEXANDER, STEPHEN J.—New Albany (1812-1891) S. T. 1891, 284.

ALEXANDER, WILBUR.—Frankfort (1869-1906) S. T. 1907, 478.

ALLEN SETH.—Shideler (1845-1898) S. T. 1898, 386.

AMICK, CHRISTOPHER C.—Hayden (1849-1901) S. T. 1901, 480.

ANDERSON, OLIVER F.—Wheeling (1839-1883) S. T. 1884, 210.

ANDREW, WILLIAM P.—Laporte (1809-1906) I. M. J.,Vol. xxv., 80.

ANDREWS, DANIEL H.—Muncie (1811-1856).

ANTHONY, EMANUEL.—Indianapolis (1840-1903). Born in Loudon County, Virginia, May 27, 1840. He served in the 141st Reg. Ohio Vols. In 1879 he was elected to the chair of surgery in the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, which he filled until 1898. He was then appointed to the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the same institution, which he filled until the time of his death. W. A. Spurgeon.

ANTHONY—SAMUEL P.—Muncie (1792-1876).

ARDERY, JOSEPH C.—Decatur County (1825-1854). Was born in Decatur County, Jan. 28, 1825, and died at Hartsville, Nov. 28, 1854. He was present at the formation of the State Medical Society, 1849.

ARMINGTON, WILLIAM.—Greensburg (1808-1862).

ARMITAGE, DAVID R.—Delaware County (1831-1891) S. T. 1892, 280.

ARMSTRONG, LEWIS P.—Newtown (1836-1905) S. T. 1905, 439.

ARMSTRONG, WESLEY.—Hillsboro (1832-1884) S. T. 1884, 219.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM G.—Lafontaine (1822-1881) S. T. 1881, 243.

ARNOLD, JOHN.—Rushville (1815-1902). For biography see Am. Biog. Hist. of eminent and self-made men of the State of Indiana, 1880, Dist. 6, 1.

ARTHUR, CHRISTOPHER C.—Portland (1832-1898) S. T. 1899, 395. Born in Highland county, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1832, and died at his home in Portland, Oct. 16, 1898. He was a graduate of the Starling Medical College, and soon after graduation located in Camden, Jay county. Dr. Arthur was a natural mechanic and always resourceful in surgery. The author has seen a remarkably excellent trephine which Dr. Arthur constructed out of an old hand saw, and used in an early day to good purposes in many cases. In 1862 he raised a company for the Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers and was elected Captain. A few days later he was appointed surgeon of the regiment. He was captured while in charge of a hospital soon after the battle of Chickamauga, and sent to Libby prison where he was in confinement for six months. Upon his return home he was twice elected County Auditor of Jay county. After the expiration of his terms of office he resumed practice in Portland. In the State Transactions for 1893, page 188, may be found an exceeding valuable paper contributed by Dr. Arthur, entitled "Fractures of the Skull with Injuries of the Brain." In this paper some sixteen cases are described and all are of great interest and show the skill of no ordinary surgeon.

ARWINE, JOHN S.—Columbus (1824-1905), S. T. 1906, 491.

ATHON, JAMES S.—Indianapolis (1811-1875). Was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, April 1, 1811, and died at Indianapolis. Oct. 25, 1875, of cerebral hemorrhage. Dr. Athon was surgeon of the Third Indiana Volunteer Regiment in the Mexican War. He was present at the State Medical convention at Indianapolis, in June, 1849, and was accredited to

Charlestown. He was numbered with the pioneer physicians of Indiana, having practiced for about forty years. From Nov. 1, 1852, to Oct. 3, 1861, he was superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane. He was elected and served as Secretary of State from 1863 to 1865. See article on "Final Illness of Dr. James S. Anthon. Post-mortem Examination, and Remarks upon the Preventive Treatment of Apoplexy," by Dr. Isaac C. Walker, Trans. 1876, p. 122.

ATKINS, JOSEPH.—Lafayette (1812-1904), I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 368.

AUSTIN, CHARLES B.—Veedersburg (1825-1890), S. T. 1890, 163.

AUSTIN, STEPHEN S.—Etna (1821-1884), S. T. 1885, 216.

AVERDICK, HENRY G.—Oldenburg (1826-1892), S. T. 1893, 254. See I. M. J., Vol. xi, 144. Was surgeon of Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry.

AYRES, HENRY P.—Ft. Wayne (1813-1887), S. T. 1888, 208. Dr. Ayres was a native of New Jersey. Graduated from the University of New York in 1842, and located in Ft. Wayne the same year, where he resided until his death. Was elected president of the State Society in 1871. He contributed the following papers to the Transactions: "Report on Obstetrics," —1859, 30; "Epidemic Dysentery in Allen County in 1845, 1854, 1856, 1864,"—1867, 127; "Indiana's Idiotic Children,"—1868, 106; "Self Pollution in Children," —1871, 161; "President's Address,"—1872, 1.

AYRES, STEPHEN D.—Marion (1811-1898), S. T. 1899, 390.

BAKER, JOSEPH H.—Lafayette (1854-1893), S. T. 1894, 223. See I. M. J., Vol. xii, 293.

BAKER, MOSES.—Lafayette (1823-1888). Case of Cesarean section, operation Nov. 6, 1880. Mother and child saved. I. M. J., Vol. ii, 1. "Post-partum Hemorrhage," S. T. 1885, 136.

BAKER, PHILIP S.—Indianapolis (1851-1901), S. T. 1902, 408. For ten years prior to his death he held the professorship of chemistry in the Medical College

of Indiana, and was recognized as one of the leading chemists of the country. I. M. J., Vol. xx, 154.

BAKER, THOMAS H. B.—Pekin (1838-1905). S. T. 1905, 440.

BALINGALL, GEORGE H.—Middletown (1794-1865). Born in Scotland, 1794. Educated at Edinburg. Came to America in 1815. Practiced first in Virginia. Removed to Middletown, Ind., in early thirties; died there in 1865, aged 71 years. Acquired a competence and retired some years before his death.

BALLARD, CHESTER G.—Perryville (1792-1858). Dr. Ballard was born in Wendell, Mass., Jan. 14, 1792, and died at Perryville, June 21, 1858. He formerly practiced at Waveland, and was present at the formation of the State Society.

BALLARD, NATHAN H.—Richmond (1849-1898). S. T. 1899, 401.

BALLARD, S. H.—Haubstadt (1856-1885). S. T. 1885, 218.

BALLOU, A. B.—Burnettsville (1831-1893). S. T. 1894, 224.

BARKER, ANDREW J.—Tipton (1840-1883). S. T. 1883, 273.

BARNS, WILLIAM C.—Marion (1850-1905). S. T. 1906, 495.

BARTHOLOMEW, BRADLEY. — Danville (1804-1902). S. T. 1903, 332.

BARTON, GAYLORD G.—Washington (1809-1884). S. T. 1884, 217.

BATES, AARON J.—Kokomo (1843-1906). S. T. 1906, 497.

BAUER, MODESTUS.—Vincennes (1830-1884). S. T. 1884, 223.

BEARD, FERDINAND W.—Vincennes (1835-1891) S. T. 1891, 283. Born in Harrison county, Indiana, Feb. 7, 1835, and died at Vincennes, Feb. 11, 1891. He was a practitioner of medicine for thirty-four years. He was one of the original members of the Knox County Medical Society, and was especially active in

various professional societies. He was a regular attendant and active worker in the State Society, and was Vice President in 1875. He deserves mention for his loyalty to his county and state societies.

BECK, ELIAS W. H.—Delphi (1822-1888). S. T. 1889, 211. Born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 18, 1822; graduated at University of New York in March, 1848. Previous to graduation he served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army during the Mexican war, being attached to the general hospital at Matamoras. In the spring of 1848 he began to practice at Delphi. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California where he practiced for four months. In 1851 he returned to Delphi where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred Oct. 6, 1888. During the Civil War he was for one year surgeon of the Third Indiana Cavalry Regiment, six months a brigade surgeon, and for eighteen months surgeon of a division. On the night of July 3, 1863, while on duty at his hospital at the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg he discovered the beginning of the retreat of the Confederates, and promptly reported the fact to General Hancock. Dr. Beck is accredited with having made a resection of the shoulder joint, in which four inches of humerus was removed, the patient recovering with a fairly useful arm. (Med. and Surg. Hist. of the War of the Rebellion, Part 2, Surg. Vol., 550.)

BECK, JOSEPH R.—Ft. Wayne (1843-1880). S. T. 1881, 243. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, March 19, 1843; died at Ft. Wayne, Dec. 30, 1880. He practiced at Toledo and Lancaster, Ohio, and since 1871 at Ft. Wayne. He was professor of gynecology and genito-urinary diseases in the Ft. Wayne college of medicine at the time of his death. It was upon the motion of Dr. Beck at the May meeting of the State Society in 1879 that a committee of necrology was created. He was appointed as Chairman and served the following year, at which time his death occurred, and Dr. J. F. Hibberd succeeded as Chairman. He contributed a number of articles to periodicals, and in transactions of 1875, 95, a paper on Iodide of Potassium, and in 1880, 100, an article on "Tumors of the Anterior Walls

of Vagina." He was also the author of a paper published in the Am. Jour. of Obs. in 1874, entitled "How do the Spermatozoa Enter the Uterus?" See also Robson, p. 522.

BECKES, LYMAN M.—Vincennes (1862-1904). S. T. 1905, 441.

BEER, HENRY M.—Valparaiso (1838-1903). Was a native of Ohio. In June, 1861, enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and soon afterward was made hospital steward of same regiment. Later he served as a contract surgeon at Cumberland, Md. In 1868 he located in Valparaiso, where he spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Beer was a skillful physician and surgeon, and was loved by his fellowmen.

BERRY, GEORGE.—Brookville (1811-1892). S. T. 1892, 292. Dr. Berry was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and represented Franklin county in the State Senate and House of Representatives, and filled several county offices. During the Mexican War he was surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry. Dr. Berry stood high as a local surgeon.

BERRYMAN, JAMES A.—Darlington (1836-1896). S. T. 1897, 345.

BEVER, JOHN C.—Vincennes (1819-1903). S. T. 1903, 333.

BEVERLY, JOHN E.—Winchester (1816-1888). S. T. 1889, 207.

BIGELOW, JAMES K.—Indianapolis (1833-1886). S. T. 1886, 218. Born at Bellebrook, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1833; died at Indianapolis, June 1, 1886. When the Governor called for three months' volunteers in 1861, he volunteered as a private and at the end of this term re-enlisted, was made hospital steward Eighth Indiana Volunteers; was commissioned as an assistant surgeon October, 1862, and promoted to surgeon July, 1863.

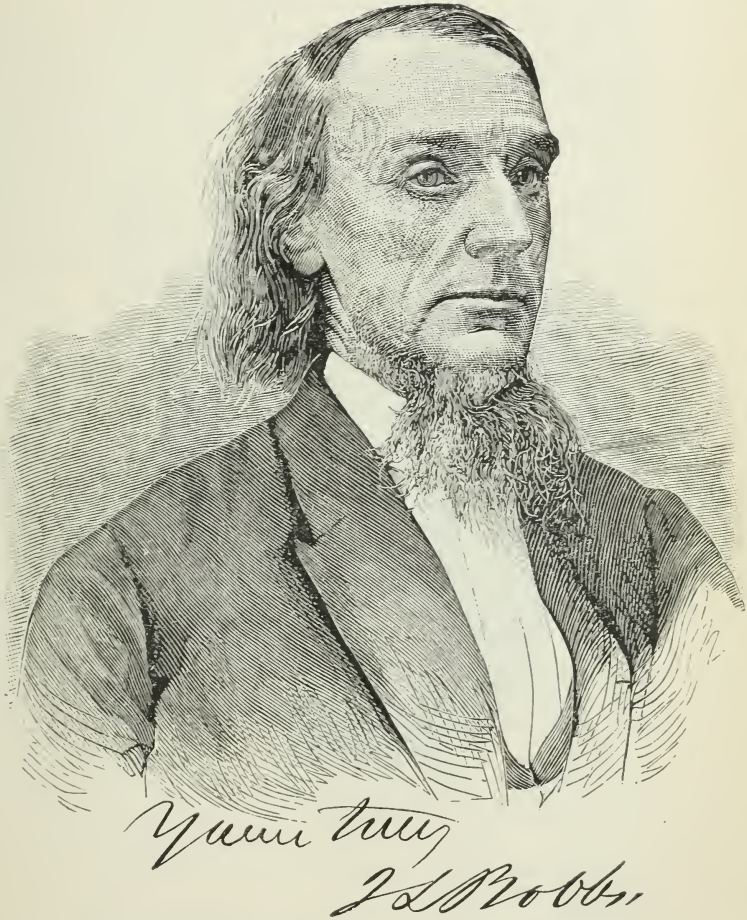
BLACK, NORMAN W.—Selma (1827-1880). S. T. 1881, 235.

BLAIR, FRANKLIN.—Princeton (1859-1907). S. T. 1907, 482.

BLOUNT, CYRUS N.—Kokomo (1832-1887). S. T. 1888, 209. Dr. Blount contributed two articles to the State Society, "Diabetes Mellitus," S. T. 1874, 91; and "Cerebral Softening, with Report of a Case," 1887, 116.

BLUNT, MARCUS S.—Vernon (1826-1881). S. T. 1882, 198.

BOBBS, JOHN S.—Indianapolis (1809-1870). Was born at Greenvillage, Pennsylvania, Dec. 28, 1809, and died at Indianapolis, May 1, 1870. Dr. Bobbs located at Indianapolis in 1835, but took a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College the same year, graduating in 1836. When the Medical College of Indiana was organized, he was elected professor of surgery, and later dean of the faculty. Dr. P. H. Jameson says that the latter part of his life was devoted mainly to surgery, and that "he was original and bold almost to recklessness." Dr. Bobbs was one of the original commissioners who organized the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. He was a state senator for one term. During the Civil War he was brigade surgeon on the staff of Gen. T. A. Morris. At his death he gave $2,000 for a dispensary, and $5,000 for a free medical library. He was not an extensive contributor to medical or surgical literature. In The Transactions of the State Medical Society for 1868, 1, may be found Dr. Bobbs' address as President of the society. It is a valuable paper, and is entitled, "The Origin, Objects and Progress of the Indiana State Medical Society." In that paper he makes a special plea for the establishment of a medical journal, to be the organ of the profession in the state. The crowning glory of Dr. Bobbs' professional life is his well earned reputation as the "Founder of Cholecystotomy," inasmuch as he was the first to open the gall-bladder. The operation was performed June 15, 1867, the patient, a woman thirty years of age, made a thorough recovery, and is living at the present time. The original paper, which has elicited so much interest of late years, was entitled "Case of Lithotomy of the Gall-Bladder," and was published in the State Transactions, 1868, 68. Republished


Yours truly
J. L. Robb.

in full in I. M. J., Vol. xxiv, 26. The reader who may desire to consult the literature on the subject of Dr. Bobbs and the first case of cholecystotomy, can do so by the following additional references: Indiana Medical Journal, Vol. xvii, 432; Vol. xviii, 177, 277; Vol. xxi, 193, and a most elaborate report on the case and patient by Dr. A. W. Brayton, in the same Journal, Vol. xxiv, 21, 55, with a picture of the patient, p. 38. Also, on p. 33, same journal, a "Memorial of Dr. Bobbs," by Dr. P. H. Jameson. His last contribution to surgery was written a few days before his death: "Two Cases of Nævi in Infants, Treated by Ligation and Excision; and Excision Alone." Ind. Jour. Med., Vol. I, 33 (May, 1870). See biographical sketches, S. T. 1871, p. 211, by Dr. G. W. Mears, Ind. Jour. of Med., Vol i, p. 47, by Dr. Thad M. Stevens, Dr. M. Tinker, Johns Hopkins Bulletin, August, 1901, and I. M. J., Vol. xx, p. 193.

BOND, RICHARD C.—Aurora (1822-1904). S. T. 1905, 442.

BOOR, WALTER A.—New Castle (1849-1897). S. T. 1898, 375.

BOOR, WILLIAM F.—New Castle (1819-1907). Dr. Boor first located in Henry county in 1846, having removed from Ohio. With the exception of a few years' residence later in Ohio, he continued to reside in Henry county until his death, which occurred July 17, 1907. He was surgeon of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry regiment during the Civil War. It was his boast that in his long span of life, he never used intoxicants or tobacco. Robson, p. 617.

BOUNELL, MATHEW H.—Lebanon (1822-1896). S. T. 1896, 271. Was surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. See R. M. of Ind., Dist. 6, p. 10.

BOWERS, ANDREW J.—Moore's Hill (1827-1902). S. T. 1902, 409.

BOWLBY, JOSEPH.—Shelbyville (1854-1906). S. T. 1907, 490.

WILLIAM F. BOOR

BOYD, SAMUEL S.—Dublin (1820-1888). S. T. 1888, 213. Born in Wayne county, Indiana, March 31, 1820, and died April 16, 1888. Dr. Boyd graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1848, and soon after began practice at Jacksonburg, and later removed to Centerville. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and remained with that regiment until near the close of the war. He then located at Dublin, where he continued to practice medicine until the date of his death. Dr. Boyd was a typical family physician. In 1876 he was elected President of the State Medical Society. Besides President's address, 1877, he has contributed the following papers to the transactions of the state society: "Veratrum Viride," Trans. 1874, 31; "Tobacco," 1876, 23, and "Medical Legislation," 1884, 17.

BRACKEN, WILLIAM.—Greensburg (1817-1907). Dr. Bracken was born in Dearborn County, May 26, 1817, and died at Greensburg, Aug. 13, 1907. He was licensed to practice medicine by the old Fifth District Medical Society at its session in Connersville, on Nov. 2, 1836. He commenced the practice of medicine in Jackson County, Jan. 1, 1837, where he remained about two years, after which he removed to Richland, Rush County. In 1842 he moved to Milroy, in same county, where he continued to practice until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Greensburg, and continued practice until a few years before his death.

He studied medicine with Dr. H. G. Sexton, at Rushville, Indiana. He had no educational advantages, except five months in school, schools of an insufficient order even for that day. However, he continued a diligent student throughout his entire life. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Indiana in 1850, and at the time of his death was the last surviving member.—Leonidas L. Bracken, grandson, Muncie.

BRADBURY, ALLISON B.—Muncie (1842-1892). S. T. 1892, 289.

SAMUEL S. BOYD

BRADY, C. C.— Lincolnville (1852-1895). S. T. 1896, 255.

BRANDON, JOSEPH F.— Anderson (1835-1888). S. T. 1888, 210.

BRAY, MADISON J.—Evansville (1811-1900). Dr. Bray was born at Turner, Maine, 1811, and graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in 1835, and located the same year at Evansville. He filled the chair of surgery in Evansville Medical College for about twelve years; was surgeon at the marine hospital, Evansville, for four years; surgeon in the United States army three years, and later at St. Marie's Hospital. In 1855 he was President of the Indiana State Medical Society. He contributed several papers on cancer, lithotomy, and tumors. In Vol. i, 4th Ed. Gross' Surg., p. 217, mention is made of a fatty tumor which Dr. Bray removed, weighing nearly forty pounds. He died Aug. 22, 1900, at the age of 89, having lived in Evansville for 65 years. Was surgeon of the Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry. Ob. I. M. J., Vol. xix, 122.

BRIDWELL, LAFAYETTE.— Owensburg (1844-1903). S. T. 1903, 334.

BRITTAIN, STEPHEN H.—Loogootee (1836-1904). S. T., 1905, 443.

BROOKS, WILLIAM H.—Ft. Wayne (1813-1894). S. T. 1895, 405.

BROWER, JEREMIAH H.— Lawrenceburg (1798-1866). Ob. Cin. Jour. Med., 1866, i, 493-495. Memoir by Prof. C. G. Comegys. Author of article on "Camp Diarrhea." Trans. 1863, 45. Was President of the State Society in 1853. Contributed to the State Medical Society the following articles: "President's Address," Trans. 1853, 14; "Report of the Committee on Vital Statistics," 1853, 74; 1855, 11; 1856, 56; and 1860, 40; "Camp Diarrhea," 1863, 45, and "Atresia Vagina from Imperforate Hymen," 1865, 21.

BROWN, CLAY.—Indianapolis (1826-1862). Was assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Died on board steamer *John Roe*, at Crump's Landing, Tennessee River, of typhoid pneu-

MADISON J. BRAY

monia, March 11, 1862, aged thirty-six years. S. T. 1862, 49.

BROWN, SAMUEL M.—New Bethel (1822-1904). I. M. J., Vol. xxiii, 34.

BROTHERS, GUY M.—New Paris (1875-1906). S. T. 1907, 480.

BRUNT, SAMUEL F.—Summitville (1849-1883). S. T. 1884, 207.

BRYAN, T. N.—Indianapolis (1833-1902). S. T. 1902, 407.

BULLARD, TALBOTT.—Indianapolis (1815-1863). Dr. Bullard was a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of Puritanic stock. He came to Indianapolis about the year 1844, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Mears. He was a physician, with no desire to invade the domain of surgery. It was not his practice first to use emetics or cathartics, or both, to prepare the system for the use of quinin, as was the custom of many in his day. He declared that delays often allowed the patient to die, so he gave that remedy in full doses from the start, whether the patient had fever or no fever. In 1850, Dr. Bullard had a painful experience in his obstetric practice. Dr. Holmes had not yet promulgated his views on the contagiousness of puerperal fever, but it was demonstrated in the work of Dr. Bullard who lost ten cases in one year, when he sadly abandoned all obstetric work for some months. In 1862, Dr. Bullard organized and conducted for a time a hospital for sick Confederate soldiers confined at Camp Morton. He went on a mission to attend Indiana soldiers at Vicksburg, and while in the line of duty contracted a malignant dysentery. He returned home to survive but a short time, dying prematurely at the age of forty-eight. Address, S. T. 1859, 11, sketch S. T. 1894, 212j.

BUNTON, EDWIN A.—Greensfork (1846-1899). S. T. 1899, 407.

BURK, GEORGE L.—Jamestown (1820-1891). S. T. 1892, 282.

BURKE, GEORGE W.—New Castle (1841-1901). S. T. 1902, 410. I. M. J., Vol. xx, 226.

BURLINGAME, E. G.—Oakland City (1867-1909).

BURT, JAMES CLARK.—Vernon (1817-1875). Dr. Burt was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1817. He attended Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduating at the latter. His medical education was received at Jefferson College, Philadelphia.

He located in Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, in 1842 and practiced medicine there until the time of his death in 1875. Doctor Burt was very active in religious and educational matters. He was for many years a trustee of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, the Vernon Academy, and for a long time was Pension Examiner.—Dr. W. H. Stemm, North Vernon.

BURTON, GEORGE W.—Mitchell (1836-1898). S. T. 1899, 388.

BYERS, ALEXANDER R.— Petersburg (1829-1897). S. T. 1898, 378.

BYFORD, WILLIAM H.—Chicago (1817-1890). The subject of this sketch was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; when he was a mere child his parents removed to New Albany, Ind., where they remained but a short time, and then removed to Crawford county, Ill. Here the future physician began to learn the trade of a tailor, and later removed to Vincennes, Ind., where he continued to work at his trade. Colonel Vail, with whom I served in the Civil War, told me that he had often seen young Byford sitting on his bench at work, with a Latin grammar at his side, with which he employed every spare moment. He began his practice at Owensville, Ind., under the custom then prevailing in this state, armed with a certificate signed by three commissioners appointed for the purpose. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1844. He practiced at Mt. Vernon until 1850, when he removed to Evansville to accept the chair of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College. In 1852 he was transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice, a position he re-

tained until 1856, at which time the school ceased to exist. He continued to practice in Evansville until 1857, when he was called to Chicago to fill the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. His rapid rise in that city was a pride to all his Indiana friends, but can be only alluded to in this article, which is confined to Indiana triumphs in medicine. Educating himself in the midst of lowly poverty, and rising to a high rank as a practitioner, lecturer, and author, his life and example are a stimulus to others. His distinguished son, Dr. Henry T. Byford, was born in Evansville, Nov. 12, 1853. In the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1854, p. 78, Dr. Byford contributes "Report of the Proceedings of the American Medical Association."

CADY, WILLIAM F.—Lafayette (1826-1883). S. T. 1884, 224. Dr. Cady was one of the early advocates of the free school system and one of the founders of the Tippecanoe County Medical Society. He filled several honorable positions as surgeon during the civil war.

CANADY, W. H.—Knightstown (1821-1873). S. T. 1873, 124.

CANNON, GEORGE H.—New Albany (1852-1907). Lived and died in his native city. Was a member of the Floyd County Medical Society, and was loved and respected. Death was due to obstruction of the bowels caused by a gall-stone.

CAREY, ISAAC.—Marion (1812-1909). Was a resident of Grant county for fifty-nine years.

CARR, GEORGE W.—Ligonier (1830-1895). S. T. 1895, 416.

CARSON, WILLIAM F.—Huntington (1851-1900). S. T. 1901, 481.

CASSELBERRY, ISAAC.—Evansville (1821-1873). Dr. Casselberry was a native of Posey county, Indiana. After graduating at the Ohio Medical College he located in Evansville. At the commencement of the Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the First Indiana Cavalry Regiment, and served in that capacity

until the close of the war. From the time that Evansville was placed under sanitary regulations, until his death, Dr. Casselberry filled the office of the secretary of the Board of Health. In 1871 he was appointed professor of physical diagnosis in the Evansville Medical College. He contributed an article on "An Inquiry Into the Physiology of the Organic Nervous System." *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, 1852. "Causes of Fever," Ib., April, 1856. "Ancient Marriages of Consanguinity," Ib., 1859. Also a series of articles on "The Causes of Epidemics," *Nashville Med. and Surg. Jour.*, from November, 1857, to May, 1858. His writings are acknowledged to be valuable aids to medical knowledge. See Trans. Ind. State Med. Soc., 1874, 179; Ib., 1855, 52, "An Inquiry into the Physiology of the Organic Nervous System," and Ib., 1872, 93, "The Mode in Which Electricity Acts on the Human Organism." Both of these articles contributed to the State Medical Society are practical papers.

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES N.—Waterloo (1822-1896). S. T. 1896, 265.

CHAMBERLAIN, SAMUEL B. — Lawrenceburg (1825-1897). S. T., 1898, 389.

CHAMBERS, JOHN.—Indianapolis (1846-1892). Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1846, and was educated at the Dublin University. Came to Indianapolis in 1873. He was a teacher for fifteen years in the Indiana Medical College, filling the chairs of anatomy, principles and practice of medicine, and adjunct professor of diseases of women. See I. M. J., Vol. xi, p. 88.

CHANNING, WILLIAM S.—Pendleton (1851-1906). S. T. 1907, 489.

CHARLES, HENRY.—Formerly Carthage (1822-1884). Was born in Randolph County in 1822. Graduate of Indiana Medical College, 1872 or '73, but practiced in Grant County previously to that date. Was a member of the Grant County Medical Society. He was intimately associated with Drs. William and Constantine Lomax, Horne, and Meek. They all worked together professionally during the "saddle bags age." He moved from Fairmount to Carthage in

1878, and went to Kansas in April, 1884, and died there July 11, 1884. He contributed an article on "Tobacco and Its Toxic Effects." Trans. 1881, 121.—Dr. Etta Charles, daughter, Summitville.

CHARLTON, SAMUEL H.—Seymour (1826-1897). S. T. 1897, 353. He was assistant surgeon of the Sixth Indiana Vols. in the Civil War. In 1882 was vice-president, and 1888 president, of the Indiana State Medical Society. In the State Transactions, 1887, 55, is an article from his pen, entitled "Is There a Typho-Malarial Fever?" Transactions, 1888, 5, another article, "President's Address, Relating to the Work of the Society." See Robson, p. 639. Stone (with portrait), p. 83.

CHENOWETH, JOHN T.—Winchester (1833-1903). S. T., 1903, 335.

CHENOWETH, NELSON T.—Windsor (1837-1909). Was a soldier of the Civil War, having served in one or two Ohio regiments. Member of Randolph County Medical Society.

CHENOWITH, GEORGE F.—Huntington (1849-1899). S. T. 1900, 319.

CHITWOOD, GEORGE R.—Connersville (1805-1893). S. T. 1893, 251. In 1831 he located at Scipio. In 1838 he removed to Liberty, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar, practicing both law and medicine. In 1840 he was elected associate judge of Union County Circuit Court, in which position he served seven years. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of general pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and to the chair of obstetrics in 1861. He located at Connersville in 1847. I. M. J., Vol. xii, p. 32.

CHITWOOD, JOSHUA.—Connersville (1838-1903). S. T. 1903, 336. Was surgeon of the Seventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry.

CHURCHILL, JOHN M.—Indianapolis (1863-1893). S. T. 1894, 222.

CLAPP, ASAHEL.—New Albany (1792-1862). Born in Massachusetts Oct. 5, 1792, and died Oct. 29, 1862. Located in New Albany in 1817. Was present at the

Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.—(Miss Lydia Townsend.)

CLAPP, WILLIAM A.—New Albany (son of above) (1822-1900). Was born in New Albany, Oct. 29, 1822, and died in same city Nov. 7, 1900. Was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College (1848). Was surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Reg. Ind. Vols. Was a member of the Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.—(Miss Lydia Townsend.)

CLARK, DOUGAN.—Richmond (1828-1896). Dr. Clark was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, May 17, 1828. He graduated from Haverford College in 1852. Three years later he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and after removing to Indiana completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. He lived at Carthage, Westfield and Indianapolis, in this state, and located at Richmond in 1866, and became professor of Greek and Latin at Earlham College. In 1869 he entered the ministry in the Friend's Church. His death occurred from pernicious anemia, Oct. 10, 1896.—Abridged from record by Dr. Edmond Clark, I. M. J., Vol. xv, p. 295.

To the State Transactions he contributed an article on "Female Doctors," 1867, 116, and a second on "Anesthetics in Midwifery," 1871, 29. A charm was added to Dr. Clark's articles and discussions by his musical voice and clear delivery.

CLARK, J. C.—Corydon (1809-1895). I. M. J., Vol. xiv, 177.

CLARK, LEMON W.—Elkhart (1858-1896). S. T. 1896, 267.

CLARK, WILLIAM R. S.—Bluffton (1820-1882). S. T. 1883, 267.

COCHRAN, JAMES.—Spiceland (1824-1894). I. M. J., Vol. xii, 410.

COE, ISAAC.—Indianapolis (1782-1855). S. T. 1893, 18. Was born in Morris county, New Jersey, July, 1782. For a time he engaged in the manufacture of glass at Utica, N. Y., but soon afterward studied

medicine, and came to Indianapolis in 1821. He first built a cabin near the bank of Fall Creek, which was known as "the house with glass windows." A few years later he built a commodious frame dwelling on the Circle, where he resided until 1853, and then moved to Galena, Ill., where he died in 1855. His remains were brought back and buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, by the side of his wife. He was one of the founders and from the first an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and the father of Sunday schools in Indianapolis. He exerted an influence for good in Indianapolis which will continue to the end of time.

I notice in Lockerbie, Assessment List of 1835 that Dr. Coe owned a number of lots in the town of Indianapolis. They were valued at $2,720; personal, $500; buildings, $1,000, and his taxes amounted to $11.80, which he promptly paid.

COGLEY, THOMAS J.—Madison (1814-1895). Born near Kittanning, Pa., March 20, 1814. Began practice at Brookville in 1837. In 1853-54 studied abroad in Great Britain and France. In 1845 established himself in Madison where he continued to reside until the date of his death, Dec. 23, 1895. Became a member of the State Medical Society in 1855, and was a vice-president of same in 1857. See "Address of Dr. Cogley on Hospitals in Europe." Trans. 1856, 66. Also "Report on the Practice of Medicine." Trans. 1857, 19.

COLE, HENRY C.—Kokomo (1838-1881). S. T. 1882, 197.

COLE, WILLIAM C.—Attica (1828-1894). S. T. 1894, 228. Dr. Cole, at the age of 18, enlisted in the regular army, and served in Mexico under General Scott. In the Civil War he was surgeon of the Seventy-second Reg. Ind. Vols., and during the last year of the war was brigade surgeon of Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

COLLINS, GEORGE M.—Tipton (1838-1896). S. T. 1897, 363. Dr. Collins served as assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Reg. Ind. Vols. from December, 1864, to the close of the war.

COLLINS, WILLIAM A.—Madison (1842-1883). S. T. 1884, 208.

COLLUM, WILLIAM F.—Jeffersonville (1812-1866). He was an eminent surgeon, locating in Jeffersonville in 1838. Was mayor of that city from 1848 to 1855, and served in the city council several terms. Died in Jeffersonville, Sept. 19, 1866, from blood poisoning resulting from wound received in making post-mortem examination.—(Note from Drs. Peyton and Field, Jeffersonville.)

Dr. Collum was one of the founders of the State Medical Society in 1849.

COLVERT, WILLIAM.—Fountain county (1816-1883). S. T. 1883, 281.

COMINGOR, JOHN A.—Indianapolis (1829-1908). Dr. Comingor for many years was a practitioner in Indianapolis, and at one time professor of surgery in the Medical College of Indiana. For two years prior to his death he had retired from practice and made his home with his daughter in Davenport, Iowa, where his death occurred Jan. 8, 1908. Contributed article on "Excision of Bone," Trans. 1866, 72. Was surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Infantry.

COMPTON, JOHN W.—Evansville (1825-1905). S. T. 1905, 444. Dr. Compton contributed the following articles to our State Transactions: "Sanitary Progress," 1881, 18; "Animal Vaccination," 1882, 188, and "The Treatment of Ante-partum Hemorrhage," 1888, 75. He was quite a contributor to medical journals and medical societies. See Robson, p. 606.

COOPER, WILLIAM.—New Albany (1809-1879). Was born at Chambersburg, Pa., March 27, 1809. Graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1834, and in 1835 located at New Albany, and for a time was in partnership with Dr. Pleasant S. Shields. He was a visitor to the Jeffersonville penitentiary in the forties, and added several humane conditions to that institution. His name is on the list of physicians at the convention of 1849. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the military hospital at New Albany. He died July 10, 1879. Dr. Samuel Cooper (1838-1888), son of the above, moved to St. Louis county, Missouri, where

he died in March, 1888.—Letter from Mrs. Mary Cooper Moore, Wichita, Kas., daughter of William Cooper.

COREY, LAVANNER.—Grant county (1834-1896). S. T. 1897, 350.

CORLEW, RUFUS M.—Evansville (1843-1896). S. T. 1896, 272.

CORNETT, WILLIAM T. S.—Madison (1805-1897). Was born July 11, 1805, at Carrolton, Ky., and died at Madison, Ind., May 6, 1897. He came to Indiana, locating at Versailles, Ripley county, in 1825, where he remained in active practice for forty years. At the time Dr. Cornett located in Indiana, each judicial district constituted a medical district, and the district society had three censors whose duty it was to examine applicants, and if found qualified they would give a permit to practice until the next meeting of the society. Dr. Cornett came under this rule. In 1852 the University of Louisville and the Indiana Central Medical College each conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Cornett was the first president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and delivered the first annual address at Indianapolis, May 15, 1850. Published in Transactions 1850, 13.

In 1866, having become somewhat infirm, Dr. Cornett gave up active practice and removed to Madison, where he practiced only in consultation. Here he became interested in geology and in time became thoroughly familiar with the geology of southern Indiana.

He represented the county of Ripley in the State Senate for six years, beginning in 1841. Dr. Cornett writes (I. M. J., May, 1893, 323): "At the session of 1843-4, when the revenue bill of the House was reported to the Senate I moved to amend the bill so that an additional one cent on the hundred dollars be levied as a fund with which to build a Lunatic Asylum. This amendment was carried in the Senate, and the House concurred in the amendment. With this fund a farm was purchased near Indianapolis, and on it the first Hospital for the Insane erected. This property is said now to be worth a million and a half dollars. The his-

tory of the origin and progress of this institution has been written and published more than once, and there has been no mention of my name in connection with it. For the truth of my statement see Senate Journal, 1843-4, page 521. The above injustice is my apology for naming the subject here."

Dr. Cornett contributed a number of valuable papers on medical topics to various journals. In the Transactions of our state society he gave an admirable address on the "Use, Progress, State and Future Prosperity of Medical Science," 1850, 13. Also, "Report of the Committee on the Practice of Medicine." 1852, 33. "A Case of Gangrene of the Foot from Ossification of the Leg," 1853, 151, and an exceedingly interesting report (from which I have already made an extensive quotation) on "Professional Reminiscences," 1874, 30. See Robson, p. 60. See picture, I. M. J., Vol. xi, facing p. 321.

COURTNEY, JAMES T.—Whitewater (1855-1886). S. T. 1887, 190.

COWAN, JOHN A.—Auburn (1843-1885). S. T. 1886, 200.

CRAPO, JOHN R.—Terre Haute (1850-1905). S. T. 1906, 503.

CRAVENS, SAMUEL C.—Bloomfield (1839-1903). S. T. 1904, 351. I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 162. (Picture.)

CRIPPEN, E. H.—Milroy (1833-1896). S. T. 1896, 262.

CRIST, DANIEL O.—Indianapolis (1824-1899). S. T. 1899, 402. For a number of years he was a member of the faculty of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons (Indianapolis), having charge of the department of materia medica and therapeutics.

CROSBY, THE. H.—Bluffton (1818-1883). S. T. 1883, 274.

CROSS, JOSEPH B.—Bainbridge (1824-1889). S. T. 1889, 215.

CROUSE, JEROME H.—Dayton (1843-1908). Dr. Crouse was a soldier of the Civil War, having served three years in the Tenth Indiana Light Artillery. He

was a native of Dayton, and practiced there for twenty years. See memoir, I. M. J., Vol. xxvii, 3.

CRUNKELTON, FRED. J.—Peru (1869-1896). S. T. 1896, 258.

CULBERTSON, ROBERT H.—Brazil (1830-1899). S. T. 1900, 320.

CUMMINS, BENJAMIN F.—Bluffton (1837-1887). S. T. 1887, 198.

CUMMINGS, HIRAM A.—Clear Spring (1857-1905). S. T. 1906, 498.

CURE, HIRAM W.—Martinsville (1830-1900). S. T. 1901, 482.

CURRAN, ROBERT.—Jeffersonville (1806-1872). Dr. Curran was born in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1806, and died at Jeffersonville, April 6, 1872. In the spring of 1832, he located in Shelbyville, where he remained two years. Then he removed to Charlestown. In 1838 he located in Jeffersonville. In 1848 the Trustees of Indiana Asbury University, contemplating the establishment of a medical department, Dr. Curran was invited to locate in Greencastle, and assist in its organization. The invitation was accepted. On the meeting of the board it was found impracticable to consummate their plans, but Dr. Curran was elected professor of physiology in the literary department, which chair he filled until the medical department was organized, when with it he removed to Indianapolis in 1850. In 1852, failing health compelled him to return to Jeffersonville. From 1853 to 1857, he served as physician to the Indiana State prison. In 1855 he was elected to the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Dr. Curran was an earnest Christian.—Abridged from "Biographical Sketch," by Dr. F. A. Seymour, of Jeffersonville, Trans. 1872, p. 133.

Dr. Curran was present at the State Medical Convention, held at Indianapolis, June 6, 1849. He contributed a valuable article to the State Society, "Nosology of the Diseases which have Prevailed in Clark County, Indiana, since 1833, with Remarks." Trans.

1872, p. 121. Vice-president Indiana State Medical Society, 1850.

CURRYER, WILLIAM T.—Indianapolis (1845-1902). I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 40.

CURTIS, GEORGE L.—Columbus (1835-1898). S. T. 1898, 390. Dr. Curtis graduated in medicine from the Indiana Medical College in 1877, was professor of hygiene and sanitary science in the Indiana Medical College from 1883 to 1890, and at the time of his death was professor of diseases of the nervous system in the medical department of the University of New Orleans, having delivered a course of lectures in that institution in 1897. While never engaging in the practice of medicine, he took a lively interest in everything pertaining to it. He was author of a number of books of a high order, pertaining to religious subjects.

He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, Indiana, at the time of his death, which occurred at Naples, Italy, April 1, 1898, while on a tour to the Holy Land. An interesting sketch of his life will be found in the Transactions named above, also I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 412.

CUSHMAN, ARBACES.—Graysville (1840-1908). Jour. Ind. Med. Assoc., Vol. i, p. 205. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

CUSHMAN, DANIEL W.—Terra Haute (1855-1907). S. T. 1907, 476.

DAILEY, JAMES J.—Milton (1833-1879). S. T. 1880, 230.

DALGLEISH, HENRY T.—Vevay (1860-1902). S. T. 1902, 411.

DANCER, JOHN.—South Milford (1830-1896). S. T. 1897, 362.

DARRACH, GEORGE M.—Cumberland (1827-1910). Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1827, and died at East St. Louis, Feb. 25, 1910. He came to Indianapolis in 1853. He was one of the early members of the Marion County Medical Society, and was present at the session of the State Society in 1860, his name appearing in the list of members. In 1860 he removed

to Napoleon, where he practiced for several years, when he came back to Marion County, and located at Cumberland. During the last three years he made his home with a son in East St. Louis.

DAVENPORT, HENDERSON D.—Sheridan (1846-1908). Jour. Ind. State Med. Assoc., Vol. 1, 158. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

DAVENPORT, THEODORE.—Warsaw (1828-1884). S. T. 1885, 221. Dr. Theodore Davenport was born in Sullivan county, New York, Oct. 4, 1828. Completed his studies at the Albany Medical College, January, 1851. After practicing at Oswego, and at Roanoke, Ind., he settled in Warsaw, April 5, 1857, and practiced there until the time of his death.

At the session of the Legislature in 1875 he was elected one of the directors of the Northern Prison at Michigan City, Ind. He was president of the Board of Directors, and during his incumbency (two years) the north wing and a large workshop were added to the prison.

DAVIDSON, GREENLEAF N.—Noblesville (1829-1893). He was a corporal in Company E, 168th Reg. Ohio Vols. He held the chairs of botany, therapeutics and materia medica in the Physio-Medical College of Indiana from 1873 to 1891.—Dr. W. A. Spurgeon.

DAVIS, EUGENE F.—Indianapolis (1871-1903). S. T. 1903, 337.

DAVIS, ROBERT P.—Portland (1836-1902). S. T. 1902, 412. For a short time was assistant surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Reg. Ind. Vols.

DAVIS, SAMUEL.—Indianapolis (1814-1886). S. T. 1886, 216. Was surgeon of the Eighty-third Reg. Ind. Vols. See I. M. J., Vol. iv, 223.

DAY, SAMUEL D.—Shelbyville (1811-1893). S. T. 1894, 218.

DAYHUFF, A. F.—Kokomo (1827-1884). S. T. 1886, 195.

DE BRULER, JAMES P.—Evansville (1817-1874). Was born in Orange County, North Carolina, Sept. 21, 1817; died Aug. 12, 1874. His parents moved to In-

diana when he was an infant and located on White River, in Pike County. At the age of 18 he began the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the university at Louisville, Ky. He began the practice of his profession at Rockport, Indiana, where he remained nearly twenty years. He was married Sept. 2, 1847, to Miss Sarah E. Graham, daughter of Judge J. W. Graham, of Rockport, Indiana. Their son, Claude Graham De Bruler, was their only child.

In 1858, Dr. De Bruler moved to Evansville, Indiana, where he lived until his death. During the administration of President Lincoln, he was appointed surgeon in the Marine Hospital in this city (Evansville), which position he filled for several years. When Andrew Johnson became President, without any solicitation on his part, Dr. De Bruler was appointed postmaster, an appointment he declined without taking charge of the office, preferring to give his entire attention to his profession.—Furnished by Dr. Edwin Walker, Evansville.

DE BRULER, JAMES P.—Evansville (1877-1909). Was born at Evansville, Indiana, June 25, 1877; died at San Juan, Porto Rico, May 7, 1909. Grandson of Dr. James P. De Bruler, and son of Claude De Bruler. Graduated from the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1899. He was medical officer in the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition of 1901-1902. In January, 1903, he entered the U. S. Navy; served at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 1903-1904; on duty at naval station Olongapo, P. I., May-July, 1904; on U. S. S. Elcaro August, 1904, to March 1906; was promoted to passed assistant surgeon Jan. 3, 1906; at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1906, to Sept. 25, 1906; on duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Navy Department and additional duty at Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1906; on duty on board the U. S. S., Paducah remaining on duty until the day of his death.—Furnished by Dr. Edwin Walker, Evansville.

DE BRULER, OLIVER E.—Ireland (1857-1892). S. T. 1893, 248.

DEMING, ELIZUR H.—Lafayette (1797-1855). Dr. Deming was born in Great Barrington, Mass., March 4, 1797. He was a graduate of Williamstown College, and was considered the best Hebrew scholar that ever graduated from that institution. The Greek and Latin languages were almost as familiar to him as the English. In 1827 he received the degree of M.D. In 1821 he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine, but being a Mason, and at that time the order being persecuted, he changed his residence. In 1833 he received a commission as surgeon in the U. S. Army, but owing to the prevalence of cholera he resigned and went home to care for his family. In 1834 he located in Lafayette. In 1842 he defeated Hon. J. Petit for the legislature, running as an anti-slavery candidate. In 1846 he was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Laporte Medical College. In 1853 he was appointed to the chair of general pathology and clinical medicine, in the University of Missouri, and had just completed his second course before his decease.

Before his appointment in Missouri, an informal correspondence was had with him by the Regents of the University of Michigan, in reference to his appointment to the presidency of that institution. However, his anti-slavery views were an insuperable objection with those guardians of private opinion, whose astuteness detected the dangerous heterodoxy, which the dull official perception of Missouri statesmen totally overlooked. "Of whom the world was not worthy!" He died Feb. 23, 1855. He was president of the state society in 1854, and delivered an address, found on page 14 of the Transactions for that year. The reader will find a beautiful and scholarly Bibliographical sketch of the late Dr. Deming, by the late Dr. John S. Bobbs, from which I have condensed the above, in State Transactions for 1857, p. 53.

DEPEW, RICHARD J.—Indianapolis (1815-1897). I. M. J., Vol. xv, 471.

DE VORE, HENRY V.—Greencastle (1854-1892). S. T. 1892, 293.

DICKEN, JAMES L.—Lafontaine (1821-1900). S. T. 1900, 355.

DILL, NATHANIEL C.—De Soto (1860-1897). S. T. 1897, 355.

DILLS, THOMAS J.—Fort Wayne (1847-1899). S. T. 1899, 410. Dr. Dills was a specialist of promise at the time of his early death. For some time he filled the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Fort Wayne Medical College. In the Transactions named, Dr. Wheelock pays a fine tribute to Dr. Dills' memory. In the Transactions 1878, 92, he contributes a "Report of a Case of Basedow's or Graves' Disease," and in 1884, 75, "Two Cases of Intraocular Tumors, with Remarks." He died at Pomona, California, while seeking relief from a lingering illness.

DOAN, N. W.—Curtisville (1829-1905). S. T. 1906, 501.

DOLPH, CASSIUS M.—Pleasant Lake (1860-1899). S. T. 1900, 322.

DONALDSON, EBENEZER F.—Wabash (1829 1898). S. T. 1899, 383.

DOOLEY, ALDINE J.—Marion (1872-1906). S. T. 1907, 484.

DOWLING, HENRY McCABE.—New Albany (1805-1852). Born April 5, 1805, and died Jan. 26, 1852. Was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Was a member of the Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.—Judge Dowling.

DRAYER, PETER.—Hartford City (1840-1901). S. T. 1903, 338.

DRYDEN, THOMAS F.—Clayton (1835-1896). S. T. 1896, 275.

DU KATE, JOHN B.—Vincennes (1849-1902). S. T. 1903, 339.

DUNHAM, VALENTINE.—Madison county (1812-1882). S. T. 1882, 201.

DUNLAP, JOHN M.—Indianapolis (1829-1899). S. T. 1899, 408. From 1869 to 1872 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Indiana. Later he abandoned general practice and devoted himself to diseases of the nose and throat. See I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 404.

DUNLAP, LIVINGSTON. — Indianapolis (1799-1862). Was present at organization of State Medical Convention in 1849, and presided at that meeting. At this convention Dr. John H. Sanders was temporary and Dr. Livingston Dunlap permanent president.

DUNNING, LEHMAN H. — Indianapolis (1850-1906). Was born at Edwardsburg, Michigan, April 12, 1850, and died at Indianapolis, Jan. 4, 1906. He began the practice of medicine at Troy, Michigan, removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1873, and to Indianapolis in 1889, where he continued to reside until the date of his death.

While residing at South Bend his work and contributions to medical literature began to attract attention. Probably he was the first in the state to treat the floating kidney by fixation. He also did nephrectomy for suppurative diseases. His early gynecological papers are case reports with remarks, evincing thorough study, as they pertain to developmental deficiencies and anomalies of the uterus to pelvic peritonitis and to mammary and uterine cancer. A very interesting article may be read on "Report of a Case of Extirpation of the Kidney, with Remarks," Trans. 1887, 127. The patient made a good recovery.

Preparatory to removal to Indianapolis he spent some time abroad in the hospitals in Vienna, London, and Paris. On his return he was appointed adjunct professor of diseases of women in the Indiana Medical College. Upon the death of Dr. Thomas B. Harvey he was succeeded as professor of medical and surgical diseases of women by Dr. Dunning. This new field being opened, he rapidly developed as a lecturer and instructor, until he became an expert teacher and operator.

Honors came to Dr. Dunning. He was chosen to the office of president of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indianapolis Gynecological Society, and the Amer-

ican Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and in 1905 Chairman of the Section on Gynecology of the American Medical Association.

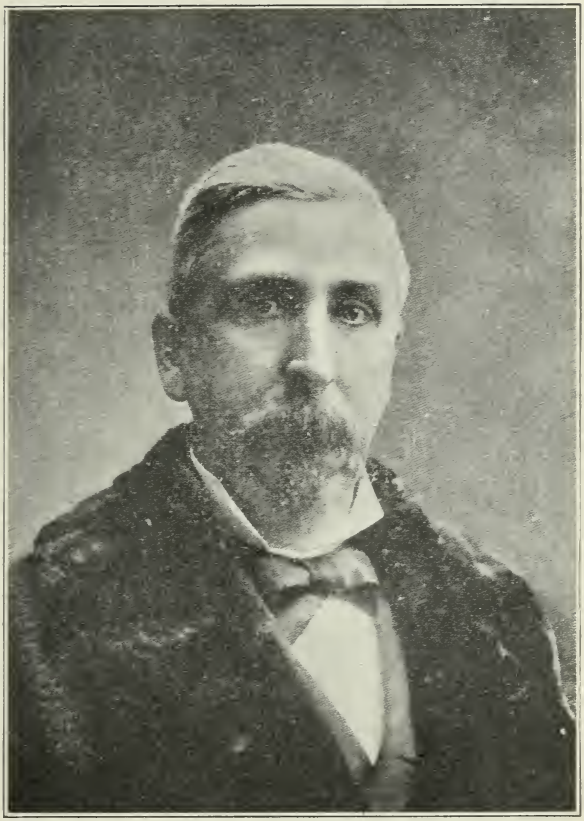
Professionally, Dr. Dunning died prematurely young. He was a religious man and an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(In the preparation of this article I am especially under obligation to the memorial address on the life and character of Dr. Dunning by Dr. Hugo O. Pantzer.) See Stone, p. 144, with portrait. Also editorial, I. M. J. (with later portrait), Vol. xxiv, 266.

DUZAN, GEORGE N.—Indianapolis (1841-1893). Stone, p. 608. He contributed two papers to the State Society: "Nature and Cure of Disease." Trans. 1871, 133, and "Cholera Infantum," Trans. 1873, 27. See I. M. J., Vol. xii, 219. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 9, p. 9.

DWIGGINS, MOSES F.—Richmond (1852-1890). S. T. 1890, 161.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH. — Indianapolis (1842-1902). S. T. 1903, 340. Dr. Eastman was born in Fulton county, New York, Jan. 29, 1842. His early education was limited. For three years past the age of eighteen he worked at the trade of a blacksmith. In 1861 he was a member of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, and during actual conflict in battle showed himself to be a brave soldier. After the battle of Williamsburg he was taken sick and was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. After his recovery he was appointed hospital steward in the United States Army and graduated from the University of Georgetown in 1865. Until 1866 he served as a surgeon in the U. S. Volunteers and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., the same year. Dr. Eastman engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery, first in Clermont and later in Brownsburg, Indiana, and in 1875 located in Indianapolis, when he became demonstrator of anatomy in the college of physicians and surgeons in that city. At the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1879, Dr. Eastman accepted the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery and was one of the most prominent members



JOSEPH EASTMAN.

of the faculty. At a later period he became its president and the title of his chair was changed to diseases of women and abdominal surgery, continuing in this department of medicine, in which he became so eminent, until his death. From 1886 his practice was limited to diseases of women and abdominal surgery. Hirst's Obstetrics, Vol. ii, page 267-270, gives him credit for being the second in the world and the only American surgeon who, in operating for extra-uterine pregnancy, has dissected out the entire sac which contained a living child, and saved the life of both mother and child. In 1891 Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. For many years Dr. Eastman had been a contributor to the more prominent medical journals of the United States and he has been given credit for a considerable amount of original work in the department of abdominal surgery. Most of the instruments which he used were either invented by himself or an improvement upon the ideas advanced by others. He was one of the founders of *The Medical and Surgical Monitor.* He contributed a number of valuable papers to the State Society: "Upward Dislocation of the Sternal End of the Clavicle." Trans. 1878, 98; "Excision of the Knee Joint, with Cases." Trans. 1879, 108; "A Few Thoughts on the Anatomy, Surgery and Hygiene of the Rectum," Trans. 1883, 155; "Four Cases of Abdominal Surgery, with Comments," Trans. 1884, 82; "Abdominal Surgery, with Cases and Comments," Trans. 1885, 96; "A Case of Hysterectomy, with Practical Comments on Laparotomy," Trans. 1887, 133; "Ovarian Statistics—Twenty-one Cases," I. M. J., December, 1886, 379.

Dr. Eastman was among the first, if not the first abdominal surgeon in Indiana to operate in doubtful cases. Prior to his time surgeons hesitated to operate in critical cases for fear of a high mortality record. He was fearless, and saved many valuable lives in his own practice, and taught other surgeons to do likewise. "By rare force of character, determination and hard work he advanced himself to a position of acknowledged learning and skill in surgery, gaining a fame which was both national and international, and

his personality made a strong impression upon patients and doctors alike."—Dr. Theodore Potter. See Stone, p. 150; I. M. J., Vol., xxi, 40. Also "A Sketch," by Dr. Samuel E. Earp, *Med. and Surgical Monitor*, June, 1902 (with portrait), from which much of the above information was derived. He was the first in America to operate in extra-uterine pregnancy of the tubal variety, dissecting out the entire sac. Mother and child were saved.—*American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. xxi (September, 1888).

EGBERT, GEORGE.—Marion (1823-1886). S. T. 1887, 189.

EICHELBERGER, WILLIAM C.—Terre Haute (1840-1903). S. T. 1903, 342.

ELBERT, SAMUEL A.—Indianapolis (1832-1902). I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 91.

ELDER, ELIJAH S.—Indianapolis (1841-1894). S. T. 1895, 400. Dr. Elder was secretary of the State Medical Society from 1879 to 1894, and its president at the time of his death. He filled several chairs in the Medical College of Indiana, was professor of the principles and practice of medicine from 1888 until his death and dean from 1890. He contributed to the State Society a number of valuable papers: "Morbo Lacteo," Trans. 174, 113; "Immediate Placental Delivery in Natural Labor," Trans. 1879, 93; "Placenta Previa: Occult Hemorrhage and Malpresentation," Trans. 1880, 216; "Observations Upon and Glances at Some Health Resorts in the United States, West of the 100th Meridian," Trans. 1882, 152; "Etiology of Pneumonia," Trans. 1886, 161; "Pyrexia, Hyperpyrexia and Fever," Trans. 1891, 111. See biographical sketch, Stone, 156; also I. M. J. (A.W.B.), Vol xii, 437.

ELLIS, CHARLES S.—Wabash (1824-1895). Served faithfully as a soldier in the Eighth Reg. Ind. Vols., and later Lieut.-Col. of the 153rd Reg. Ind. Vols. I. M. J., Vol. xiii, 337.

ELLIS, HAMILTON E.—Greencastle (1826-1880). S. T. 1881, 241.

ELROD, MOSES N.—Columbus (1838-1907). S. T. 1907, 474.

ESPY, JAMES O.—New Palestine (1845-1881). S. T. 1885, 213.

EVANS, JOHN.—Died July 3, 1897, aged 83 years. At one time he was superintendent of the Indiana State Insane Asylum. In 1848 he became a lecturer in Rush Medical College. He was instrumental in founding Evanston, Ill., and for a time president of Northwestern University at Evanston. He was an ex-governor of Colorado, in which state he died. I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 79.

EVERTS, ORPHEUS.—Cincinnati (1826-1903). Dr. Everts was born at Salem, Indiana, Dec. 26, 1826. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Laporte in 1846, and later at University of Michigan, and Rush Medical in 1867. He served as surgeon of the Twentieth Ind. Vols. in the Civil War. In 1868 he was made superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane, a position he occupied with honor for eleven years. Later he assumed charge of the Cincinnati Sanitarium as superintendent, which position he held at the time of his death, June 20, 1903. See for biographical sketches, Robson, p. 582, Stone, 161, and I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 36. (Picture.)

FANNING, FREDERICK W.—Butler (1841-1906). I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 195.

FARQUHAR, ALLEN H.—Ridgeville (1835-1904). S. T. 1904, 352.

FARQUHAR, URIAH.—Logansport (1795-1872). Was born at Fredericksburg, Maryland, Jan. 5, 1795. Ten years later he moved to Wilmington, Ohio, where a few years later he began his medical studies, which he finished at Cincinnati, Ohio. After several years' practice in Ohio, he came to Logansport, Indiana, in 1836, and continued the practice of his profession until a short time before his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1872. He never lived in Wabash.—Mary Farquhar Peters, Logansport, daughter.

Dr. Farquhar was present at the medical convention held at Indianapolis, June, 1849, and wrongly credited

to Wabash, in the proceedings. At this meeting he was elected a vice-president. Strange, his first name is not given anywhere in the various transactions.—G. W. H. K.

FEATHERSTON, JOHN R.—Indianapolis (1841-1886). S. T. 1886, 215.

FERGUSON, DAVID.—Union City (1813-1884). S. T. 1884, 221.

FERREE, FRANK M.—Indianapolis (1856-1889). S. T. 1890, 155.

FERREE, SHADRACH L.—Indianapolis (1830-1901). S. T. 1901, 483.

FERRIS, SAMUEL.—New Castle (1822-1902). S. T. 1902, 413.

FIELD, NATHANIEL.—Jeffersonville (1805-1888). Dr. Field was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, Nov. 7, 1805. In the fall of 1829 he located in Jeffersonville. In 1839 he was a member of the State Legislature. He was one of the first anti-slavery men of the West; inherited several valuable slaves and soon afterward emancipated them. He was surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. during the Civil War. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1869. He contributed a number of valuable papers to medical journals and also to the State Society. The following papers appear in the Transactions: "Cholera," 1868, 114; "The Troubles and Responsibilities of the Medical Profession," address, 1869, 1; "Thoracentesis," 1872, 77; "The Expectant Mode of Medication," 1873, 31; "The Etiology of Endemic Fevers," 1882, 84; "A Notice of Bacteria Microscopy," 1883, 100, and "Blood Poisoning," 1887, 93. In the latter article he refers to the case of the late President Garfield. Died at Jeffersonville, Aug. 18, 1888. See Robson, 173. R. M. of Ind. Dis. 3, p. 17.

FISHBACK, CHARLES. — Indianapolis 18— 1862). In 1859 Dr. Fishback removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis. He was a very prominent man of marked ability, although somewhat given to hobbies. He took an active part in the affairs of the

local and of the State Medical Societies. On one occasion he and Dr. P. H. Jamison were appointed on a committee to apply to the Legislature for such laws as the profession needed. In speaking of him, Dr. J. says: "I found him a hard worker, persistent and strenuous, but with all of our efforts we accomplished but little."

He met his death in 1862 in a most tragic manner. Lawrence M. Vance, a prominent citizen, died suddenly after a day or two of illness of what was undoubtedly spotted fever, although it was not recognized as such at the time; it appeared later in the community. An autopsy was had and in some way Dr. Fishback punctured one of his fingers; this was followed by a virulent blood poisoning in a few days which resulted in death. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church.—Dr. Frederick C. Warfel, Indianapolis.

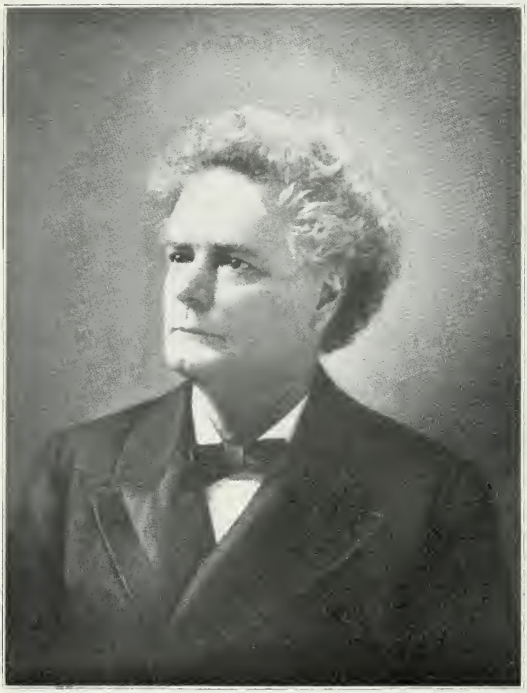
While a resident of Shelbyville, Dr. Fishback made a valuable "Report of the Committee on Medical Education." Trans. 1859, p. 17. Also, a second report on same subject, Trans. 1860, p. 56. These reports are well worth a perusal at the present day. Was vice-president of the State Medical Society, 1860.—G. W. H. K.

FISHER, SAMUEL.—Greencastle (1823-1887). S. T. 1888, 207.

FITCH, GRAHAM N.—Logansport (1808-1892), a native of New York, located in Logansport in 1834. In 1844 he was appointed to a professorship in the Rush Medical College. He occupied the chair of Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical College of Indiana for four years, and was Emeritus Professor at the time of his death.

Dr. Fitch was a prominent politician. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1836 to 1840. From 1848 to 1852 he represented his district in Congress, and from 1856 to 1861 he was United States Senator from Indiana.

His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; his father of the war of 1812, and Dr. Fitch himself rendered valuable service in the Civil War as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols.



WILLIAM B. FLETCHER

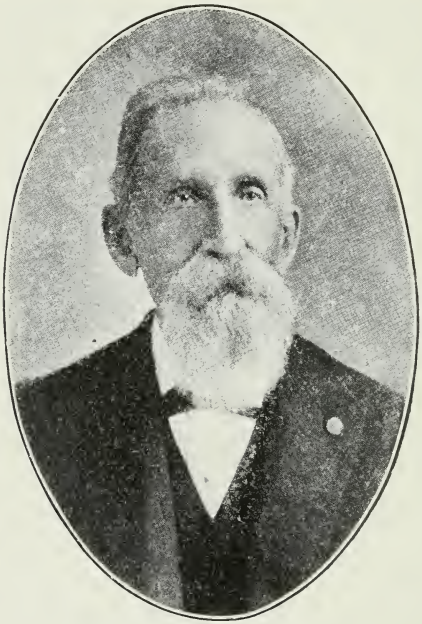
He died in Logansport, Nov. 28, 1892, at the ripe age of 84. (Stone, 161.) Also I. M. J., Vol. xi, 214. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 10, p. 17.

FLETCHER, WILLIAM B.—Indianapolis (1837-1907). S. T. 1907, 496. Dr. Fletcher was a man of varied attainments, as physician and scientist. His experience comprised soldier, physician, teacher, author and specialist, and in every department he was with the advance guard. The scope of this work will not admit of details. The reader is referred to the following references for his larger history: Physicians and Surgeons of the U. S., Robson, 129, Stone, 163, and Dr. R. H. Ritter has furnished an excellent biographical and obituary notice in the Transactions, 1907, 496, and in the same volume, 498, James Whitcomb Riley pays him a pretty compliment in a poem entitled "The Doctor."

His medical and scientific papers were comprehensive and numerous. To the State Society he furnished the following, in Transactions: "Human Entozoa," 1866, 88; "Cerebral Circulation in the Insane," 1887, 105; "Purulent Absorption Considered as a Cause of Insanity," 1892, 164, and "The Effects of Alcohol Upon the Nervous System," 1895, 335. Portrait, frontispiece, 1907. I. M. J., xxv, 439. (Picture.)

FLORER, THOMAS W.—(1822-1907). S. T. 1907, 483. Dr. Florer was a native of Ohio, and came to Indiana when he was 10 years old. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1850, and began practice at Alamo, and later removed to Crawfordsville. In 1849 Dr. Florer was a delegate to assist in the organization of the Indiana State Medical Society at Indianapolis, and was made one of the vice-presidents. At the beginning of the Civil War he was made surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. and served until 1866. At the close of the war he made his home at Meridian, Miss., until 1875, when he removed to Waxahachie, Texas, where he continued to practice medicine until 1905. During the administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison he served as postmaster at his home.

In 1899 he attended the golden jubilee of the Indiana State Medical Society, held at Indianapolis, being one of four living charter members of the State Society, namely, William H. Wishard, Thomas W. Florer, John M. Gaston, and Patrick H. Jameson. I.



THOMAS W. FLORER.

M. J., Vol. xxv, p. 500. See pictures of the four persons named, Trans. 1899, facing p. 9.

FORD, JAMES.—Wabash (1812-1898). Dr. Ford was a native of Ohio, born Jan. 19, 1812, and died at Wabash, Dec. 30, 1898. Was the second man in Wabash to enlist in the Civil War. Was surgeon of the Eighth Ind. Vols., then a brigade surgeon, and in 1863, when

he resigned, a medical director. See I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 281. R. M. of Ind. Dist. 11, p. 15.

FORD, JOSEPH H.—Auburn (1823-1905). S. T. 1905, 445.

FRANCE, JOHN W.—Dunkirk (1858-1889). S. T. 1892, 279.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM.—Camden (1809-1883). S. T. 1883, 280. For a short time was surgeon of the Seventh Reg. Ind. Cav. and Fifty-Second Ind. Inf.

FRINK, CHARLES S.—Elkhart (1835-1893). S. T. 1893, 261. Was commissioned by the President, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, Oct. 4, 1862, promoted to Surgeon, March 3, 1864, and to Brevet Lieut.-Col., Aug. 15, 1865.

FRY, THOMAS W.—Lafayette (1814-1873). S. T. 1874, 183. Dr. Fry first practiced at Crawfordsville and later at Lafayette, where he died, Feb. 24, 1873. He was surgeon for some time of the Eleventh Reg. Ind. Vols. Dr. S. G. Irwin, of Crawfordsville, contributes a biographical sketch in the Transactions named. In the volume named, p. 107, Dr. W. W. Vinnedge, of Lafayette, contributes a record of an interesting mal-practice suit in which Dr. Fry sued for a bill, and was successful. Contributed to State Medical Society, "Medical Inhalation." Trans. 1860, 30.

FUNKHOUSER, DAVID.—Indianapolis (1820-1886). S. T. 1894, 212n. Dr. Funkhouser was born in Virginia, May 31, 1820. Graduate of Bethany College, Va., 1845, and of Jefferson Medical in 1847, and soon afterwards located in Indianapolis, where he lived, and died July 21, 1886. He was a prominent physician of our capital. I have a kindly remembrance of the good doctor who vaccinated me in 1861, as I was on my way to the Civil War. See a very interesting and beautiful tribute to his memory by Dr. P. H. Jameson, Trans. 1894, 212n.

GADDY, NELSON D.—Seymour (1831-1901). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 446. Contributed "A Few Thoughts Concerning Systematic Prevention of Disease." Trans. 1883, 63.

GALBRAITH, THOMAS S.—Seymour (1846-1904). S. T. 1904, 353. He began practice in Bartholomew county, but removed to Seymour in 1870. Here he continued in practice up to the time of his death, except from 1887 to 1889, when he was superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, and from 1895 to 1897, when he conducted a similar institution in Oklahoma. See Stone, 179.

GALL, ALOIS D.—Indianapolis (1814-1867). Was assistant surgeon and later surgeon of the Thirteenth Reg. Ind. Vols. Stone, 179. (Picture.)

GAREY, DUMONT.—New Albany (1855-1906). S. T. 1906, 492.

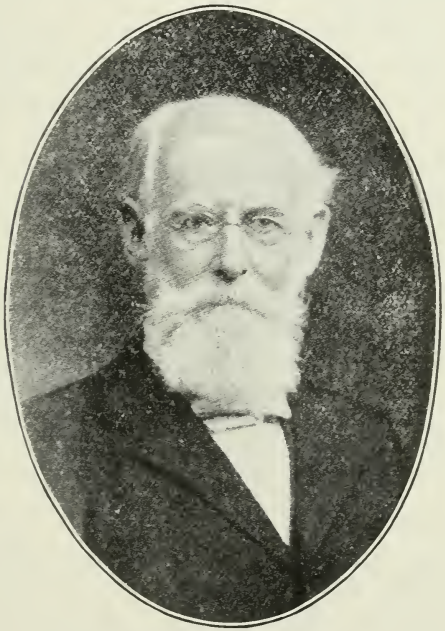
GARVER, JOHN JAMES.—Indianapolis (1845-1901). S. T. 1901, 484. Dr. Garver was a soldier of the Civil War, and upon his return home pursued the study of medicine, graduating at the Ohio Medical College in 1876. He immediately located at Indianapolis. He contributed an article on "Asiatic Cholera" to the State Society. Trans. 1885, 195. See Stone, 180.

GASTON, JOHN M.—Indianapolis (1818-1901). S. T. 1901, 485. Dr. Gaston was born in Newbury, Pennsylvania, Sept. 25, 1818, and died at Indianapolis, Jan. 11, 1901. He graduated at the University of New York in 1848. While a student there he witnessed the introduction of chloroform by Dr. Valentine Mott and to Dr. Gaston was given the honor of first using it in Indianapolis. (Dr. Theodore Potter.) He was one of the organizers of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1849, and was one of the four survivors at the golden jubilee in 1899. The portraits of the four, Drs. W. H. Wishard, T. W. Florer, J. M. Gaston and P. H. Jameson, are given on the same page of the Transactions for 1899, 8. Dr. Gaston was the first to pass away, and then Dr. Florer, in 1907.

In 1850 he went to California with others in search of gold, and returned two years later. He contributed an article on "Propylamin in Rheumatism." Ind. Jour. of Med., Vol. i, 353. See I. M. J., Vol. xix, 316.

GATCH, JAMES D.—Lawrenceburg (1831-1907). Dr. Gatch was born at Milford, Clermont county, Ohio,

March 5, 1831, and died Jan. 27, 1907. Was assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Reg. Ind. Vols. President State Medical Society, 1890. He contributed to the State Society, "Harmony and Associated Action in Connection with State Medicine," Trans. 1880, 153. President's address, "What of the Day?" Trans. 1890, 5.



JOHN M. GASTON.

GAUSE, THOMAS.—Greensfork (1846-1882). S. T. 1883, 268.

GEIS, JOHN F.—Indianapolis (1868-1904). S. T. 1904, 354. "He was born and reared in Indianapolis. With a special interest in chemistry, he took post-graduate work at De Pauw University under Dr. P.

S. Baker, whose assistant he afterward became in the Medical College of Indiana. He was promoted in the department of medical chemistry until, after the death of Dr. Baker, he became his successor in the full chair of chemistry and toxicology."—Dr. Theodore Potter. He is the author of a work entitled "Physiological and Clinical Chemistry," December, 1902. See I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 415.

GERRISH, JAMES W. F.—Seymour (1831-1883). S. T. 1884, 212. Dr. Gerrish was assistant surgeon and later surgeon of the Sixty-seventh Reg. Ind. Vols. His voice and pen were always on the right side of every moral reform. See Memoriam, I. M. J., Vol. ii, 109. R. M. of Ind. Dist. 3, p. 19.

GIFFORD, THOMAS.—Laurel (1816-1885). S. T. 1886, 199.

GLASGO, THOMAS A.—Brazil (1839-1908). Jour. Ind. State Med. Assoc., Vol. i, 367.

GOLDSBERRY, JOHN A.—Bloomingdale (1835-1901). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 403. Was assistant surgeon First Heavy Artillery (21st) Reg. Ind. Vols.

GOOD, ALONZO H.—Muncie (1843-1908). Jour. Ind. State Med. Assoc., Vol. i, 439. Was a soldier in the Sixty-ninth Reg. Ind. Vols.

GOSS, JAMES M.—Freedom (1840-1892). S. T. 1892, 288.

GRAHAM, ANDREW E.—Richland (1824-1897). S. T. 1898, 384.

GRANT, GEORGE H.—Richmond (1868-1908). Dr. Grant was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1905 and presided at the session of 1906; title of address was "Medical Education and Medical Progress," Trans. 1906, 1. He contributed a number of articles to medical journals. See I. M. J., Vol. xxiv, 40. J. I. S. M. A. (with excellent portrait), Vol. i, 401.

GRAVIS, CHARLES M.—Martinsville (1845-1908). Was a soldier of the Civil War, and for some time a prisoner in Libby and Andersonville. He practiced medicine in Martinsville for twenty-five years.

GRAY, JOHN M.—Noblesville (1836-1899). I. M. J., Vol. xviii, 140. Was surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Reg. Ind. Vols.

GRAY, SAMUEL C.—Warsaw (1821-1883). S. T. 1883, 276.

GRAYSTON, FREDERICK S. C.—Huntington (1823-1898). S. T. 1898, 398. Born in England, he emigrated to America in 1850. Graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1863. In 1886 he was elected to a professorship in the Fort Wayne Medical College, filling for several years the several chairs of diseases of children, theory and practice of medicine, and pathology.

GREEN, CHARLES H.—North Vernon (1833-1891). Dr. Green was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1833. Began the practice of medicine at Butlerville, Jennings County, Indiana, in 1857. In 1858 he moved to North Vernon and continued to practice until his death, June 7, 1891. He was a member of the first County Medical Society organized in the county and was a member at the time of his death, and always took an active part in the society.—Dr. J. H. Green, son, North Vernon.

GREEN, JAMES W.—Shelbyville (1825-1896). S. T. 1897, 346.

GREEN, LOT.—Rushville (1847-1905). S. T. 1905, 446.

GREGG, HENRY.—Roanoke (1815-1887). S. T. 1887, 195.

GREGG, JAMES S.—Fort Wayne (1830-1890). S. T. 1890, 160. Dr. Gregg was a native of Pennsylvania. Graduated at Jefferson College in 1866, after having attended one course of lectures in Cleveland in 1855. He located in Fort Wayne in 1866. He was president of the State Society in 1886. He contributed the following named articles to the State Society, and published in the Transactions: "Medical Education," 1876, 107; address, "Glimpses of a Few of the Beacon Lights of Medical History," 1886, 2. In 1886, 135, and 1889, 179, each, "Locomotor Ataxia," in which he describes his own case, dying one year later from the

disease, Jan. 18, 1890. Surgeon of Eighty-eighth Reg. Ind. Inf.

GREGG, VINCENT H.—Connersville (1825-1895). S. T. 1896, 256. Surgeon 124th Reg. Ind. Vols.

GRIFFIS, ROBERT.—Middletown (1827-1909). He located in Middletown in 1853, and continued to reside there until his death, Nov. 18, 1909.

GUYER, O. K.—Lewisville (1853-1902). S. T. 1902, 414.

HADLEY, EDWIN.—Richmond (1824-1890). S. T. 1891, 280.

HADLEY, EVAN.—Indianapolis (1845-1903). Dr. Hadley was for thirty years a leading practitioner of Indianapolis. He was consultant at the City Hospital for nearly twenty-five years and for fifteen years held medical clinics before the college students at the hospital. His numerous reports of hospital and clinical cases were always full of interest. He contributed a number of papers to the State Society, which appear in the Transactions; "Addison's Disease—Report of a Case," 1885, 55; "Emmenagogues." 1886, 82, and "Biliousness," 1895, 127. Two years prior to his death, which occurred May 12, 1903, he was compelled to relinquish practice owing to organic heart disease, and removed to his boyhood home at Mooresville, where he passed away cheered by the Christian's hope. I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 528. Picture on p. 528.

HAGGERTY, ROBERT J.—Elkhart (1822-1880). S. T. 1880, 229.

HAINES, ABRAM B.—Aurora (1823-1887). S. T. 1888, 216. R. M. of Ind. Dist. 4, p. 15.

HALL, WESLEY C.—Franklin (1830-1899). I. M. J., Vol. xviii, 361. Was a soldier in the Civil War.

HALLANAN, JOSEPH.—Logansport (1850-1909).

HAM, LEVI J.—South Bend (1805-1887). Was a native of Maine. He removed to South Bend prior to the Civil War, and was surgeon of the Forty-eighth Reg. Ind. Vols. Robson, 135. R. M. of Ind. Dist. 13, p. 30.

HAMMOND, FRANCIS J.—Indianapolis (1837-1895). S. T. 1895, 409. Was a native of England, and came to America in July, 1887. During the Russo-Turkish War, for a period of eighteen months, he practiced medicine and surgery in Constantinople. He located in Indianapolis soon after his arrival in the United States. He was a close friend to Luther Holden and Sir James Paget. His death was due to leucocythemia, and occurred Feb. 1, 1895. See I. M. J., Vol. xiii, 385.

HARDING, MYRON H., Sr.—Lawrenceburg (1810-1883). S. T. 1886, 205. He was elected president of the State Society in 1865, and has contributed the following articles to that organization, as shown by the Transactions: "Report of Committee on Practice of Medicine," 1853, 24; "President's Address," 1866, 21, and "Notes on an Epidemic of Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever, at Manchester, Indiana, during the winter of 1842-3." 1885. 114. See Robson, 103. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 4, p. 31.

HARDING, MYRON H., Jr.—Lawrenceburg (1855-1879). S. T. 1880, 241.

HARDMAN, JACOB.—South Bend (1804-1885). Dr. Hardman was born in Virginia, April 29, 1804, and died at South Bend July 21, 1885. He located in South Bend in August, 1831, and practiced until 1859, when he retired from active work.

He rendered medical services at Camp Morton, during the early part of 1861, and later for a time at Nashville, Tenn. He helped to organize the first Methodist Episcopal Church, and also Sunday School in South Bend. He was a member of the first medical society, and president of the first temperance society in the county.—Miss Margaret Hardman, Marion, Ind., Daughter.

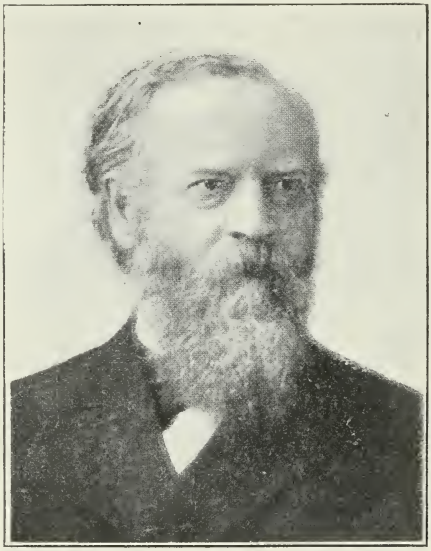
HARGROVE, WILLIAM S.—New Salem (1843-1894). S. T. 1895, 203.

HARRIS, RICE C.—Ellettsville (1834-1894). S. T. 1895, 406.

HARRIS, WILLIAM C.—Roachdale (1827-1901). S. T., 1901, 486.

HARROD, SANFORD H.—Canton (1827-1888). S. T. 1888, 199.

HARTLOFF, RICHARD.—Evansville (1845-1900). S. T. 1901, 487.



THOMAS B. HARVEY.

HARVEY, THOMAS B.—Indianapolis (1827-1889). S. T. 1890, 158. Dr. Harvey was a native of Ohio. Graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1852. Practiced at Plainfield from 1852 to 1862, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he remained until his death, Dec. 5, 1889, dying from a stroke of apoplexy, received while delivering a lecture. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1880. He stood high as a physician, gynecologist, author and teacher. His

friends were numerous, and his personal magnetism attracted physicians and students. He wrote valuable articles for medical journals, and contributed a number to the State Society: "Report on New Remedies," 1861, 39; "'Puerperal Eclampsia," 1863, 37; "Prevention and Treatment of Laceration of the Perineum," 1871, 113; "The Advance in Medicine—Address," 1881, 1; "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," 1883, 245; "Synopsis of Paper on Laparotomy," 1886, 65; "Ovarian Disease Complicated by Pregnancy," 1887, 150, and "Conditions Rendering Diagnosis Difficult in Pelvic and Abdominal Diseases," 1888, 100. For an excellent biographical sketch, see Stone, 209. See also "Memorial Remarks on the Late Dr. Thomas B. Harvey," by Drs. A. W. Brayton, James F. Hibberd, William Lomax, William H. Wishard and L. H. Dunning, Transactions, 1890, 168. Also I. M. J., Vol. viii, 153. (Editorial.)

HARVEY, WILLIAM F.—Plainfield (1825-1901). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 315.

HASTY, GEORGE.—Indianapolis (1835-1905). At different times he occupied the chairs of chemistry, anatomy and surgery, and also dean, of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana. For some time he was editor and publisher of the Physio-Medical Journal.—Dr. W. A. Spurgeon.

HAUGHTON, RICHARD E.—Richmond (1827-1909). Was born in Fayette county, Dec. 8, 1827, and died June 4, 1909. Dr. Haughton was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1874, and presided at the session of 1875. He was quite a contributor to medical journalism. His contributions to the State Society were recorded in the Transactions as follows: "A Report on the Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases, Without the Use of Mercury," 1859, 23; "Report of the Committee on Diphtheria," 1860, 51; "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," 1865, 47; "The Pathology and Treatment of Cholera," 1866, 60; "Tracheotomy in Cynanche Trachealis, Diphtheria and Laryngitis," 1867, 122; "Reduction of Dislocation of the Hip; Principles of the Flexion Method," 1870, 71; "Influence in

Disease of the Nervous System," 1871, 143; "The Pathology of Malignant and Semi-malignant Growths," 1872, 11; "Lithotomy, with Report of a Case," ib., 85; "On Thrombosis of the Arteries of the Extremities, with an Illustrative Case," 1873, 37; "Does Anything Pass the Capillaries Except Normal Blood Cells?" 1874, 83; "President's Address: Life, Mind, Force or Vital Dynamics," 1875, 1; "Dilatation and Contraction of Blood Vessels and Tubular Structures," 1877, 61; "A Case of Fracture of the Cervical Spine," 1879, 144, and "Amputation at the Knee-joint," 1881, 75.

He was a practitioner for sixty years, one-half of that time at Richmond.

HAYMAKER, GEORGE W.—Charleston (1831-1900). S. T. 1901, 488.

HAYMOND, WILLIAM S.—Indianapolis (1823-1885). S. T. 1886, 211. Dr. Haymond was a native of West Virginia, and came to Monticello in 1851. Entered the service in 1861 as assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. In 1874 he was elected a member of Congress. In the spring of 1877 he located in Indianapolis, and in 1879 was elected to the chair of surgery in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he continued to hold until his death, Dec. 24, 1885. He contributed to the State Society an article on "The Collapsed State of Cholera," Trans. 1867, 100, and a second article on "Human Longevity," ib., 1880, 73. For biographical sketch see Stone, 212. See also I. M. J., Vol. iv, 156. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 7, p. 85.

HAYS, FRANKLIN W.—Indianapolis (1858-1908). Born in Eldorado, Ohio, April 2, 1858. While yet a boy his parents removed to Columbus, Indiana. He graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1880. For a time he was assistant to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in his Alma Mater. Later he lectured on dermatology and venereal diseases, and was made superintendent of Bobbs Free Dispensary. Eventually he was elected to the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and dermatology, and was made secretary of the college. See sketch, I. M. J., Vol. xxvi, 412. For biographical sketch see Stone, 636

HAYES, GEORGE C.—Hillsboro (1836-1903). S. T. 1904, 355.

HEADY, WILLIAM S.—Jamestown (1849-1903). S. T. 1903, 344.

HEATWOLE, JOSEPH H.—Goshen (1853-1899). S. T. 1900, 324. Born in Kansas, April 6, 1853. Graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1878. In 1883 located in Goshen. Was once mayor of that city. Early in the Spanish-American War was commissioned as major and commissary of volunteers. At the close of the war he remained and became one of Gen. Woods' most efficient officers. His official duties did not exact any professional duties of him, but realizing that his services were needed for fever subjects, he went to their relief, and succumbed to yellow fever, at Santiago de Cuba, July 7, 1899.

HEAVENRIDGE, ALLEN.—Stilesville (1829-1902). S. T. 1902, 415.

HEDGES, ISAAC B.—Clinton (1820-1883). S. T. 1883, 275.

HELM, JEFFERSON.—Rushville (1803-1888). R. M. of Ind., Dist. 6, p. 36.

HELM, JOHN C.—Muncie (1812-1872).

HELM, JOHN H.—Peru (1826-1899). He was a native of Tennessee. Located in Peru in 1860. He served one year in the Mexican War. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1875, and delivered an address at the following session. Trans. 1876, 1, on "State Medicine." For biographical sketch see Robson, 52. I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 453.

HENDERSON, HARVEY D.—Salem (1819-1896). S. T. 1896, 270.

HENDERSON, JAMES T.—Covington (1846-1905). S. T. 1905, 447.

HENNING, ROBERT.—Jeffersonville (1847-1897). S. T. 1897, 358.

HENSLEY, JOHN H.—Madison (1857-1897). S. T. 1897, 361.

HENTHORNE, LEWIS S.—Indianapolis (1846-1895). He was a soldier of the Civil War (86th Ohio Vols.). Professor of Physiology in the Indiana Dental College. I. M. J., Vol. xiii, 415.

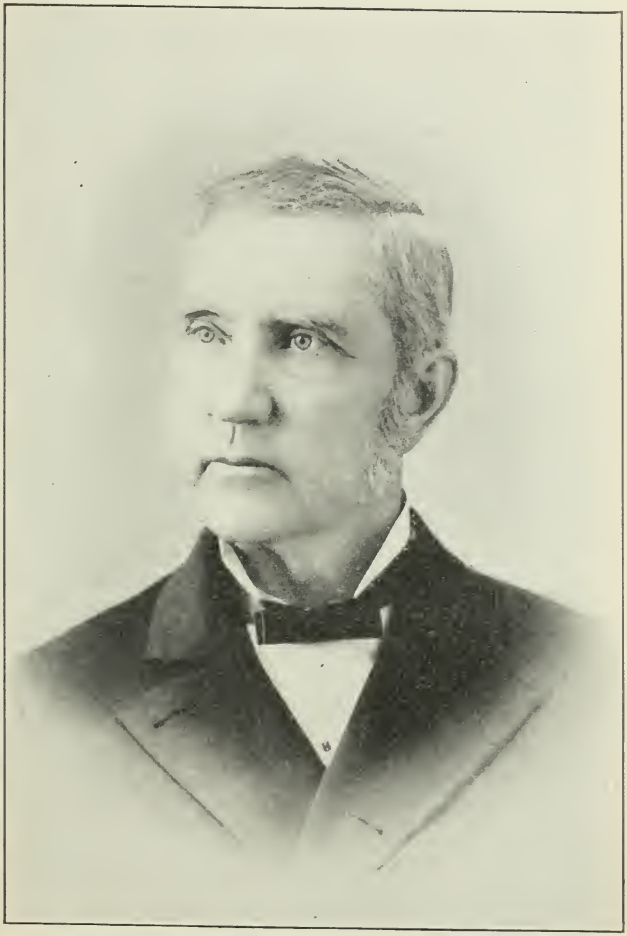
HERRMANN, JOHN.—Logansport (1834-1899). S. T. 1900, 325.

HERVEY, FRANK F.—Fortville (1856-1893). S. T. 1893, 215.

HERVEY, JAMES W.—Indianapolis (1819-1905). S. T. 1905, 448. He was one of the very early members of the State Society, and was a contributor to its Transactions: "The Utility of Force and Its Controlling Influences in Medicine," 1873, 99; "A State Board of Health and an Asylum for Chronic Inebriates," 1876, 133; "How to Secure Medical Legislation," 1877, 51; "Some of the Unsolved Problems of Public Hygiene and Synteretic Jurisprudence," 1880, 162: "Mental Hygiene." 1881, 37. He was asst.-surgeon of the Fiftieth Reg. Ind. Vols. He was known as the father of the State Board of Health. He was an uncompromising temperance man, and more than fifty years ago wrote and published "The Scroll and Locket, or The Maniac of the Mound; a Temperance Tale." See I. M. J., Vol. xxiii, 332. Also see interesting sketch, Stone, 215.

HESS, LUTHER W.—Cadiz (1821-1883). S. T. 1883, 278.

HIBBERD, JAMES F.—Richmond (1816-1903). S. T. 1904, 356. Medical societies, and especially our State Society, were lonesome when Dr. Hibberd left this world. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1862, and presided in 1863, and was chosen president of the American Medical Association in 1893, and presided in 1894. His contributions to the former were numerous, and always instructive: "Report of Committee on Medical Education." 1861, 22; "Inflammation, as Seen by the Light of Cellular Pathology," 1862, 40; "President's Address," 1863, 11; "The Liver," 1865, 30; "Bile," 1867, 56; "Pathology of Diphtheria," 1868, 17; "Progress of Medicine," 1871, 201; "Infantile Convulsions—What



JAMES F. HIBBERD.

Should be the Treatment During the Paroxysm?" 1878, 53; "Bacteria," 1882, 179; "Post-partum Hemorrhage," 1884, 112, and 1885, 131; "Disinfectants," 1886, 53; "Myxedema—Report of a Case with Comments," 1889, 26; "Inflammation—Past and Present," 1892, 41; "Relation of Matter and Mind in Hypnotism," 1895, 306. He also made an annual report on Necrology from 1881 to 1899.

Verily, it may be said of Dr. Hibberd that he rests from his labors and his works do follow him. For biography see: Robson, 59; Stone, 216; I. M. J., Vol. xii, 23; I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 162; Am. Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana, 1880, 6th Dist., 38.

HICKAM, WILFRED.—Spencer (1856-1904). S. T. 1905, 450.

HIGDAY, TOMPKINS.—Laporte (1820-1876). S. T. 1880, 236. Dr. Higday contributed the valuable historical article on "The Indiana Medical College, Laporte, from 1842 to 1850," Trans. 1874, 24. He was a graduate of the institution just named (1847) and filled the chair of physiology and general pathology in it from the date of his graduation until the dissolution of the school, 1850. He was twice appointed surgeon during the Civil War, but was hindered from service because of ill health.

HIGGINS, CARTER B.—Peru (1843-1894). S. T. 1895, 407. See sketch by B. R. Graham, I. M. J., Vol. xiii, 240.

HIGHMAN, LOUIS.—New Harmony (1845-1879). S. T. 1880, 227.

HILBURN, EBER W.—Washington (1837-1897). S. T. 1898, 382.

HITT, WILLIS WASHINGTON, Vincennes (1801-1876), was born Feb. 11, 1801, and died Aug. 17, 1876. Graduated at a medical college in Baltimore, about 1822. After a service of one or two years in a hospital in that city, he located in Hagerstown, Md. In 1825, he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, where he continued in practice until the day he had been in practice fifty years, when he retired. Was present at the med-

ical convention, June, 1849.—Dr. A. B. Knapp, Vincennes.

HOBBS, WILSON.—Knightstown (1823-1892). Dr. Hobbs was born at Salem, Ind., Aug. 21, 1823, and died July 24, 1892. He was a remarkable man in many respects. He touched life in all its salient points—family, school, church, citizen, soldier, doctor—and in every relation did his duty. He was faithful and active in his county and state societies. To the latter he contributed a number of papers: "Disease of the Skull; Four Operations for Removal," Trans. 1870, 101; "Chloroform and Chloral in the Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions," 1871, 51; "President's Address—Alcohol and Its Use," 1874, 1; "Counter Injuries of the Pelvis," 1876, 95; "The Medical Witness," 1877, 33; and 1878, 13; "Strangulated Hernia—Two Puzzling Cases," 1885, 46, and "Some Observations in the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus," 1886, 70. He was surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War. He presided as president of the State Society at session of 1874. Biography, Robson. 97; also, "Personal Estimate of Dr. Hobbs as a Physician," by Dr. J. F. Hibberd. I. M. J., Vol. xi, 49; ob. ib., 55.

HOMBURG, CONRADIN. — Indianapolis (1798-1881). He was born November, 1798, in the Palatinat, Germany. He studied medicine at Marburg and Würzburg, and came to this country in 1826, as a political fugitive. For a time he was editor of the "Weltbote" at Germantown, Pa. In 1836 he removed to Shelbyville, Ind., where he began the practice of medicine.

In the year 1843, Judge Morrison, of Indianapolis, held court in Shelbyville in a case of alleged poisoning, in which a physician was implicated. Dr. H. was called as an expert. The whole town took interest in the outcome of the trial because both physicians were known to be enemies. Dr. H. pointed out to the court the symptoms of various poisons, and reached the conclusion that it was not a case of poisoning, and his enemy was acquitted. Then the judge arose, and extending his hand to Dr. Homburg, said: "You are a

man we need at Indianapolis; come, you are welcome." At Indianapolis Dr. Homburg was the physician and friend of Morrison, Talbott and Drake families, and was a personal friend of Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. He died Feb. 11, 1881.—Letter from Dr. Guido Bell, Indianapolis.

HORNBROOK, WILLIAM P.—Union (1828-1883). S. T. 1884, 211. Asst. surg. Forty-second Reg. Ind. Inf.

HORNE, SAMUEL S.—Jonesboro (1843-1908).

HOWARD, ELIJAH J.—Hazelton (1831-1882). S. T. 1883, 269.

HOWARD, NOBLE P., SR.—Greenfield (1822-1895). S. T. 1896, 254. Born in Wayne county, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1822, and came to Brookville in 1836. Was assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War. Died Aug. 25, 1895.

HUDLESON, LUCIUS R.—Milroy (1861-1905). S. T. 1906, 500.

HUGHS, JOHN.—Dearborn county (1816-1880). S. T. 1880, 245.

HUMPHREYS, LOUIS.—South Bend (1816-1880). Born in Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1816. First practiced at Laporte, and removed to South Bend in 1844. He entered the military service in 1861 as surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Reg. Ind. Vols. In 1878 was elected president of the State Society, but later resigned. He has contributed to State Transactions a "Report on the Interchange of Published Transactions," 1858, 34, and "Conservative Surgery," 1878. 60. For biography see Robson, 109. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 13, p. 34.

HUNT, TIGHLMAN.—Plainfield (1838-1906). S. T. 1906, 496.

HUTCHINSON, DAVID—(Formerly Mooresville) (1812-1891). Dr. Hutchinson was born in Lesmehaga, Scotland, in 1812, and came to America in 1829. He had begun the study of medicine in the city of Glasgow. He then came to the United States, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, he continued his studies under Dr. Judkins. He completed his course and graduated from the

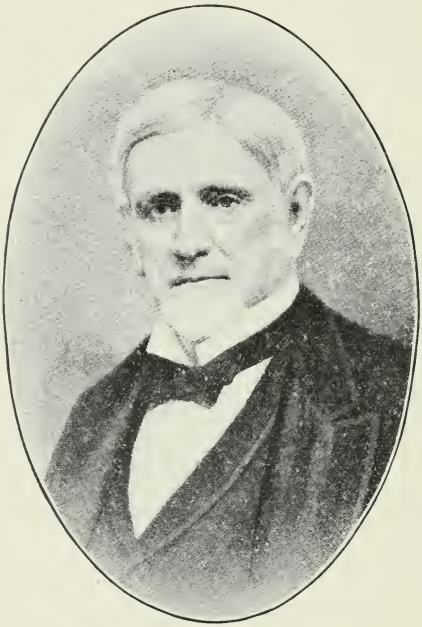
Medical College of Ohio. He commenced the practice of medicine at Steubenville, Ohio. From there he moved to Shelbyville, Ind., and married at that place. He then moved to Putnamville, Putnam county, Indiana; and from there to Mooresville, Indiana. He practiced there until he was commissioned by Governor Morton, on Dec. 12, 1862, Military Agent at Nashville, Tenn., to look after the condition and welfare of the Indiana Regiments in the field, and especially the sick and wounded in the hospitals belonging to the State of Indiana. On March 21, 1863, he was commissioned by Governor Morton, surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and served as such until August 8, when he was discharged from the service on account of disability, at Winchester, Tenn., and returned to his home at Mooresville, Ind. He wound up his business there and removed to Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, in September, 1863, and practiced medicine, and conducted a drug business until April, 1889. He then moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, so as to be with his children, and practiced his profession until his death, March 31, 1891. His remains were taken back to Winterset, Iowa, and buried in the family lot, on April 2, 1891. His last sickness was of about two weeks' duration, and he was nearly eighty years of age at death. He was an active member and worker in the Presbyterian church.—D. J. Hutchinson, son, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

He was elected president of the State Society in 1859, presiding in 1860. He contributed the following papers to the society (See Transactions): "Report on Microscopic Pathology, 1856, 37. "Report on Microscopy," 1858, 28. "President's Address," 1860, 13. "Report on the Advances of Uterine Pathology and Therapeutics," 1862, 35, and "Fevers of Indiana," 1864, 29. He was the recipient of the Fiske Fund Prize Essay on "Stomatitis Materna," June 3, 1857: "What Are the Causes and Nature of That Disease Incident to Pregnancy and Lactation Characterized by Inflammation and Ulceration of the Mouth and Fauces, Usually Accompanied by Anorexia, Emaciation and Diarrhea; and What is the Best Mode of Treatment."

Published in the Am. Jour. Med. Sci., Vol. xxxiv, 369 (18 pages), October, 1857.—G. W. H. K.

INLOW, JOHN J.—Manila (1826-1896). S. T. 1896, 263.

INSLEY, WILLIAM Q.—Terre Haute (1827-1880). S. T. 1881, 233.



PATRICK H. JAMESON.

IRWIN, LUTHER M.—Lafayette (1855-1903). S. T. 1904, 357.

IUTZI, JOSEPH.—Richmond (1846-1902). S. T. 1903, 345. He contributed an interesting article on "Heredity and Its Relation to Disease," Trans. 1882, 136.

JACKMAN, FRANK.—Milroy (1855-1884). S. T. 1885, 217.

JAMESON, PATRICK H.—Indianapolis (1824-1910). Dr. Jameson was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 18, 1824, and died at Indianapolis, October 7, 1910. He located in Indianapolis in September, 1843, and remained there until his death. He was a public spirited citizen, and his influence was felt in all departments of state and city government, filling many offices of honor and trust. He was present at the State Medical Convention, June 6, 1849, and was next to the last of the number to pass away, being survived by Dr. W. H. Wishard. He contributed an article to the State Society on "Veratrum Viride," Trans. 1857, p. 35, also an article on "Memoirs of the Professional Lives of Drs. John S. Bobbs, Charles Parry, Talbott Bullard and David Funkhouser," Trans. 1894, p. 212a. On the 16th day of December, 1909, on the anniversary of my 70th birthday, I sent a card to Dr. Jameson, and received a letter from him, in which he wrote: "I now wait patiently—not unhappily—like a passenger at some lonely way station for a delayed train which shall bear me to my destination. But still, in the final accounting, our lives will be measured not by their duration, but by their achievements." Peace to his memory. For a detailed biography see Stone, p. 249.—G. W. H. K.

JESSUP, ROBERT B.—Vincennes (1828-1893). He was surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Reg. Ind. Vols., later a brigade surgeon, and later division surgeon under Gen. A. P. Hovey. In 1891 he was appointed Surgeon General of Indiana by Governor Hovey. See I. J. M., Vol. xii, 249.

JEWETT, LUTHER.—Lafayette (1805-1872). He practiced medicine in Lafayette about thirty-seven years. Obit., I. J. M., Vol. iii, 297.

JOBES, GEORGE O.—Indianapolis (1823-1906). I. M. J., Vol. xxiv, 359.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S.—Fountain County (1824-1885). S. T. 1886, 209.

JOHNSON, LEMUEL R.—Cambridge City (1824-1889). Robson, 629. He has contributed an article, "Abstract of Reports Presented to the Cambridge City Medical Association." Trans. 1856, 34; also, "Thoughts on Asiatic Cholera," Trans. 1866, 46.

JOHNSON, NATHAN.—Cambridge City (1794-1872).* Dr. Johnson was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, Dec. 14, 1794. He graduated at one of the medical schools of Philadelphia in 1835, and located in Cambridge City in 1836. Here he practiced medicine for thirty-five years, when the lot of the practitioner was a hard one. He was present at the formation of the State Medical Society, in June, 1849. At the session of 1858 he was elected president of the state society, and presided in 1859, but delivered no address. "Dr. Johnson was not only an influential physician, much honored in his profession, but he was a great factor in the abolition movement of those earlier times; a great admirer of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John Whittier, and others of the same school. Many times he has entertained Frederick Douglass in his own home, as he came west, making speeches in behalf of 'My People.' He lived to see the slave liberated—one of the greatest joys of his declining years."—Letter from Mrs. Clarissa Johnson Hall, a grand daughter.

JOHNSON, THOMAS W.—Marion (1838-1894). S. T. 1895, 414. Was a first lieutenant in the First Wis. Cav. Reg. Later was assistant surgeon Sixth Mo. Cav. Reg., and still later was in charge of the general hospitals at Ironton, Mo., and general prison hospital at Alton, Ill.

JONES, CALEB V.—Covington (1812-1883). S. T. 1884, 213. Was surgeon of the First Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Mexican War, and surgeon of the Sixty-third Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War. He located in Covington in 1840, and was the first president of the Fountain County Medical Society (1867).

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* He was the father of Dr. Lemuel R. Johnson, and grandfather of Hon. Henry U. Johnson, of Richmond, ex-congressman.

JONES, HIRAM G.—Evansville (1824-1884). S. T. 1885, 215.

JONES, ROBERT E.—Indianapolis (1847-1891). S. T. 1892, 284.

JONES, T. B.—Lynnville (1841-1902). S. T. 1903, 346.

JOSSE, JOHN M.—Ft. Wayne (1818-1880). S. T. 1880, 231. Dr. Josse was born in Germany, July 17, 1818. He was a graduate from Heidelberg in 1843. He was engaged with Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel in the German rebellion in 1848, and fled with them to America. He located in Ft. Wayne in 1855, where he remained until his death, April 30, 1880. He was surgeon of the Thirty-second Reg. Ind. Vols. Dr. Beck has contributed a beautiful tribute to his memory in the Transactions named.

JUDKINS, ELAM I.—Greenfield (1830-1890). S. T. 1890, 167.

JUMP, SAMUEL V.—New Burlington (1822-1887). S. T. 1888, 204. See also Am. Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana, 1880, Sixth Dist., 44. In 1869 he represented his county (Delaware) in the State Legislature. He was active in the formation of the Delaware County Medical Society in 1865.

JUSTICE, JOHN H.—Greenfield (1854-1902). S. T. 1903, 347.

KAPPEL, JOHN H.—Ft. Wayne (1870-1898). S. T. 1899, 397.

KAUTZ, JOHN.—Dora (1834-1907). I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 450. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

KEEGAN, CHARLES J.—Millersburg (1832-1907). S. T. 1907, 495.

KELSEY, JEREMIAH S.—Converse (1842-1893). S. T. 1894, 220.

KELSO, REESE D.—Waveland (1866-1896). S. T. 1897, 349.

KEMPF, E. J.—See I. M. J., Vol. xxiii, 331.

KEMPF, MATHEW.—Ferdinand (1827-1880). S. T. 1881, 231. Born in Germany, and came to Indiana

when three years old. Was demonstrator of anatomy for a time in the University of Louisville. Member of the Indiana Legislature in 1859. Wrote on various scientific subjects, especially those relating to ethnology. A lecture on the "Wandering Cainidæ, or the Ancient Nomads," delivered to the medical society of Dubois county, April 22, 1879, ranks high in that class of literature.

KEMPF, PAUL H.—Ferdinand (1861-1896). S. T. 1897, 344.

KENNEDY, SAMUEL A.—Shelbyville (1835-1900). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 122.

KERSEY, SILAS H.—Centreville (1818-1903). He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, Dec. 9, 1818, and died in Centreville March 26, 1903. Came to Indiana when seven years of age. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and began practice at Mt. Etna, and later removed to Lewisville, Ind. He entered the military service in 1861, and September 9 of the same year was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and on March 20, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the same regiment. Later he was a brigade surgeon and was honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1864. After the close of the war he resumed practice in Richmond, later removed to Preble County, Ohio, where he practiced for twelve years, when he again removed to Centreville, where he continued to practice until a short time before his death.

KERSEY, VIERLING.—Richmond (1809-1875). Born in Guilford County, North Carolina Sept. 8, 1809, and died at Richmond, June 3, 1875. Graduate of Ohio Medical College. Began practice at Knightstown in 1838. In 1840 located in Carthage; in 1841 removed to Spiceland, where he remained a few months, when he removed to Marion, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Milton. In 1861 he located in Richmond, where he remained until his death. Dr. Kersey was elected president of the State Society in 1866, and presided in 1867.

He contributed a number of papers to the State Medical Society: "An Abstract of the Reports to the Cambridge City Medical Association for April, 1855," Trans. 1855, 22. "This Comprises Meteorological Report for 1854-5," ib. 25. "Cerebrospinal Meningitis," 1865, 57. "Cholagogues and the Indications for their use," 1866, 30. "President's Address—Physic and Physicians," 1867, 46. "Review of Biliary Function." 1868, 24. "Why Doctors Disagree, " 1869, 10. "Medical Rank in the United States Navy," 1870, 133. "Case of Muscular Atrophy," 1871, 129. "Case of Obscure Disease, Probably Chronic Glanders," 1873, 19. See interesting obituary—"In Memoriam—Vierling Kersey," signed by Drs. J. R. Weist, Joel Pennington, and S. S. Boyd. Trans. 1876, 146. Portrait facing title-page Trans. 1876.

KESSINGER, ELLIS M.—Sandborn (1857-1905). S. T. 1905, 451. "His death was due to an infection received while treating one of his patients, while performing an operation, for which he did not expect, nor did he receive one cent of remuneration."—Dr. W. E. Kessinger.

KETCHAM, JOHN D.—Tunnelton (1865-1900). S. T. 1901, 490.

KINDERMANN, ALEXANDER. — Eugene (1858-1905). S. T. 1905, 452.

KING, ENOCH W.—New Albany (1846-1882). S. T. 1882, 270. Dr. King was an enlisted man in the Sixty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols., and was severely wounded in the right lung at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. He collected and arranged two valuable articles on "Statistics of Placenta Prævia," which he read before the State Medical Society, Transactions 1879, 43, and 1881, 168.

KING, WILLIAM F.—Centerville (1824-1892). S. T. 1892, 290. Was, at first, assistant surgeon of the 124th Reg. Ind. Vols., and later promoted to surgeon of the 147th Reg. Ind. Vols., serving until the close of the war.

KNEPFLER, NATHAN.—Indianapolis (1803-1859). S. T. 1859, 46. Born in Arad, Hungary, October, 1803.

In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, and located the same year in Indianapolis. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and at the session of 1858 made a "Report on the Uses and Abuses of Mercury," Trans. 1858, 36.

Dr. Knepfler was a scholar, being familiar with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, German, French, Italian and, to a less extent, English. He loved the society of scholars of the class of Dr. Parvin. He was a Jew, and he clung with great tenacity to Moses and the Prophets; at the same time he was charitable to other faiths, and saw in Christ the most Divine of prophets, but still could not believe Him to be the Messiah promised Israel. Family bereavements came heavily upon him, and while visiting a son at Shelbyville, Ky., he died at that place, Jan. 10, 1859.—From an obituary notice by his friend, Dr. Parvin, Trans. 1859, 46.

LAMB, JAMES.—Aurora (1818-1894). S. T. 1894, 227.

LAMMERS, FRANK H.—Greencastle (1864-1900). S. T. 1900, 326. I. M. J., Vol. xviii, 436.

LARKIN, JOHN B.—Mitchell (1833-1901). S. T. 1902, 417. Assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Seventeenth Reg. Ind. Inf.

LARUE, BENJAMIN.—Portland Mills (1848-1891). S. T. 1891, 285.

LASH, HUGH M.—Indianapolis (1844-1903). S. T. 1904, 358. He was a native of Ohio, and first practiced at Athens, in that state. Located in Indianapolis in 1890. At the time of his death he was a member of the City Board of Health, and was lecturer on the physiology of the nervous system and clinical psychiatry, in the Medical College of Indiana. For several years prior to death he had given most acceptable clinical lectures at the Central Hospital for the Insane. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and contributed an article to the state society in 1892, on "Cerebral Localization," Trans. 1892, 150. See biographical sketch in I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 159. Also, "An Appreciation Prepared by Dr. Theodore Potter," on

same page. Also, memorial resolutions at a called meeting of the Indianapolis Medical Society, Sept. 19, 1903, ib. 161. Portrait facing October number of same journal.

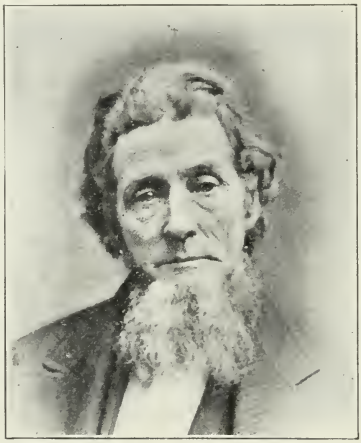
LATTA, MILTON M.—Goshen (1822-1899). S. T. 1900, 328. It is claimed for Dr. Latta that he performed the first vaginal hysterotomy in the state of Indiana. At an early date he performed successful ovariotomies that would reflect credit on the surgeon of to-day with our advanced ideas and technique of modern surgery. He contrived a number of surgical appliances, and suggested some improvements in combining nitrite of amyl and chloroform as an anesthetic. In November, 1870, he removed a multilocular tumor which weighed sixty-one and a half pounds. The young woman made a good recovery. Ind. Jour. of Med., Vol. i, 292. See Robson, 548. See his reminiscences of a half century, I. M. J., Vol. xi. 20. Also, "Medical and Surgical History of Elkhart County." Trans. 1875, p. 82.

LAWDER, WILLIAM G.—Brooksburg (1841-1890). S. T. 1891, 281.

LAWRENCE, AMOS O.—Indianapolis (1849-1879). S. T. 1880, 239.

LAYMAN, DANIEL W.—Putnamville (1808-1887). Dr. Daniel Wunderlich Layman was born Sept. 24, 1808, in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, near Port Republic. His medical education was more complete than the average medical student received in those days, for he also attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia for one year, 1828-1829. After this one year's course at Philadelphia he commenced to practice at Port Republic and Mt. Meridian, Virginia. Dr. Layman left Virginia August, 1831. Before leaving, his uncle, George Imboden, father of Gen. John B. Imboden, gave him a very fine horse and open buggy. His destination was Terre Haute, Ind. Hearing that the country along the Wabash River was full of malaria, he first drove up to Philadelphia, in order to amply supply himself with quinin. While there he equipped himself with the

necessary medicines and instruments to begin practice in a western town. From Philadelphia he drove to Cumberland, Md.; from the latter place he started west over the old National road. He remained over in Indianapolis one or two nights and was asked to locate there permanently, but the place did not appeal



DANIEL W. LAYMAN

to him. At Putnamville, forty-two miles west of Indianapolis, his horse became lame and he was obliged to stop here until his horse recovered. Here he met his future wife, Miss Mary H. Davis Townsend, the daughter of the inn-keeper. This settled the question of his future location. He practiced medicine here from 1831 to 1887, not only in and around Putnamville, but also in the adjoining counties, namely, Owen, Clay, Vigo, Parke, Montgomery, Hendricks, Morgan and Marion. He was a man of iron constitution. During the winter season he often made use of three riding horses. Some of his trips on horse-back were quite extended. At one time he was known to ride

from Putnamville to Indianapolis and return in one day, where he went for vaccines and vaccine virus, and then after he returned home rode sixteen miles in the country to visit a sick patient. His son, Mr. James T. Layman, recalls that his father often left Putnamville at 2 a. m. on horseback for Indianapolis, and returned by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Layman was a typical old fashioned country practitioner in every sense of the word. He was highly esteemed by the people in the community who not only called him for medical advice, but also for advice in matters other than medical. He took an active part in the affairs of the community and also was active in politics, but never allowed himself to be nominated for a political position. In fact, he once declined a nomination for Congress. He never used alcoholic beverages nor tobacco in any form. His attitude towards temperance no doubt had a great weight in influencing the community along this line. He died at Putnamville, Aug. 10, 1887.—Letter from Dr. Daniel W. Layman, Grandson, Indianapolis. Most of Dr. Layman's descendants live in Indianapolis. Mr. James T. Layman, the only son who is living, is president of the Layman-Carey Hdw. Co. of Indianapolis. Three of Dr. Layman's descendants are now practicing physicians in Indianapolis. They include two grandsons, Dr. Francis O. Dorsey and Dr. Daniel W. Layman, and one great-grandson, Dr. John L. Kingsbury. —G. W. H. K.

LEATHERMAN, JOSEPH H.—Valparaiso (1819-1886). S. T. 1886, 214.

LENNOX, FRANK.—Marion (1849-1892). S. T. 1892, 287.

LEONARD, SOMERVELL E.—New Albany, (1804-1854). Dr. Leonard was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1804, and died at New Albany, Aug. 8, 1854. He was present at the medical convention that met at Indianapolis, June 6, 1849.—Miss Lydia Townsend, New Albany.

LESLIE, ALEXANDER.—Petersburg (1815-1887). S. T. 1888, 201.

LEWIS, GEORGE C.—Madison (1855-1907). S. T. 1907, 488.

LIGHT, AMOS B.—North Vernon (1843-1901). S. T. 1902, 418.

LINGLE, RICHARD W.—Orleans (1838-1901). S. T. 1902, 419.

LINN, TIMOTHY T.—Bourbon (1831-1896). S. T. 1896, 273.

LINNVILLE, LEWIS M.—Columbia City (1860-1896). S. T. 1896, 274.

LINTON, SAMUEL M.—Columbus (1809-1889). S. T. 1890, 159. Was president of the State Society in 1864. See ob., I. M. J., Vol. viii, p. 180.

LITTLE, H. A.—Linton (1871-1899). S. T. 1900, 329.

LOMAX, CONSTANTINE.—Marion (1814-1884). S. T., 1885, 214.

LOMAX, WILLIAM.—Marion (1813-1893). S. T. 1893, 259. Was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 15, 1813, and died at Marion in 1893. He was a graduate of the University of New York. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and later, medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

He was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1855 and presided in 1856. In 1866, when it was changed into a delegated body, he took an active part in the plan of reorganization. He was a faithful attendant at the sessions of the society and a frequent contributor of valuable articles: "Observations of Meteorological Facts in Connection with Diseases," Trans. 1851, 7; "Report on Surgery," 1858, 23; "Responsibility of Physicians and the Objects and Duties of the Indiana State Medical Society," 1871, 97; "Two Cases of Perityphlitis," 1877, 91; "A Case of Ovariotomy and Recovery," 1880, 108; "Injury of Head with Fracture of Skull," 1880, 134; "Case of Delivery by Embryotomy Without the Use of Cutting Instruments," 1882, 49; "Chronic Alcoholism," 1885, 27.

WILLIAM LOMAX

At the present day, when the term "perityphlitis" has given way to "appendicitis," it is interesting to turn back one-third of a century and read the paper of Dr. Lomax on perityphlitis. Briefly, the report is as follows: In September, 1874, he was called to see a young man suffering from a pain in the "right iliac fossa." He died in great pain a few days later. Dec. 30, 1875, he was called to the same home to attend a brother of the deceased, who was suffering in a similar manner, and this brother died on the fourteenth day. A post-mortem examination of the latter revealed "an abscess beneath the cecum, walled in by adhesions." How familiar the term, *walled in by adhesions* sounds a third of a century after Dr. Lomax penned it! He says further: "There was not the least trace of appendix vermiformis to be found, nor opening in the intestine through which this substance could have forced its way." His paper is interesting as showing the natural history of a case of appendicitis.

For a time he held the chair of surgery in the Fort Wayne Medical College. He held the position of president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Indiana for several years, and a short time before his death made a gift in property to that college that was valued at more than fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Lomax lived and died a true type of a noble physician and a Christian gentleman. Stone, 284. Also I. M. J., Vol. xi, 373, with portrait, and Jour. Am. Med. Assoc., Vol. xx, 614. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 11, p. 26.

LONG, JEREMIAH H.—Terre Haute (1821-1880). S. T., 1881, 237.

LOVETT, JOHN A.—Goodland (1839-1903). I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 123.

LUMMIS, JOSEPH E.—Maxwell (1866-1898). S. T. 1899, 385.

LYONS, IRA E.—Huntington (1822-1898). He located in Huntington in 1861, where he began to practice, and continued until the date of his death, Feb. 7, 1898. He was for some time a member of the faculty of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, first filling

the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and afterwards of obstetrics. He was a native of New Castle, Delaware.

LYONS, LEWIS D.—Attica (1816-1888). S. T. 1888, 215.

LYONS, WILLIAM B.—Huntington (1818-1899). He located in Huntington in 1851 and practiced medicine there until his death, which occurred from being struck by an engine while crossing a railroad track, on May 22, 1899.

MACLEAN, GEORGE MACINTOSH.—New Albany (1806-1886). Dr. Maclean was born in Princeton, N. J., Feb. 19, 1806, and died in the same city March 8, 1886. He graduated at Princeton University in 1824, and later as M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1829. He began practice in Princeton, but later, 1843-6, practiced in New York City. About the first of the year, 1848, he located in New Albany, Indiana, and taught chemistry and natural history in Hanover College, Indiana, from April 1848 to April 1849.

He was professor of chemistry for a time in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Also taught in Pittsburg, Pa., and Oxford, Ohio, as well as in New Albany. In 1857 he removed to Princeton, and retired from active professional work.—Letter from Miss Caroline Fitch Maclean, daughter, Princeton, N. J.

He contributed two papers to the Indiana State Medical Society: "Report on the Progress of Medical Chemistry," Trans. 1853, 58, and "Progress in Medical Chemistry," 1854, 51. Also "Case of False Ankylosis Successfully Treated." ib. p. 102.—G. W. H. K.

McCAULEY,* ROBERT.—Johnson County (1793-1842). Born near Edinburg, Scotland, Aug. 22, 1793.

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* I am sure my readers will forgive me for this rather lengthy sketch. Here is a unique, early-day physician who goes "Doc Sifers" one better. Sifers had had some experience:

"Durin' the army—got his trade o' surgeon there." But "Dr." McCauley, like Topsy, "just growed."—G. W. H. K.

He was the first white man to practice the healing art in Johnson County.

He attended a boarding school in Edinburg for several years, and obtained a good education. Sometimes he had to work in order to pay his board, and in consequence of this necessity he learned the cooper's trade. He was also an athlete and became a proficient boxer. He came to America when 18 years of age, and traveled from place to place, and when in need replenished his purse by teaching school. In 1822 he came to Henry County, Kentucky. Here he fell in love with a Miss Banta, and they were married in 1824. After his marriage he displayed his adaptability to his surroundings by working for two years in his father-in-law's distillery.

In October, 1826, he and his family came to Johnson County, Indiana, and moved into a little unfinished cabin about five miles west of the village of Franklin—then a place of five or six log houses. In this whole region there was no minister of the healing art and McCauley quickly saw the needs of the community where people were stricken and dying with malaria, so he immediately assumed the task of caring for their physical needs, and soon gained their confidence by self-assurance, native ability and the statement that he was a graduate of the University of Edinburg. The popular belief in the truthfulness of this assertion gave him much prestige, and many were the cabin hearth stories of his seven years of study in "the old country." As he left Scotland in 1811, when 18 years of age, those interested in absolute historical truth can readily see that he very likely never saw the inside of the University of Edinburg, at least not in the serious capacity of a medical student.

But in the swamps of Johnson County the people were stricken and dying, and calling for help. "Dr." McCauley boldly rode to their relief and was hailed with joy. He was needed so quickly after taking up his abode in the wilderness, that he had no time to make a door to his lonely cabin. In lieu of a wooden

door a blanket was stretched over the lintels of his doorway; the winds of winter beat against it, and the wolves sniffed at its flimsy folds, while within, his wife and babies trembled with fear.

Soon he rode miles in every direction. He passed through Franklin, crossed Sugar Creek, and practiced in Shelby County, through Edinburg into Bartholomew County, along Indian Creek, and among the bold hills and wild forests of Brown County, and far westward to White River. He sometimes made trips which consumed in time two or three days. He charged very little and collected less. His neighbors for a mile or two around always paid their bills in work.

He died Aug. 14, 1842, and at the time of his death he owned nearly five hundred acres of fertile land, but very little of his wealth had been made by the practice of medicine.—Dr. R. W. Terhune, Whiteland.

McCLELLAND, JAMES S.—Crawfordsville (1821-1875). He was born at Oxford, O., Sept. 3, 1821, and died at Crawfordsville, Aug. 29, 1875. He practiced medicine at the following named places in Indiana: Yountsville, Pleasant Hill, Jefferson, and Frankfort. Later he removed to Dallas, Illinois. In 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Soon afterward was appointed medical director on the staff of Gen. Sigel, in Missouri. Later he was transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and made inspector of field hospitals. He received an injury in August, 1863, on account of which he was mustered out of service. He then located in Crawfordsville. In a short time, his health having improved, he again entered the service as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine and continued until his death. He represented Clinton County in the Legislature; and in 1856 was a Buchanan elector. —Dr. J. L. Beatty, Crawfordsville.

Dr. McClelland made an interesting report on "Trembles, or Milk Sickness."—Trans. 1854, 43. Was vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1853.—G. W. H. K.

McCLURE, DAVID.—Jeffersonville (1815-1896). S. T. 1896, 268.

McCLURE, JESSE D.—Jeffersonville (1855-1885). S. T. 1886, 206.

McCOY, WILLIAM A.—Madison (1843-1904). S. T. 1904, 359.

McCOY, WILLIAM N.—Jeffersonville (1833-1892). S. T. 1892, 291.

McCULLOCH, JAMES.—Muncie (1813-1877).

McCULLOUGH, HOWARD.—Fort Wayne (1858-1892). S. T. 1892, 285.

McDANIEL, CORNELIUS W.—Washington (1823-1880). S. T. 1881, 232.

McFADDEN, WILLIAM G.—Shelbyville 1834-1907). A native of Pennsylvania; he came to Indiana in early life. He began practice in Shelby county in 1856. Was commissioned surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War. In the battle of Chickamauga he was a brigade surgeon, and on the second day, Sept. 20, 1863, while caring for wounded soldiers, was captured and taken to Libby prison, where he remained three months. After the war he located in Shelbyville, where he remained in active practice until a short time previous to his death, which occurred at Daytona, Fla., April 20, 1907. See I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 448.

McGAUGHY, ANDREW J.—Linton (1855-1904). S. T. 1905, 453.

McKINNEY, GEORGE W.—Marion (1849-1902). S. T. 1903, 348. Twenty-five years before his death he wrote a paper in which he claimed the identity of diphtheria and croup.

McKINSTRY, JOHN F.—Jonesboro (1842-1882). S. T. 1883, 271.

McLEOD, ANGUS J.—Columbus (1827-1898). S. T. 1899, 384.

McMAHAN, SAMUEL W. — Indianapolis (1847-1901). S. T. 1902, 420.

McMEAHAN, JAMES G. — Crawfordsville (1808-1899). I. M. J., Vol. xviii, 48.

McNARY, CHARLES E.—Fillmore (1841-1880). S. T. 1881, 234.

McPHEETERS, JOHN G. — Bloomington (1811-1888). S. T. 1888, 212.

McSHANE, JOHN T.—Indianapolis (1847-1907). S. T. 1907, 502. Dr. McShane practiced his profession for about sixteen years in Indianapolis. He had achieved success, and stood high as a practitioner and citizen. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals. See Stone, 310, I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 498. Portrait same page.

McSHIRLEY, JAMES L.—Sulphur Springs (1860-1906). S. T. 1907, 485.

MALONE, JOHN A.—Princeton (1837-1893). S. T. 1893, 257.

MAPES, SMITH H.—Indianapolis (1840-1901). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 317.

MARKLE, JOHN E.—Winchester (1838-1903). He was a practitioner of medicine in Winchester from 1874 until his death. During the Civil War was 2nd lieut. and promoted to 1st lieut., Co. K, of the Thirty-fourth Reg. Ind. Vols. See I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 483.

MARR, DELOS D.—Chesterton (1852-1889). S. T. 1890, 156.

MARSEE, JOSEPH W.—Indianapolis (1848-1898). S. T. 1899, 399. Dr. Marsee ranked with the great surgeons of the country. He was an excellent anatomist, and this knowledge, combined with rare mechanical tact, made him eminently skilful as a surgeon. He was preeminently a teacher and lecturer. He was not disposed to write much, but what he did was practical. On Feb. 11, 1896, he delivered an informal address before the Marion County Medical Society, which was published in the Indiana Medical Journal, Vol. xiv, 349, entitled "The Treatment of Common Injuries of the Hand." This article is well illustrated, and is still read with interest at the present day. In 1894 he read

a paper before the State Medical Society, "A Contribution to the Treatment of Fractures of the Femur," Trans. 1884, 194. For some years previous to his death he was professor of surgery and dean of the Medical College of Indiana. He had also filled other positions in the college and city hospitals. For biographical sketch see I. M. J., Vol. xvii. 225. Drs. Wynn and Morrison pay a beautiful tribute to his memory in Transactions for 1899, 399-400.

JOSEPH W. MARSEE.

MARSHALL, DANIEL M.—Columbia City (1823-1892). S. T. 1893, 250. Dr. Marshall left one son who is the present governor of our state, Thomas R. Marshall.

MARTIN, JOHN H. L.—Arcadia (1850-1885). S. T. 1886, 208.

MARTIN, SAMUEL M.—Greenfield (1842-1897). Was a soldier of the Civil War. I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 32.

MASON, CHARLES R.—Hartford City (1846-1906). S. T. 1906, 490.

MAVITY, JAMES S.—Fowler (1845-1901). S. T. 1901, 491. I. M. J., Vol. xix, 486.

MAXWELL, JAMES D., Sr.—Bloomington (1815-1892). S. T. 1894, 214. Dr. Maxwell was in practice at Bloomington for nearly fifty years. He was a trustee of Indiana University for nearly forty years, and rendered valuable service to the cause of general education. See Robson, 142; Stone, 657. I. M. J., Vol. xi, 119. Was present at the State Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.

MAXWELL, JAMES D., Jr.—Bloomington (1850-1891). S. T. 1891, 282.

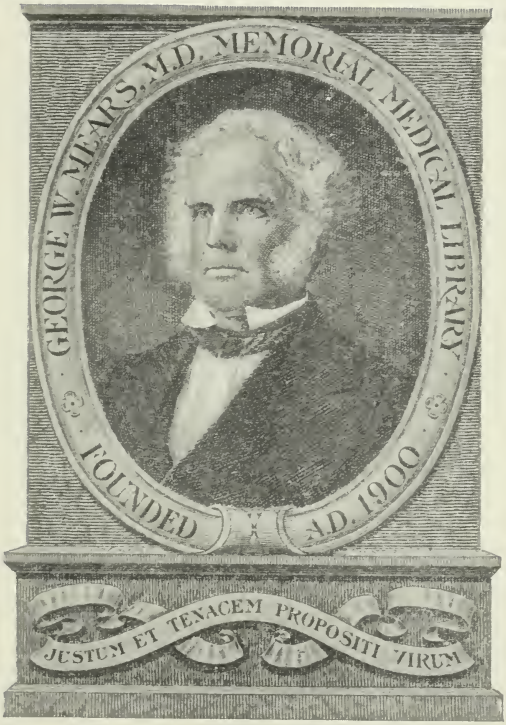
MAY, OLIVER T.—Monroeville (1863-1903). S. T. 1903, 349.

MAY, WILLIS L.—Crawfordsville (1828-1900). S. T. 1901, 492.

MAYER, CARL F.—Fort Wayne (1830-1885). S. T. 1886, 197.

MEARS, GEORGE W.—Indianapolis (1803-1879). S. T. 1880, 234. Dr. Mears was born at Harrisburg, Pa., June 27, 1803. Graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1827, and same year located at Vincennes, where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Indianapolis. In 1849 he was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Central Medical College, which at that time was the medical department of Asbury University. In 1869 he was elected to the same chair in the Indiana Medical College and later became emeritus professor of the same chair, which he retained until his death, May 20, 1879.

Dr. Mears was present at the formation of the state society in 1849. He was faithful in attendance at its meetings and was elected president of the society in 1851. He contributed a number of papers of marked value: "Report on the Duration of Pregnancy" (in connection with Dr. Lomax), Trans. 1851, 31; "President's



GEORGE W. MEARS

Address," 1852, 21; "Placenta Prævia," 1868, 100; "Essay on the Treatment of Puerperal Hemorrhage," 1870, 25; "Biographical Sketch of John S. Bobbs, M.D.," 1871, 211; "Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia," 1876, 54; and "On the Etiology and Treatment of Unavoidable Hemorrhage," Trans. 1878, 102. See Trans. 1893, 23.

MEEKER, DANIEL.—Laporte (1806-1876). Dr. Meeker was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1856, and presided in 1857. He contributed an article to the society, "Report on Diseases of the Eye," Trans. 1856, 53; "President's Address," Trans. 1857, 57. He also contributed three valuable articles on "Fractures and False Joints," respectively. Transactions, 1857, 29; 1858, 40; and 1859, 34. He was a surgeon of no mean standing. In later life he went off after strange gods, publishing in 1871 a pamphlet of fourteen pages on "Prof. Meeker's Opium Cure—A Certain and Safe Remedy for the Opium Habit." This pamphlet led to his expulsion from the State Medical Society in 1871—Trans. 1871, 230. He was surgeon of the Ninth Reg. Ind. Vols. (three months) and later, for a short time, surgeon of the same in the three years' service.

MEGEE, WILLIAM N.—Rushville (1859-1900). S. T. 1900, 331.

MELSHEIMER, C. T.—Bluffton (1819-1887). S. T. 1888, 205. Was assistant surgeon of the 101st Reg. Ind. Vols.

MENDENHALL, ELIHU T.—Newcastle (1844-1908). Practiced medicine in Henry County for thirty-four years. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

MENDENHALL, NATHAN.—Thorntown (1831-1880). S. T. 1881, 236. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 9, p. 19.

MENDENHALL, WILLIAM O.—Richmond (1834-1905). S. T. 1906, 504.

MERCER, THOMAS C.—Jeffersonville (1819-1884). S. T. 1884, 222.

METCALF, CHARLES N.—Indianapolis (1846-1896). S. T. 1896, 269. Dr. Metcalf was appointed

secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health in 1883, and filled that position until his resignation, May 1, 1896. He was quite a contributor to medical journals. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 7, p. 143.

MILLER, ABRAM O.—Lebanon (1827-1901). S. T. 1901, 493. Quite a number of times the writer has seen Dr. Miller under fire. He was colonel of the Seventy-second Reg. Ind. Vols., and much of the time commanded the famous Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry. He entered the service quite early and remained until the close of the war. At Selma, Ala., he received a dangerous wound, but was not discharged until the war had ended. For his gallant military service he was breveted brigadier general. He was a good man, a good physician, and a patriot. He deserves a shaft as high as Bunker Hill monument.

MILLMAN, JOHN H.—Washington (1845-1881). S. T. 1882, 199.

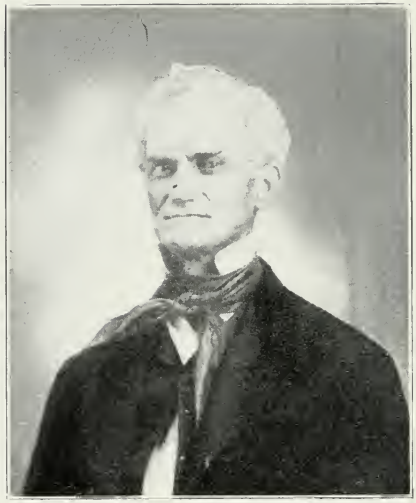
MINICH, JAMES A.—Worthington (1831-1897). I. M. J., Vol. xv, 341.

MITCHEL, JAMES F.—Vernon (1837-18..), was born in Jennings County, Ind., Dec. 14, 1837.

He was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1860, and continued in the practice of his profession until the day of his death. He was of an amicable disposition, never coarse nor cross, remarkably free from fretting and stewing, polite in his deportment, never glorying in sin or shame. He carried his refinement of manhood with him in his professional visits and was a favorite among the people. When I say that Dr. Mitchel was a justly esteemed and valuable citizen, I only utter what many lips are ready to repeat. When I say that he was a success in his profession his numerous patrons are ready to emphasize the testimony. The members of the profession are ready to bear testimony to his honorable observance of the rules of etiquette belonging to the profession.

He was always loyal to the cause of medicine in all that tended to its uplifting in society work and all that pertained to it.—Dr. Walter J. Mitchel, Vernon, a son.

ABRAM O. MILLER



JOHN W. MOODEY

MITCHELL, GILES B.—Mooresville (1822-1880). S. T. 1881, 239.

MITCHELL, HARVEY.—Muncie (1825-1909).

MODRICKER, JOHN M.—Wabash (1833-1907). S. T. 1907, 493.

MOFFETT, JOHN.—Rushville (1822-1903). S. T. 1903, 350. After thorough preparation, Dr. Moffett located in Rushville in 1850, where he remained and practiced medicine for fifty-three years. In 1879, at the formation of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, he was elected to the chair of principles of medicine, and at the end of three years was transferred to the chair of obstetrics, which he filled until March, 1887, when he resigned. He was acting president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1864. He contributed a number of papers to the state society: "Report on the Progress of Medicine," Trans. 1862, 47; "President's Address," Trans. 1864, 13; "Cerebrospinal Meningitis," Trans. 1867, 108; and "General Anasarca—A Case with Remarks," Trans. 1869, 15. See I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 530.

MONTGOMERY, DAVID B.—Cynthiana (1834-1885). S. T. 1886, 203.

MOODEY, JOHN W.—Greensburg (1816-1867). Was born in Shippensburg, Pa., June 12, 1816, and died Aug. 27, 1867. He located in Greensburg in 1839, and remained there until his death. He was present at the formation of the State Medical Society, June 6, 1849, and his name appears often in the Transactions. He was a skilful physician, a good citizen, and a perfect gentleman. He was my generous friend, and I was a student in his office in April, 1861, when the Civil War commenced, and the storm clouds swept me into the conflict.

MOONEY, HENRY C.—Laketon (1850-1905). S. T. 1905, 454.

MOORE, CHARLES V.—Fairmount (1849-1897). S. T. 1897, 359.

MOORE, JOHN B.—Kokomo (1841-1906). S. T. 1907, 486.

MOORE, RICHARD S.—Mt. Vernon (1843-1881). S. T. 1882, 200.

MORGAN, RALPH G.—Indianapolis (1873-1903). S. T. 1903, 351.

MORGAN, ROBERT H. — Spartansburg (1827-1884). S. T. 1884, 220. He was a captain of Company D, Eighth Reg. Ind. Vols., and later first lieutenant of Company D, Fifty-seventh Reg. Ind. Vols.

MORGAN, SAMUEL B. — Crawfordsville (1813-1886). S. T. 1887, 188.

MORGAN, WILLIAM V. — Indianapolis (1853-1900). S. T. 1901, 494. Dr. Morgan first practiced in Indianapolis, then removed to Julietta, and in 1887 returned to Indianapolis. He was appointed professor of anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis. Later he became professor of surgical anatomy, fractures and dislocations, in the same college, resigning his chair in 1899. He was rapidly rising into distinction as a surgeon, when death untimely ended his career. See Stone, 661, and I. M. J., Vol. xix, 164.

MOTHERSHEAD, JOHN L.—Indianapolis (1808-1854). S. T. 1855, 76. He was a charter member of the state society. He was born at Stamping Ground, Scott county, Ky., Jan. 6, 1808, and came to Indianapolis in 1830. He was president of the Board of Health, and during the Black Hawk war was assistant surgeon of the Indiana Battalion. He died at Indianapolis, Nov. 4, 1854.—J. L. Mothershead, a son.

MULLANE, JOSEPH.—Lyons (1856-1898). S. T. 1899, 394.

MULLEN, ALEXANDER J.—Napoleon (1813-1897). Was born in Ireland in 1813, and when a mere child came to America with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania. When he was old enough he ran away from home and shipped as a boy in the Merchant Marine service. In the early days Merchant vessels conducted a training school, requiring so many hours a day for study. The Doctor there received his first instruction in medicine, and after nine years of service he for-

sook the sea and took up the study of medicine at the Louisville Medical College, where he graduated in 1838. He began the practice of medicine at Marion, Indiana, then moved to Napoleon, where he had quite a large class studying under him, among them his brother Bernard F. Mullen, Dr. Glass and J. W. Gordon, who afterwards gave up the study of medicine and became one of the most famous lawyers of the state. From Napoleon he went to Michigan City and was appointed Prison Physician. When the war broke out he moved his family to Madison and joined the 35th Irish Regiment and became surgeon. After spending over thirty years in the Hoosier state he moved his family to St. Louis, Mo., and while not altogether forsaking the practice of medicine, he spent a great deal of his time in traveling through the western part of the country, and in 1887, took an extended European trip visiting hospitals of the old country and performing several successful operations while there. He died at his home in St. Louis, September 25, 1897.—Miss Cora E. Mullen, Madison, Niece.

Dr. Mullen was present at the State Medical Convention, June 6, 1849. Three of the Mullen brothers were present at this Convention.—G. W. H. K.

MULLEN, BERNARD F.—Napoleon (1825-1879). Was born at Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and received his early education in the parochial schools. At an early age he went to Napoleon, Indiana, and joined a class of students who were studying medicine under his eldest brother, Dr. Alexander Mullen. His early medical days were passed between Napoleon and Madison, where his brother Dr. John Mullen had located. Dr. Bernard was quite successful in the practice of medicine, making children's diseases a specialty; and he also gained a reputation in his profession during the cholera epidemic of 1849. At the call for troops during the Mexican War, J. W. Gordon and Dr. B. F. Mullen raised a company at Napoleon—Gordon being made captain and Mullen, surgeon. He was the youngest surgeon serving in the American army. This company was afterwards attached to the 3rd Ohio.

During the first of the Rebellion, Dr. Bernard Mullen was located in the timber country between Osgood and Napoleon, and when the call for volunteers was issued was made Colonel of the 35th Regiment Indiana Infantry. For several years after the war he resided in Madison, but afterwards located in Terre Haute, where he stood high in social and professional life. He was a man of the most varied accomplishments: a soldier, politician, musician, a writer of more than ordinary ability, and an orator of the greatest brilliancy and power. During the early days of the Know Nothings, Dr. Mullen fought them openly from the speaker's stand. He was one of the Commissioners that located the State Prison at Michigan City, and at the time of his death was a candidate for State Librarian. He was taken ill at a hotel at Indianapolis, where he died February 6, 1879. His remains were taken charge of by the G. A. R. and were laid to rest at Terre Haute.—Miss Cora E. Mullen, Napoleon, Niece.

Dr. Mullen was present at the State Medical Convention, June 6, 1849. G. W. H. K.

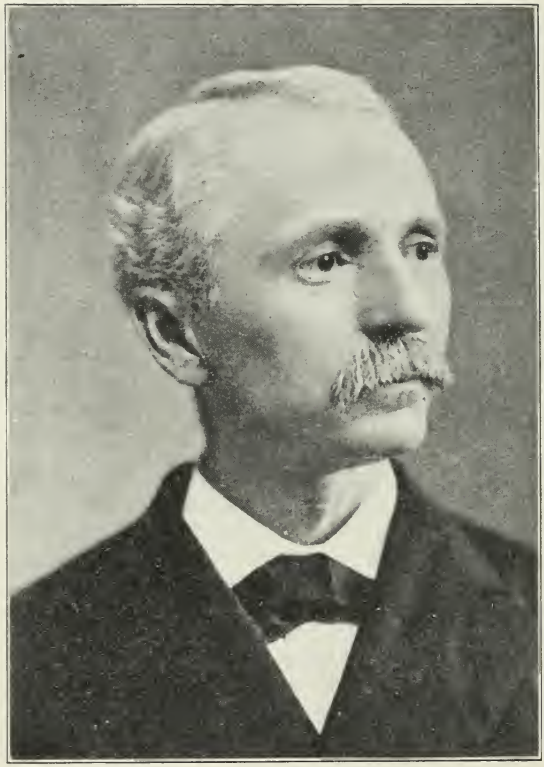
MULLEN, JOHN W.—Madison (1821-1887). Was born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, in 1821. When quite a boy, he went to Texas and served as a page under Gen. Sam Houston during the war between the Lone Star State and Mexico. During this campaign he had the misfortune to be taken down with yellow fever and was faithfully nursed by one of the men until he was supposed to have died. Around his belt he had concealed about $1,250 of Texas script. The nurse took $1,000 of this and left a note with the remaining $250 for the person who would bury him. The doctor often told this experience in demonstrating that life was not always extinct when supposed to be. Becoming tired of Texas he returned to Philadelphia and entered the Pennsylvania University; graduated in medicine with honors, and was elected intern for two years at the Philadelphia City Hospital. Through the importunities of his friends and classmates he was induced to come to Indiana, and in 1847 located at Madison. Early in the fifties Dr. John

Mullen, with five other leading physicians of the city, obtained a charter from the State Legislature for a medical school to be known as The Madison Medical Institute, and in a two-story frame building on the corner of East and Third Streets, commenced to give lectures to a class of students in Madison. A brick cottage to the north was used as a dissecting room. The demands of private practice were so great that the doctors found it impossible to keep all their lecture engagements, and the students becoming discouraged concluded to go to the University of Louisville. The school-room was turned into a hospital,—the first one ever established in Madison—and the brick cottage was converted into a pest house. Up to the time of his death, Dr. John Mullen took a lively interest in the advancement of his chosen profession of medicine, and kept himself well read in the science of that profession, often being called into consultation in cases where experience and sound advice were needed. He was regarded as one of the best surgeons of the state, and performed some of the most difficult operations. He died at his home in Madison, May 10, 1887.—Miss Cora E. Mullen, Madison, Daughter.

Dr. Mullen was present at the State Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.—G. W. H. K.

MULLINIX, M. G.—Spencer (1827-1886). S. T. 1887, 193. Was surgeon of the 149th Reg. Ind. Vols.

MUNFORD, SAMUEL E.—Princeton (1837-1893). S. T. 1894, 219. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventeenth Reg. Ind. Vols. early in 1861; was then appointed hospital steward, and served as such until Aug. 13, 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the same regiment, and served until Feb. 5, 1862, when he was promoted to surgeon. On the formation of Wilder's Brigade of mounted infantry he was appointed acting brigade surgeon, and served as such until Jan. 12, 1865. He was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1883. To the state society he contributed the following papers: "Case of Hydrocele, with Cartilaginous Thickening of the Tunica Vaginalis," Trans. 1872, 7; "Cases of Injury to the Head,



SAMUEL E. MUNFORD

with Remarks Thereon," Trans. 1883, 110; "President's Address—A Question in State Medicine," Trans. 1884, 1; "Repair of Injuries of the Pelvic Floor," Trans. 1892, 131. See Robson, 101, Stone, 348, and I. M. J., Vol. xii, 103. For three years I was associated with Dr. Munford in army life, and I loved him as Jonathan loved David.

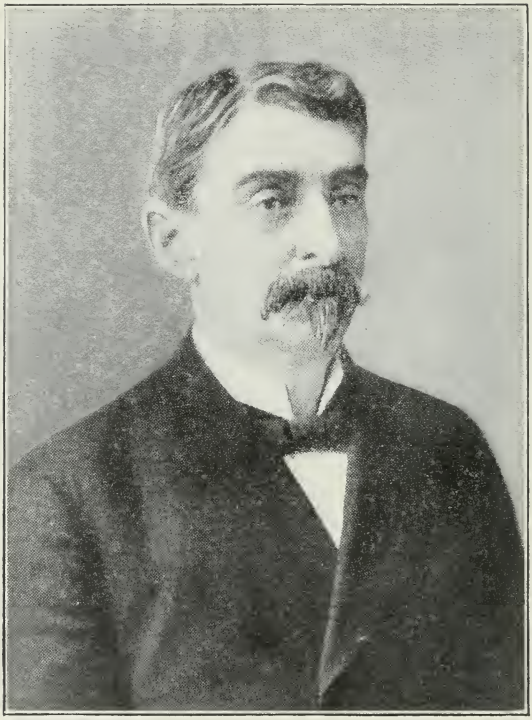
MURPHY, PIERSON.—Franklin (1800-1864). Born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1800. Graduate of the Ohio Medical College in 1827, and the same year located at Franklin, which at that date consisted of some half dozen families living in log houses. He was the second physician to locate in Johnson County. He encountered the usual hardships of the early, and the young physician, of primitive days in Indiana.

In 1828, Dr. Murphy, assisted by Dr. Smith, of Edinburg, performed paracentesis abdominalis by making an incision into the abdominal cavity with a thumb lancet. Then having removed the bark and pith from a small elder, this crude contrivance was used to draw off the fluid.

Dr. Murphy practiced over a vast extent of territory, and, although his charges were nominal, acquired considerable wealth. He died in 1864.—Abridged from letter from Dr. R. W. Terhune, Whiteland, Ind.

MURRAY, ALFRED L.—Eaton (1845-1906). S. T. 1907, 479. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

MYERS, WILLIAM H.—Fort Wayne (1826-1907). S. T. 1907, 471. Dr. Myers located in Fort Wayne in 1859, and during all his active professional life was recognized as one of the leading surgeons of northern Indiana. In the spring of 1861 he entered the service as surgeon of the Thirtieth Reg. Ind. Vols. and served as such for a number of months. After leaving the service he resumed practice in Fort Wayne. To the state society he contributed a paper on "Shock," Trans. 1883, 138; also "Ganglions, with Suggestions on Treatment," Trans. 1885, 180. Dr. Myers was honored by his professional brethren. I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 332, 449. He performed the first Porro operation in Indiana,



WILLIAM H. MYERS.

saving mother and child. *Am. Jour. of Obs.*, Vol. xxvi, p. 933.

NASH, GEORGE W.—Indianapolis (1835-1903). S. T. 1904, 360.

NESBIT, JOSEPH A.—Allisonville (1821-1895). I. M. J., Vol. xiv, 177.

NEW, GEORGE W.—Indianapolis (1819-1891). S. T. 1891, 286. Dr. New graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1840, and immediately located at Greensburg, where he remained nineteen years, and then removed to Indianapolis. He was surgeon of the Seventh Reg. Ind. Vols. from 1861 to 1864. In November, 1864, was sent by Governor Morton to New Orleans as military agent for Indiana. For two years following the termination of the war he was examiner of drugs in the New Orleans Custom House. Resolutions, I. M. J., Vol. ix, 250.

NEWCOMER, FRISBY S. — Indianapolis (1828-1889). S. T. 1890, 157. Dr. Newcomer was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He took up microscopy in middle life, and became an expert in that art. During the Civil War Dr. Newcomer was in the government service in Indianapolis, and for six years physician to the Deaf and Dumb Institute. At the time of his death was contract surgeon to the U. S. arsenal at Indianapolis.

NEWLAND, BENJAMIN. — Bedford (1821-1889). S. T. 1889, 216. Dr. Newland was acting president of the State Medical Society in 1879, Dr. Louis Humphreys having resigned as president, Dr. Newland, vice-president, took his place. At that meeting Dr. Newland delivered an address, "The Relations of Legislation to Sanitary Protection," Trans. 1879, 1. He was a surgeon in the Civil War, Twenty-second Reg. Ind. Vols.

NEWLAND, JAMES H.—Valparaiso (1820-1889). S. T. 1890, 152.

NEWTON, WILIAM T.—Indianapolis (1854-1900). S. T. 1901, 495. At the time of his death he was fill-

ing the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons.

NIERMAN, HERMAN G.—Fort Wayne (1870-1909). Jour. Ind. State Med. Assoc., Vol. 2, 82.

NIMAN, CHARLES H.—Elkhart (1855-1904). S. T. 1905, 455.

NIMAN, JONAS P.—Lagrange (1828-1888). S. T. 1889, 209.

NOBLE, THOMAS B., SR.—Greenwood (1827-1907). I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 410.

NOLAND, STACY T.—Delphi (1845-1887). S. T. 1888, 217.

NORTH, EUGENE B.—Peru (1854-1887). S. T. 1888, 203.

O'FERRALL, ROBERT M.—Lafayette (1826-1896). S. T. 1897, 351. Dr. O'Ferrall was vice-president of the State Medical Society in 1859. For a few months he was surgeon of the Fortieth Reg. Ind. Vols. He was loved and respected by his fellow-men. I. M. J., Vol. xv, 295.

O'REAR, CHARLES D.—Jamestown (1839-1884). S. T. 1884, 216.

OLIVER, DANDRIDGE H. — Indianapolis (1826-1895). S. T. 1895, 410. See sketch, I. M. J., Vol. xiii, 386. Portrait, ib. facing p. 371.

OMO, JOSEPH H.—Harlan (1832-1898). S. T. 1899, 396.

OWEN, ABRAHAM M.—Evansville (1849-1898). S. T. 1899, 392. Dr. Owen was one of the leading surgeons of Evansville, occupying the chair of surgery during the existence of the Medical College of Evansville in that institution. See Robson, 533, and Stone, 360.

PABODY, EZRA FITCH.—Vernon (1789-1871). Dr. Pabody was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., June 20, 1789. He was a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, the story of whose courtship and marriage is immortalized by Longfellow in "The Courtship of Miles Standish." William Pabody, the

fifth grandfather of Dr. E. F. Pabody, was married to Elizabeth, oldest daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, Dec. 26, 1644.

Dr. Pabody, having completed his medical education at an early age, served as "Surgeon's Mate" in a regiment stationed at Long Island during the war of 1812. Soon after he formed a partnership with Dr. Doubleday, of Binghampton, N. Y., where he remained until the year 1818, when he removed to Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, and again entered on the practice of medicine. For years he was the only physician in Jennings and some of the adjoining counties. His circuit extended through an unbroken forest over so large a scope of country as to require a tour of several days in order to visit all his patients.

On Oct. 15, 1820, Dr. Pabody was married to Mabel Butler, oldest daughter of Rev. Chauncey Butler and Demia Butler.

Dr. Pabody organized the first Sunday School and the first Temperance Society in Jennings County and to the day of his death was deeply interested in the cause of religion, education and temperance.

Dr. Pabody served three terms as a member of the Indiana Legislature, and served as Judge of Probate and Common Pleas Courts from 1842 to 1856. He died at his home in Vernon, Feb. 3, 1871, aged 81 years and 8 months.—Dr. W. H. Stemm, North Vernon.

PALMITER, CLEBRON.—Ligonier (1819-1889). S. T. 1890, 151.

PARKER, JOSEPH.—Colfax (1849-1897). S. T 1897, 364.

PARR, JOHN N.—Jolietville (1837-1909). Dr. Parr was a native of Boone County, in which he spent nearly all of his life.

PARR, THOMAS E.—Jolietville (1871-1900). S. T., 1900, 332.

PARRY, CHARLES.—Indianapolis (1814-1861). S. T. 1862, 49. Dr. Parry was born in Philadelphia, and

after receiving his medical degree located in Camden, N. J. Upon the advice of his uncle, Hon. O. H. Smith, he came west and located in Connersville, where he remained about two years. Later (1839) he removed to Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death. He possessed a high degree of skill as a surgeon and obstetrician. In the July number, Vol. vi, 28, of the Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences, is an article from the pen of Dr. Parry entitled "Congestive Fever; Its Character, Symptoms and Treatment, as Met with in Central Indiana." This article was a valuable contribution to the subject of malarial disorders, so common in Indiana, and was quoted by Dr. George B. Wood, Vol. i, 306 (1858), in his great work on the practice of medicine.

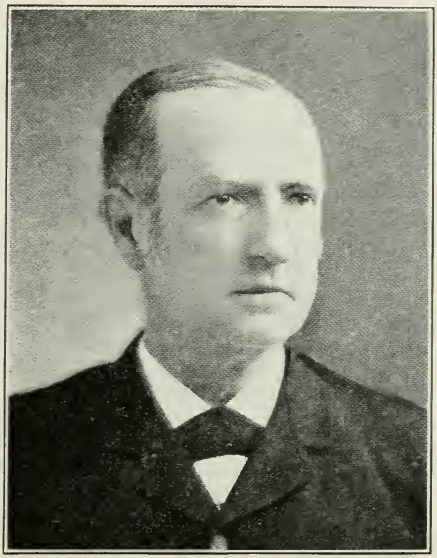
Dr. P. H. Jameson says: "Dr. Parry, when quite young, performed a bold and successful operation, by which he relieved a victim of bad surgery of a crook in his leg. He exsected a part of the shaft of the bone and brought the limb in line, when the fragments united and the leg was much improved. Professor Mutter, in 1849, referred to this operation as brilliant and successful, but added to the class of Jefferson students whom he addressed: 'Young gentlemen, I cannot advise you to attempt it, as you might not succeed as well as Dr. Parry.'"

See Trans. Ind. State Med. Society, 1862, 49; also, 1894, 212g, and Stone, p. 373.

PARVIN, THEOPHILUS. — Indianapolis (1829-1898). Was born January 9, 1829, at Buenos Ayres, South America, where his parents were residing as missionaries, and died in the city of Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1898. He took academic honors at the University of Indiana, and in 1852 he received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He located in Indianapolis as a practitioner of medicine in 1853, and except one year when he resided in Cincinnati, he made Indianapolis his home until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death.

While a resident of Indianapolis in 1864 he accepted the chair of materia medica in the Medical College of

Ohio, and filled that position until 1869. He then held consecutive professorships in the University of Louisville, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, and the Medical College of Indiana until 1882, when he returned to the University of Louisville, where he remained until 1883, when he was elected to and accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in the Jefferson Medical College, a position he filled until his death.



THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

Dr. Parvin read eight papers before the Indiana State Medical Society: "Diseases of the Eye and Ear," 1857, 23; "Obituary of Nathan Knepfler," 1859, 56; "President's Address," 1862, 14; "Vaginal Fistules," 1866, 78; "Report on Diseases of Women," 1868, 90; "Placental Extraction and Placental Expression," 1871,

11; "Fibrous Polypus of the Rectum," 1873, 113; and "Treatment of Placenta Prævia," 1876, 34.

To him belongs the honor of being the first physician of Indiana to write a medical text-book, "Science and Art of Obstetrics." It passed through two or more editions. Although the work did not appear until 1886, yet the book was written while Dr. Parvin was a resident of Indianapolis. On the eve of his departure for Philadelphia he told the author of this paper that he must "dress the work up a little."

He acquired a knowledge of the German language after his fiftieth birthday, and translated into English Winckel's work on "Diseases of Women."

He was honored with the presidency of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1862, and president of the American Medical Association, 1879. Later was president of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the American Academy of Medicine. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover College in consideration of his superior professional attainments. He was a personal friend of Sir James Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, and Dr. Wilde of Dublin. He met like cordial recognition from medical men in France.

Dr. Parvin excelled as a lecturer and teacher, while he took high rank as a polished writer. As an operator he was surpassed by many.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher said of him, "He was the purest man I ever knew, and apparently wholly without faults or vices." His last public address in Indiana was on the evening of June 16, 1896, at the thirty-ninth (semi-annual) meeting of the Delaware District Medical Society at Dunkirk. His subject was "Sunshine Within Attracts Sunshine from Without."

Dr. Parvin established the Western Journal of Medicine, at Indianapolis, in January, 1866. In 1870 he was associated with Dr. David W. Yandell of Louisville in the editorship of the American Practitioner, at the last named city, a position he filled for some years.

After his death his widow presented his library, consisting of over 900 volumes, to the medical department of the Indianapolis City Library.

His remains were brought back to Indianapolis for interment.

Robson, 361; Stone, 375; I. M. J., Vol. ii, 11; xvi, 325, xvii, 143. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 7, p. 262.

PATTEN, JAMES C.—Francisco (1826-1903). S. T., 1903, 352. In 1864 was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-eighth Reg. Ind. Vols., in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

PAYNTER, CHRISTIAN L.—Salem (1824-1893). S. T. 1893, 399. Dr. Paynter served with credit as second lieutenant in Company D, Second Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Mexican War. After his return home he pursued the study of medicine and became a successful practitioner.

PEARMAN, FRANCIS M.—Palestine (1836-1897). He was a native of Indiana. Was assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Reg. Ind. Vols., and in 1865 surgeon of the residuary battalion of same regiment. Was on the board of examining surgeons for pensions.

PEARSON, CHARLES D.—Indianapolis (1820-1890). S. T. 1890, 165. For seventeen years Dr. Pearson practiced medicine in Lawrence county, and for twenty-eight years in Indianapolis. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the Forty-ninth and Eighty-second Regts. Ind. Vols. He was one of the organizers of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and occupied the chair of obstetrics, and subsequently was professor of diseases of the nervous system. He contributed an article to the State Society in 1882 on "Puerperal Eclampsia," Trans. 1882, 126. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 7, p. 165.

PECK, SAMUEL W.—Washington (1817-1895). S. T. 1895, 413.

PENCE, ROLLIN.—Miami county (1813-1899). S. T. 1900, 333.

PENNINGTON, JOEL.—Milton (1799-1887). S. T. 1887, 199. Dr. Pennington's "President's Address," 1873, was on "Reminiscences of Practice, and Biographical Sketches of Physicians in the Early History of Indiana," Trans. 1873, 9. A portion of this paper has

already been published. See p. 33. In 1877 he contributed an article on "Hereditary Transmission of Disease," Trans. 1877, 113.

PEPPER, WILLIAM J.—Connersville (1830-1892). S. T. 1893, 249.

PETTIJOHN, AMOS.—Arcadia (1815-1886). S. T. 1887, 192.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES W.—Jennings county (1859-1901). Removed to Colorado in 1898. Died at Rocky Ford, in that state. Sept. 25, 1901.

PHILLIPS, R. N.—Union, Pike county (1822-1885). S. T. 1886, 198.

PHIPPS, JOHN M.—Bedford (1849-1899). S. T. 1900, 345.

PITZER, ANDREW B.—Tipton (1845-1895). S. T. 1895, 412. Was a member of the 148th Reg. Ind. Vols. Clerk of Tipton county for four years.

PORTER, ALBERT G.—Lebanon (1825-1893). S. T. 1893, 258. He contributed a paper to the State Society on "Nervous or Sick Headache," Trans. 1889, 99.

Dr. Porter was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage while at the bedside of a woman in labor and died a few weeks later. See I. M. J., Vol. xi, 344. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 9, p. 36.

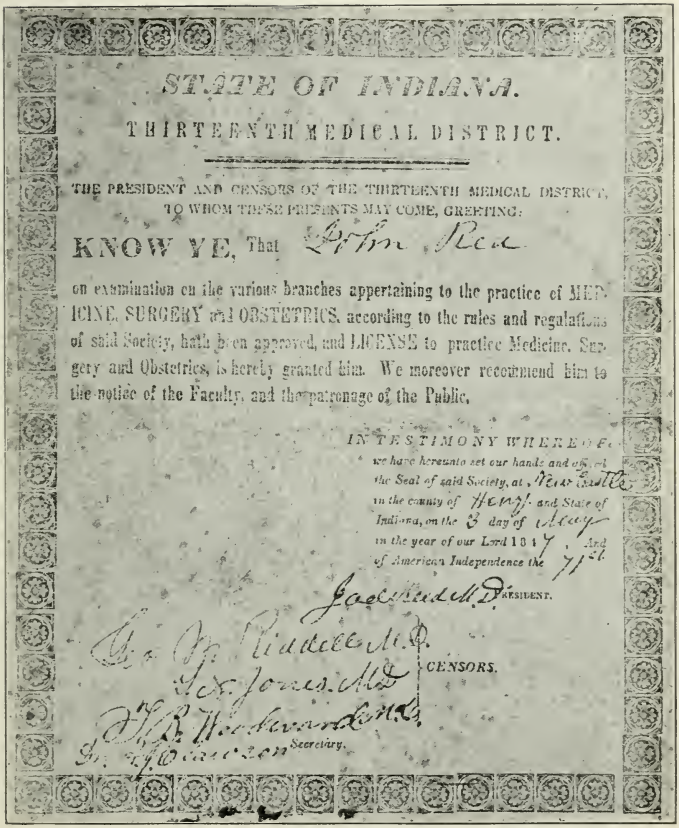
PORTER, WILLIAM D.—Higginsville (1826-1890). S. T. 1891, 279.

POSEY, JOHN W.—Petersburg (1801-1884). S. T. 1886, 196.

POUCHER, CHARLES H. C.—Indianapolis (1868-1901). S. T. 1901, 496.

PRESTON, ALBERT G.—Greencastle (1813-1889). S. T. 1890, 153. Dr. Preston located in Greencastle in 1844, and remained there until his death. He was surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Reg. Ind. Vols. He also visited a number of battle-fields at the request of Governor Morton. He was present at the Medical Convention at Indianapolis, June 6, 1849.

Dr. Preston reported an interesting case, "The Report of a Case of Complete Transverse Rupture of



STATE OF INDIANA.

THIRTEENTH MEDICAL DISTRICT.

THE PRESIDENT AND CENSORS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEDICAL DISTRICT, TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That John Rea

on examination on the various branches appertaining to the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, according to the rules and regulations of said Society, hath been approved, and LICENSE to practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, is hereby granted him. We moreover recommend him to the notice of the Faculty, and the patronage of the Public.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of said Society, at New Castle in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, on the 3 day of May in the year of our Lord 1847, And of American Independence the 71st

Jacob Ridd M.D. PRESIDENT.

Geo. W. Riddle M.D.
Jer. Jones M.D.
H. R. Woodward M.D. CENSORS.

J. W. Dawson Secretary.

DIPLOMA GRANTED DR. JOHN REA.

Vagina at Its Juncture with the Uterus, in Which no Hemorrhage Occurred after That Organ Was Expelled from the Body," Trans. 1882, 21. Also "Cases of Arsenical Poisoning," Trans. 1880, 47.

PRESTON, SAMUEL C.—Greencastle (1846-1893). S. T. 1893, 253.

PRIGG, EDWARD C.—Henry county (1826-1908). J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 205.

PROEGLER, CARL.—Ft. Wayne (1837-1907). S. T., 1907, 472. Dr. Proegler received his medical education in Germany, located in New York in 1860, and at the beginning of the Civil War was made surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Reg. New York Vols. He located in Ft. Wayne in 1874, where he remained until his death.

PUGH, JOHN W.—Upland (1827-1896). S. T. 1897, 347.

PUGH, MAHLON.—Upland (1835-1883). S. T. 1884, 214.

PUGH, WILLIAM A.—Rushville (1829-1893). S. T. 1895, 398. He was a practitioner of forty-two years' experience.

PURVIANCE, SAMUEL W.—Crawfordsville (1823-1891). S. T. 1892, 283.

RAINEY, HARVEY W.—Indianapolis (1854-1902). S. T. 1903, 353.

RANSBURG, MARTIN V.—Steuben county (1842-1900). S. T. 1900, 334.

REA, GEORGE N.—New Castle (1852-1885). S. T. 1885, 219.

REA, JOHN.—New Castle (1819-1899). S. T. 1899, 405. Dr. Rea practiced medicine in Henry county half a century, and no citizen of the county was held in higher esteem. In 1860 he made a "Report from the New Castle Medical Society" to the State Society, Trans. 1860, 58.

READ, EZRA.—Terre Haute (1811-1877). Dr. Read was born on a farm near Urbana, Ohio, 1811, and died in Terre Haute, May 10, 1877, of carcinoma of the stomach. He was graduated from the Athens Univer-

EZRA READ.

sity, Ohio, and then from the Medical College of Ohio in 1835. He practiced in Cincinnati for a short time and then left for Texas. He participated in the Texas-Mexican War and was made Surgeon-in-Chief of the Texan army and also of the navy. In the history of the United States the little Texas navy is absolutely unique, and few people now know anything about its existence. Dr. Read located in Paris, Ill., in 1840, and came to Terre Haute in 1844. At this time he found an active Vigo County Medical Society and took an active part in its affairs. During the Civil War he was surgeon for the Twenty-first Indiana Artillery, and later surgeon of the Eleventh Reg. Ind. Cav. He was president of the Vigo County Medical Society for two years, 1874-76. He was postmaster in Terre Haute under President Johnson. He was a great lover of books and accumulated quite a library, especially of the classics. He read Latin, Greek and French with facility and could quote endlessly in the original from Virgil, Horace and Homer. He stood high in the profession and was a great friend of the poor. The flags of the city were at half-mast at his death, and the whole community united at the funeral in honoring one who had done so much for them.—Drs. Charles N. Combs and Stephen J. Young, Terre Haute. In 1836, during the Texan war for independence, General Felix Huston and General Albert Sydney Johnston fought a duel. The latter was severely wounded in the hip and incapacitated for further service. Dr. Read was the attending surgeon. General Johnston was killed at Shiloh.—G. W. H. K.

REASONER, WILLIAM M.—Sulphur Springs (1828-1887). S. T. 1888, 202.

REEVES, URIAH G.—Clifty (1820-1882). S. T. 1883, 266.

REILEY, WILLIAM F.—Sardinia (1828-1895). S. T., 1896, 259.

RENNER, JOHN G. E.—Indianapolis (1850-1878). S. T. 1880, 238. Dr. Renner was born in Germany, came to America late in the sixties, graduated from the University of Louisville in 1877, and immediately be-

gan the practice of medicine in Indianapolis. "On the 27th of August, 1878, he announced his conviction that his path of duty would lead him to the succor of the victims of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., and, despite all the remonstrances of friends, the evening of August 29 found him domiciled in Memphis and ready with his share of help for the afflicted. He remained engaged in this self-imposed duty, rendering all the aid that stricken humanity could have expected from one man until September 11, when the relief-extending hand was itself paralyzed by the scourge whose ravages it had helped to mitigate, and after five days of torture, on Sept. 16, 1878, his light went out and his life was laid as a sacrifice upon the altar of our common humanity."—Dr. I. A. E. Lyons.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE T.—Delphi (1834-1880). S. T. 1881, 238. Dr. Richardson served for a time as a lieutenant in the Civil War. In 1862, and again in 1872, he was elected to the legislature to represent White and Benton counties the first time and Carroll county the second time.

RICHARDSON, NEHEMIAH.—Vernon (1824-1899). S. T. 1900, 335.

RICHMOND, CORYDON.—Kokomo (1808-1906). Was born in Onondaga, New York, November 22, 1808, and died at Kokomo, October 1, 1906. He was a son of Dr. John L. Richmond. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College 1832, and immediately located at Pendleton, where he continued in practice until 1838, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he and his father entered into partnership with Dr. G. W. Mears. In 1844 he visited the Indian Reserve, as it was then called, in Howard County, and, after examining it, decided to locate there. The same season, he and some others built cabins and removed their families to them, and this was the beginning of the present city of Kokomo. In 1847 he represented Howard and Cass Counties in the legislature. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon in Military Hospital No. 3, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained some time. In March, 1865, he again returned to Nashville and ren-

dered medical services to colored troops. In 1867 he was elected mayor of Kokomo, and served two years. During his long residence in Kokomo, "he preserved a healthful uniformity of life, never mounting to the heights of fame, nor ever descending beneath the level of true manhood."—See an interesting sketch of his life in Am. Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-Made Men of Indiana, Dist. 11, p. 40.

RICHMOND, JOHN L.—Indianapolis (1785-1855). Born in Massachusetts, April 5, 1785, and died at Covington, Indiana, in October, 1855. First practiced medicine at Newtown, Ohio, where he performed a Cesarean operation, April 23, 1827. Possibly this was the first recorded case of Cesarean operation in the United States. He saved the mother but lost the child. See Western Jour. Med. and Physical Sciences, Vol. iii, 485 (1830). See same case, with comments, by G. W. H. Kemper, Indianapolis Med. Jour., Vol. xii, 376. Is mentioned in Churchill's Midwifery (1857), 363, but the author erroneously states that the child was saved.

In the early 30's Dr. Richmond removed to Pendleton, Indiana, where he assumed the pastorate of a Baptist church and practiced medicine. After a few years he removed to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Mears. In 1842 he was stricken with paralysis, when he abandoned practice and removed to Covington, where he died and was buried. Some years later his body and also that of his wife were reinterred at Lafayette, Ind. See Dr. W. H. Wishard's paper, Trans. 1893, 24, and also in I. M. J., Vol. xi, 199 (January, 1893). Also see interesting letter by Dr. W. N. Wishard, I. M. J., Vol. xxvii, 112 (September, 1908).

ROBBINS, ALFRED H.—Rochester (1826-1906). Was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 4, 1826, and came with his parents to Henry County, Indiana, in 1829; removed to Fulton County in 1836; graduated at the University of Buffalo, in 1850, and began the practice of medicine in Rochester same year. In 1856, and 1860 was elected and represented Fulton County in the State Legislature, serving also at the special ses-

JOHN L. RICHMOND

sion at the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1861 he was elected vice-president of the State Medical Society, and served at session of 1862. Died October 8, 1906.—Sketch furnished by Dr. M. O. King, Rochester.

ROGERS, JOSEPH H. D.—Madison (1805-1885). Was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1805. He graduated in medicine at the Transylvania University. He was a colonel in the Texan rebellion, and about 1840, permanently settled in Madison, where he established a large practice up to the time of his retirement from active practice about 1875. He was a man of large physique and strong personality, and enjoyed a rather widespread reputation as a surgeon in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky. He died at Madison in 1885. (From a letter of Dr. Clarke Rogers, Logansport, a grandson.) Dr. Rogers was present at the organization of the State Medical Society in 1849. He was the father of the late Dr. Joseph G. Rogers.

ROGERS, JOSEPH G. (1841-1908). Dr. Rogers was a native of Indiana, and all his medical services were given to the afflicted of his native state. The mention of his name calls up a vision of a Hospital for the Insane. He graduated in medicine in 1864, and was immediately commissioned as an acting assistant surgeon, United States army, on duty at Madison, Ind. This position he filled until the close of the war. In 1875-76 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1879 to 1883 he was superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for Insane at Indianapolis. He was Medical Engineer on the Board of Commissioners for Additional Hospitals for Insane from its organization in 1883 up to the completion of the new hospitals in 1888; at the same time he was Superintendent of Construction for the Northern Hospital (Longcliff), and on its completion was appointed Medical Superintendent, a position he held continuously until the date of his death.

Dr. Rogers was the first to make a quantitative chemical examination of the waters of Orange county,

and suggested the name, "Pluto's Well." He devised a method for preventing the incrustations in boilers which became commercially successful.

He contributed a number of valuable articles on subjects relating to the insane. In the Indiana Medical Journal for October, 1901, is a thoughtful article from his pen entitled "Cold as a Cure for Tetanus."

Various other articles on a diversity of subjects have been contributed by Dr. Rogers. Dr. Robert Hessler of Logansport has given (*The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, May, 1908, 205) a valuable epitome of the life and professional work of Dr. Rogers, from which I have largely extracted this sketch, and to which the reader is referred for fuller information. Also to Stone, 428. Also a tribute "In Memoriam," by Dr. Samuel E. Smith, I. M. J., Vol. xxvi, 450.

ROOKER, JAMES I.—Castleton (1833-1896). Dr. Rooker was assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Reg. Ind. Vols. from 1861 to 1863. From 1875 to 1879 he lectured on physical diagnosis at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1879, and again lectured on physical diagnosis. His papers before the State Society were on "Camp Diarrhea," Trans. 1864, 33; "A Few Thoughts on How to Obtain Practice," 1873, 95; "The Indiscriminate Use of Hypodermic Medication," 1877, 89; "The Medical Properties of Fraxinus Americanus," 1886, 48; and "Thirty-three Years a Country Doctor," 1889, 121. For biography see I. M. J., Vol. xiv, 444. Stone (with portrait), 428.

ROSE, MADISON H.—Thorntown (1832-1904). S. T. 1905, 456. Dr. Rose graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1861. He was surgeon of the Fifty-third Reg. Ind. Vols. from March, 1863, to April, 1865.

ROSENTHAL, ISAAC M.—Ft. Wayne (1831-1906). S. T. 1907, 473. Dr. Rosenthal was born in Germany. He practiced medicine in Ft. Wayne continuously for forty-six years. He was a Jew, not narrow, and was loved by all.

ISAAC M. ROSENTHAL.

"A curious incident in his life was the fact that he suffered from a purulent otitis media for more than fifty years, caused by the explosion of a gun. He steadfastly refused surgical relief, and finally died from an abscess of the brain with diffuse meningeal infection caused by an extension of the middle ear disease to the temporo-sphenoidal lobe of the brain. If he had consented to the removal of this focus of infection years before he should be living now in a fair state of health."—Dr. G. W. McCaskey. See I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 195.

ROSS, CHARLES A.—U. S. Army (1875-1901). S. T. 1901, 497. Soon after graduation, in order to gain greater surgical experience, he decided to enlist in the army. He successfully passed the rigid examination necessary in August, 1900, and was soon commissioned an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army and ordered to the Philippines. He had been in the islands only about three months when he was stricken down.

"Dr. Ross died on the fighting line in northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. A soldier had been wounded, and Dr. Ross, accompanied by two hospital stewards, went to carry the wounded man to the hospital tent. It was while in the performance of this duty that he was fired upon from ambush, and his young life ebbed away there upon the battle-field while heroically ministering to one who was fighting for his country."—Dr. C. T. Hendershot.

He was born in Crawford county, Indiana, and had for a short time practiced at Leopold, Perry county.

ROSS, JONATHAN.—Blountsville (1828-1888). S. T. 1888, 211. Dr. Ross enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. and later was promoted to first lieutenant in Company K, and was mustered out at the close of the war with his regiment.

ROSS, JUSTIN P.—Marion (1840-1896). S. T. 1896, 261.

ROUS, HANNAH C.—Vevay (1854-1905). S. T. 1905, 457. Dr. Rous was secretary of the Switzerland County Medical Society from its organization until the year before she died. I never sent her a blank for a

report on necrology that she did not at once reply, "No death this year," or give the name if any member had died. She deserves this trifling tribute for her faithfulness.

RUBUSH, DAVID P.—Sharpsville (1847-1904). S. T. 1906, 502. At the age of 16 he left Tennessee and came to Indiana, where he enlisted in the service of his country and was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Independent Battery, Light Artillery, where he served with credit till the close of the civil war, receiving an honorable discharge. See I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 473. Also Med. and Surg. Monitor (with picture), Vol. vii, 145.

RUNDELL, ALPHARIS E.—Clay county (1850-1900). S. T. 1900, 499.

SANBORN, PERLEY P.—Angola (1861-1897). I. M. J., Vol. xv, 380.

SANFORD, JAMES H.—Shelbyville (1838-1903). S. T. 1904, 361.

SCHAFER, ALBERT F.—South Bend (1863-1898). S. T. 1899, 391.

SCHMIDT, ELIZABETH. — Indianapolis (1827-1904). I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 418.

SCHMIDTZ, CHARLES.—Ft. Wayne (1809-1887). S. T. 1887, 196.

SCHULTZ, OSCAR T.—Mt. Vernon (1848-1890). S. T. 1890, 164.

SCOTT, DANIEL V.—Jeffersonville (1872-1904). S. T. 1904, 363.

SCOTT, GIDEON.—Greentown (1838-1898). S. T. 1898, 388.

SCOTT, WILLIAM.—Kokomo (1831-1895). Dr. Scott was a native of Ohio; a graduate of Rush Medical College. In 1881 he accepted the chair of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, which he filled until 1883. He was then appointed professor of diseases of the rectum and genito-urinary organs, and filled that position until 1888, when he resigned. For biography see Stone, 460; I. M. J., Vol. xiv, 275.

SCRAMBLING, WILLIAM H.—Slash, Grant county (1842-1881). S. T., 1882, 196.

SCRIBNER, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.—New Albany (1800-1868). Born in Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1800, and died at New Albany, April 16, 1868. Was a member of the Medical Convention, June 6, 1849.

SCULL, DAVID C.—Lebanon (1839-1897). S. T. 1898, 377. He served three years as a soldier in the Thirteenth Reg. Ind. Vols.

SEATON, WILLIAM H.—Indianapolis (1873-1899). S. T. 1900, 336.

SEVERANCE, LA GRANGE.—Huntington (1839-1893). S. T. 1893, 256.

SEXTON, HORATIO G.—Rushville (1796-1865). Born in Andover, New Hampshire, Jan. 21, 1796. See p. 77.

SEXTON, MARSHALL.—Rushville (1823-1892). S. T. 1892, 286. Son of the above. Born, lived and died at Rushville. Was surgeon for some months of the Fifty-second Reg. Ind. Vols. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1881 and presided in 1882. He contributed the following papers to the State Society: "Case of Dislocation of Femur Upward and Backward, Reduced by Manipulation," Trans. 1869, 31; "Rupture of the Uterus and Vagina, Case —, Recovery," Trans. 1873, 107; and "President's Address, Boards of Health, Medical Legislation, and the Rights and Duties of Physicians Under the Law," Trans. 1882. 1. He is said to have been the first white male child born in Rushville and the first graduate of medicine in Rush county. See memoriam, I. M. J., Vol. x, 182.

SHELLHAMER, CAREY.—Pioneer (1845-1907). S. T. 1907, 494.

SHIDLER, ARTHUR L.—Lakeville (1860-1899). S. T. 1900, 337.

SHIELDS, PLEASANT SCOTT.—New Albany, (1806-1875). Dr. Shields was born near Georgetown, Ind., November 30, 1806, and died at New Albany, January 29, 1875. He remained at the place of his birth until his majority, when he went to New Albany.

MARSHALL SEXTON

and entered the office of Dr. Asahel Clapp to study medicine. He returned to Georgetown and practiced for several years. In 1832, he removed to New Albany, where he lived until the day of his death, beloved by all. He was the poor man's friend. Was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church.—The above written in a neat hand, was furnished me by Mrs. Aresta Nunemacher, aged 81 years, a relative of Dr. Shields.—G. W. H. K.

He was present at the medical convention held at Indianapolis, June 6, 1849.

SHIPMAN, NORBOURN N.—Seymour (1829-1902). S. T. 1902, 423. He contributed an article on "Preternatural Sleep," Trans. 1892, 146.

SHIRTS, ELMER.—Bloomfield (1861-1908). J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 112.

SHIVELY, JAMES S.—Marion (1813-1893). S. T. 1893, 260. He was born in Morgantown, Va., April 8, 1813. After due preparation for the practice of medicine he located in Marion, where he remained until his death. He was respected and honored by all. He was four times elected to serve his constituents in the State Legislature. To him, as joint senator, the profession is indebted for the present law governing the practice of medicine. See Stone, 465, for biography and portrait. I. M. J., Vol. xi, 376.

SHOPTAUGH, SHELTON H.—Princeton (1840-1898). S. T. 1899, 387.

SHOWALTER, D. T.—Montpelier (1845-1883). S. T. 1883, 272.

SIEBER, JOHN A.—Ferdinand (1853-1883). S. T. 1883, 279.

SIMISON, JOHN.—Romney (1824-1902). I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 134.

SINEX, WILLIAM G.—New Albany (1826-1899). Was born in New Albany, Nov. 27, 1826, and died in the same city, March 25, 1899. He was a graduate of Asbury (Greencastle) College. Graduated at one of the medical schools of Philadelphia. He was one of

the members of the Medical Convention of 1849.—Mrs. Olive E. Sinex, Indianapolis, daughter-in-law.

SKIFF, CLARK.—Selma (1826-1888). S. T. 1889, 212.

SLOAN, GEORGE W.—Indianapolis (1835-1903). S. T. 1903, 354. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to Indianapolis as a child in 1837, and remained there until he died. He was not a practicing physician, but was a lecturer on pharmacy in the Indiana Medical College, and in 1879 and 1880 was president of the American Pharmaceutical Society.

He was a first lieutenant in Company B, 132d Reg. Ind. Vols., in the Civil War. See biographical sketch. I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 399; also, ib., Vol. xxii, 246.

SLOAN, JOHN.—New Albany (1815-1898). S. T. 1898, 392. Dr. Sloan was born in Westbrook, Maine, Sept. 15, 1815. Graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and located in New Albany in 1838. Here he lived until the date of his death.

"His was a long career. He was in active practice before the days of anesthetics, when calomel was the cure-all and blood-letting a 'fine art.' He was in the prime of manhood when the Civil War came and gave a new impetus to the study of surgery. The afternoon and evening of his life witnessed the advent and continuance of the antiseptic era."—Dr. E. P. Earley.

He was present at the formation of the State Society in 1849, and at that meeting was erroneously accredited to Crawfordsville. See I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 414.

SMITH, ANDREW J.—Wabash (1830-1900). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 284.

SMITH, HUBBARD M.—Vincennes (1820-1907). Dr. Smith was well known as a physician, writer and educator. Following his graduation in 1847 he located in Vincennes, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and continued the same until his death. He was the first physician in Vincennes to recognize the presence of cholera in 1849.

He was among the first to champion the cause of Abraham Lincoln for President, through the columns

of the Vincennes Gazette, in 1860, and was made postmaster at that place from 1861 to 1869.

Dr. Smith contributed an interesting article on "Medicine in the Northwestern Territory; A Contribution to the Early Medical History of Indiana," Trans. 1906, 438. This article is reproduced on p. 18. He was a poet of no mean order. A collection of his poems entitled "At Midnight and Other Poems" was published in book form by Carlin & Hollenbeck in 1898. His last contribution was "Historical Sketches of Old Vincennes."

He believed it to be his patriotic duty to take an interest in the affairs of his city, his state, and his nation on all matters of public interest, and he did so.

For biography see *Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, Vol. i. 29. Also. American Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana, 1880. Second District. p. 32. A letter, I. M. J., Vol. xxv. 362. See poem. Conscience." I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 316.

SMITH, JOHN W.—Gosport (1830-1903). S. T. 1903, 355.

SMITH, LESTER F.—Brazil (1883-1907). S. T., 1907, 477.

SMITH, THEOPHILUS E.—Columbus (1846-1890). S. T. 1890, 166. See I. M. J., Vol. xi, 179.

SMITH, WILLIAM G.—Winchester (1837-1892). S. T., 1893, 247.

SMITH, WYCLIFFE.—Delphi (1851-1900). Was surgeon of the 161st Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Spanish-American War. Was accidentally killed by an express train near Delphi, Dec. 29, 1900. See I. M. J., Vol. xviii, 315.

SMYTHE, GONSOLVO C.—Greencastle (1836-1897). S. T. 1897, 354. Dr. Smythe began practice at Fillmore, near Greencastle, in 1860. He entered the army in 1862, as assistant surgeon of the Forty-third Reg. Ind. Vols., and served until the close of the war, when he began practice at Greencastle. In 1879 he was elected to the chair of Medicine and Sanitary Science

in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. In 1890 he was elected president of the State Medical Society. He contributed a number of papers to the State Society: "Acute Articular Rheumatism," Trans. 1888, 33; "The Hydro-therapeutic Treatment of Typhoid Fever," Trans. 1889, 60; "President's Address; The Influence of Heredity in Producing Disease and Degeneracy, and Its Remedy," Trans. 1891, 1, and "The Treatment of Alcoholism," Trans. 1895, 338. He was also a frequent contributor to medical journals. He is the author of a book on "Medical Heresies, Historically Considered," a book of 228 pages, published by the Blakiston house in 1880. It is claimed "that he was the first physician in America to use the hypodermic syringe." See I. M. J., Vol. xv, 382.

SPAIN, ARCHIBALD W.—Terre Haute (1837-1898). S. T. 1898, 385.

SPARKS, JAMES B.—Carthage (1833-1895). S. T. 1896, 253.

SPINNING, JOHN N.—Covington (1822-1890). S. T. 1890, 162.

SPURRIER, JOHN H.—Rushville (1829-1902). S. T. 1902, 424. He was assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Reg. and later surgeon of the 123d Reg. Ind. Vols., serving in the latter to the close of the war.

STAGE, LOUIS J.—Vallonia (1821-1880). S. T. 1882, 195.

STANTON, D. S.—Portland (1822-1906). S. T. 1907, 487.

STARR, ILER D.—New Albany (1874-1899). S. T. 1900, 338.

STEELE, ARMSTRONG T. — Waveland (1834-1884). S. T. 1887, 187.

STEELSMITH, JOHN M.—Boone county (1825-1900). S. T. 1900, 339.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN C. — Logansport (1850-1908).

STEVENS, OLIVER P.—Maxinkuckee (1820-1888). S. T. 1888, 214. Formerly practiced at Kendallville,

removed to Wisconsin, and during the Civil War was surgeon of the Forty-second Reg. Wisconsin Vols. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana.

STEVENS, THADDEUS M.—Indianapolis (1829-1885). S. T. 1886, 207. Born, reared and died in Indianapolis. Was professor of toxicology, medical jurisprudence and chemistry in the Indiana Medical College in 1870. In 1874, occupied the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a time he was editor of the *Indiana Medical Journal*. He was the first secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health. He was prominent in all reforms tending to advance the profession of the state. He contributed a number of papers to the State Society: "The Treatment of the Criminal Insane," Trans. 1871, 193; "Medicolegal Science," Trans. 1872, 51; "Report on Medical History of Indiana," Trans. 1874, 17; "State Boards of Health," Trans. 1875, 65; "Report of Public Hygiene in Indiana," Trans. 1878, 67; "Sanitary Survey of Indianapolis," Trans. 1880, 193; "State Medicine," Trans. 1881, 23; "The Need of Hospitals in Indiana, Constructed and Controlled by State Authority," Trans. 1882, 56; "Dr. Stevens vs. State Board of Health," Trans. 1883, 70; "The Relative Value of Bovine and Humanized Vaccine Virus, Practically Considered," ib., 213; "Report of Committee on Medical Legislation," ib., 239; and "Report of Committee on State Medicine," Trans. 1884, 24. See Stone, 682, and Robson, 341. Obituary, I. M. J., Vol. iv, 109.

STEWART, JOHN L.—New Albany (1835-1898). S. T. 1899, 386.

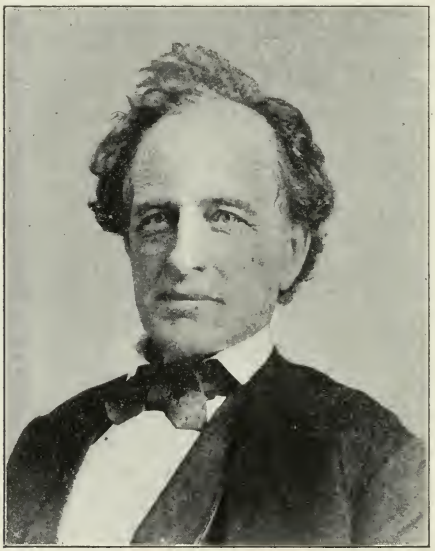
STILLSON, JOSEPH.—Bedford (1815-1885). S. T. 1886, 204.

STILLWELL, JOSEPH A.—Brownstown (1831-1894). S. T. 1895, 401.

STOCKWELL, SARAH F.—South Bend (1841-1904). S. T. 1904, 362.

STRONG, JOHN T.—Plainfield (1840-1895). I. M. J., Vol. xiv, 142.

SUTTON, GEORGE.—Aurora (1812-1886). S. T. 1886, 219. Dr. Sutton was born in London, England, June 16, 1812, and came to America with his parents when young (1819). Graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1836, and the same year began the practice of medicine at Aurora. In the spring of 1843 he was instrumental in organizing the first county medical society in Dearborn county. He joined the State Med-



GEORGE SUTTON.

ical Society in 1852, and was elected its president in 1869 and presided in 1870. The State Transactions contain the following papers from his pen: "A Report to the Indiana State Medical Society on Asiatic Cholera as it Prevailed in This State in 1849-50-51-52," 1853, 109; "Preliminary Report on Milk Sickness as it Prevails Within the State of Indiana," 1853, 176;

"Report on Erysipelas," 1856, 41; "Report on Cholera," 1867, 85; and 1868, 51; "President's Address: Man's Power Over Nature, and Medicines as Means by Which He Aids and Controls the Laws of Life," 1870, 1; "Report on the Diseases of Indiana for the Year 1872, with a Brief Outline of the Medical Topography and Climatology of Different Localities," 1873, 61; "A Report on Trichinosis, as Observed in Dearborn County in 1874," 1875, 109; "On the Reduction of Dislocation of Hip-joint by Manipulating the Femur as a Lever Over a Fulcrum Placed in the Groin," 1876, 139; "Placenta Prævia," 1878, 111; "Parasites, and Their Effects Upon the Human System," 1883, 53, and "A Review of the Epidemics That Have Occurred in Southeastern Indiana During the Last Fifty Years, and the Observations on Change of Type in Our Endemic Malarial Diseases," 1885, 104. Every one of these reports was prepared with extreme care and all are valuable. Under the head of "Epidemics," I have referred to the valuable paper of Dr. Sutton, "Remarks on an Epidemic Erysipelas Known by the Popular name of 'Black Tongue,' which prevailed in Ripley and Dearborn Counties, Indiana." *Western Lancet*, November, 1843. This whole article was reproduced in "Nunneley on Erysipelas," ed. 1844, 95. Various other medical papers, as well as articles on scientific subjects, have been contributed from time to time by Dr. Sutton. For biography see Robson, 293; Stone, 686; Am. Biographical History of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana, 1880, Fourth District, 65.

SUTTON, JAMES A.—Argos (1840-1893). S. T. 1894, 216. Served as a private soldier from August, 1862, to July 19, 1865, in the Fifth Reg. Ind. Cav. Studied medicine after his return home.

SUTTON, WILLIS E.—Aurora (1848-1879). S. T. 1880, 242. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 4, p. 70.

SUMMERS, OSA R.—Middletown (1874-1904). S. T. 1905, 458.

SWAFFORD, BENJAMIN F.—Terre Haute (1833-1901). I. M. J., Vol. xix, 318. Was surgeon of the Eleventh Reg. Ind. Cav. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 8, p. 47.

SWARTS, DAVID J.—Auburn (1832-1905). S. T. 1905, 459. He enlisted in the 100th Reg. Ind. Vols., was commissioned a lieutenant, and later assistant surgeon of same regiment.

TAGGART, SAMUEL C.—Charlestown (1828-1901). S. T. 1901, 500.

TEAL, NORMAN.—Kendallville (1829-1899). S. T. 1899, 403. Dr. Teal was assistant surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Reg. Ind. Vols. from Aug. 30, 1862, until the regiment was mustered out of service. I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 405.

TERRILL, WILLIAM H., Sr. — Petersburg, Ky. (1829-1885). S. T. 1886, 210.

TERRILL, WILLIAM H., Jr.—Lawrenceburg (1852-1887). S. T. 1888, 200.

THOMAS, ANDREW J.—Evansville (1840-1898). Was an ex-superintendent of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. See I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 36, for interesting memoir by Dr. E. C. Reyer.

THOMAS, MARY F.—Richmond (1816-1888). S. T. 1889, 210. Dr. Thomas was a faithful worker in everything that aimed to make the human race better. She was an industrious writer and contributed a number of articles to the State Medical Society: "Women Physicians in Hospitals for Insane Women," Trans. 1880, 184; "Report of Committee Regarding the Employment of Female Physicians in Hospitals for the Insane," 1882, 80; "The Influence of the Medical Colleges of the Regular School of Indianapolis on the Medical Education of the Women of the State," 1883, 228; "Women Physicians for Insane Women," 1884, 203; "Some Thoughts on Post-Partum Hemorrhage," 1885, 125; and "Heredity," 1887, 97.

THOMAS, WARREN H.—Elkhart (1837-1906). S. T. 1907, 481.

THOMAS, WILLIAM H.—Indianapolis (1834-1903). I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 189.

THOMPSON, DANIEL A.—Indianapolis (1862-1904). S. T. 1905, 460. Dr. Thompson was a native of Rush county, Indiana. As a specialist in diseases of the

eye he took a high rank. In 1890 he succeeded to his father's position as professor of diseases of the eye, in the Medical College of Indiana. Dr. Thompson was noted for his charity work to the poor, and was a favorite with his pupils. "He was not a frequent writer, but he was a clear and forceful teacher, both didactic and clinical—an actor rather than a declaimer in the drama of our profession." His article on "The Iris." Trans. 1891, 195, is a most excellent contribution to our medical literature. See I. M. J., Vol. xxiii, 205. (Picture.)

THOMPSON, JOHN H.—Otterbein (1817-1883). S. T. 1884, 215.

THOMPSON, JOHN J.—Sullivan (1824-1899). S. T. 1899, 406. I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 405.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM C.—Indianapolis (1812-1897). He was present at the formation of the State Medical Society in 1849. He practiced at several places before finally locating permanently at Indianapolis. He was commissioned surgeon of volunteers by President Lincoln. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature. He had retired from active practice. See Stone, 688, with portrait. Also I. M. J., Vol. xv, 470.

THORNE, J. C. F.—Kokomo (1857-1908). J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 330.

TILFORD, SALEM A.—Martinsville (1827-1893). S. T., 1894, 221.

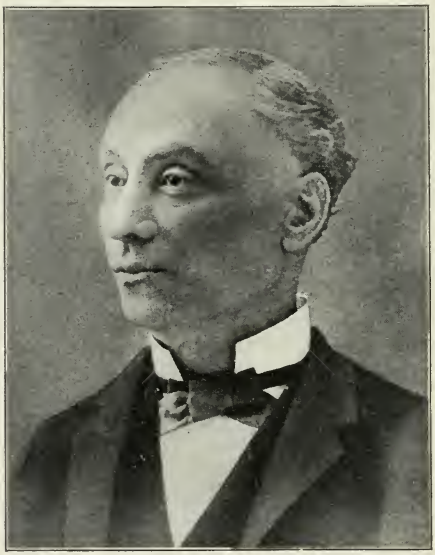
TILLSON, HOSEA.—Centerville (1830-1902). S. T. 1903, 356. Dr. Tillson was a faithful soldier, and later assistant surgeon, in the Fifty-seventh Reg. Ind. Vols.

TINGLEY, URIAH B.—Harrisburg (1816-1899). I. M. J., Vol. xvii, 324.

TODD, LEVI L.—Indianapolis (1830-1901). S. T. 1902, 425. See also I. M. J., Vol. xx, 226; Stone, 690. He contributed to the Transactions, "The Therapeutic Properties of Opium," 1877, 79; and "Modern Therapeutics," 1886, 123.

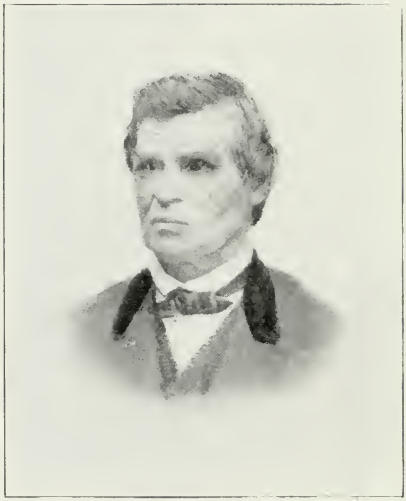
TODD, ROBERT N.—Indianapolis (1827-1883). S. T. 1884, 209. Born in Kentucky, he came with his

parents to Indiana in 1834. He graduated at the Indiana Central Medical College in 1850. Practiced for a time at Southport. Was surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. In 1869 he was chosen as teacher of theory and practice, in which he continued until the spring of 1874, when he was assigned to the same department in the College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1878, when he was elected to the chair of princi-



ROBERT N. TODD.

ples and practice of medicine, which he continued to hold until his death. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1870, and presided in 1871. The presidential address was on "The Medical Profession and the Administration of Justice," Trans. 1871, 1. See Stone, with portrait, 510. See I. M. J., Vol. ii, 65.



G. B. WALKER

TOMS, ALPHEUS.—Goshen (1841-1906). I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 297. A veteran of the Civil War.

TREMBLEY, G. D.—Bippus (1846-1888). S. T. 1889, 209.

TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM V.—Burnetts Creek (1833-1897). S. T. 1898, 374.

TUCKER, THOMAS M.—Salem (1828-1895). S. T. 1896, 257.

TURNER, GEORGE W.—Freedom (1864-1900). S. T. 1901, 501. Served for some time in the hospital corps in a Porto Rican hospital.

VAN BUSKIRK, AARON E.—Fort Wayne (1847-1904). S. T. 1904, 364. In the Fort Wayne College of Medicine he was for a number of years an active member of the faculty, and taught at various times the following branches: anatomy, physiology, pathology, surgery, theory and practice, and diseases of the nervous system. See I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 417.

VAN NUYS, S. C.—Bloomington (18— 1898). He was for many years at the head of the department of chemistry in the State University, Bloomington. While there he wrote a text-book on the analysis of the urine.

VICKREY, ABSALOM M.—Tipton (1822-1886). S. T. 1886, 212.

VICKREY, MARTIN V. B.—Tipton (1838-1897).

VINCENT, HENRY C.—Guilford (1826-1891). S. T. 1891, 287; and 1892, 280. Was assistant surgeon for a time in the Eighty-third Reg. Ind. Vols.

WALKER, DAVID R.—Lebanon (1844-1902). S. T. 1902, 426.

WALKER, EDWARD.—Delphi (1829-1908). J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 112.

WALKER, GEORGE B.—Evansville (1807-1887). S. T. 1888, 206. "Report on Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus."—Trans. 1855. p. 37.

WALKER, ISAAC C.—Indianapolis (1828-1906). Dr. Walker first practiced in Peru, and removed to Indianapolis in 1872. He was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the Indiana Medical College for thirty-three years. I. M. J., Vol. xxv, 195.

Contributed to the State Medical Society: "Final Illness of Dr. James S. Athon. Post-Mortem Examination and Remarks Upon the Preventive Treatment of Apoplexy." Trans. 1875, 122. Also, "Case of Anomalous Growth of the Brain." Trans. 1880, 44.

WALKER, JAMES K.—Loogootee (1842-1887). S. T. 1887, 197. Served through the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, and came from Kentucky to Loogootee in 1871, where he continued to practice until a short time before his death.

WALKER, JOHN C.—Indianapolis (1828-1883). He was for a time editor of the Laporte *Times*. In 1853 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1855 became a joint owner of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He went to the front as colonel of the Thirty-fifth Reg. Ind. Vols., and served one year in that capacity. In 1879 he was appointed assistant physician in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, but died soon after from hasty consumption. Condensed from Stone, 521.

WALL, DAVID.—Indianapolis (1836-1903). I. M. J., Vol. xxi, 440.

WALTER, C. G.—Lawrenceburg (1820-1895). S. T. 1896, 252.

WARDNER, HORACE.—Laporte (1829-1905). S. T. 1905, 461. Served as a surgeon in several capacities with Illinois regiments in the Civil War.

WARFORD, FRANKLIN M.—Cicero (1834-1909). He resided in Cicero for forty-four years, and thirty-nine years of that time was an active practitioner. He served a short time in the 40th Reg. Ind. Inf., and later as Ass't Surg. of the 3rd Reg. Iowa Cav., and later in the 4th Arkansas Cav. At the close of the war he located in Cicero. See Robson, p. 528.

WASHBURN, ISRAEL B.—Rensselaer (1838-1903). I. M. J., Vol. xxii, 287. Was surgeon of the Forty-sixth Reg. Ind. Vols. in the Civil War.

WASHBURN, ROBERT R.—Waldron (1833-1900). S. T. 1901, 502. Was a soldier of the Civil War.

WATERS, JOHN C.—Indianapolis (1830-1884). S. T. 1885, 222.

WATTS, EBER K.—Richmond (1854-1905). S. T. 1905, 462.

WEDDINGTON, SAMUEL C.—Jonesboro (1823-1886). S. T. 1886, 217. Dr. Weddington was assistant surgeon of the 147th Reg. Ind. Vols. He contributed the following named articles to the State Medical Society: "Cancer," Trans. 1877, 103; "A Case of Placenta Prævia," 1877, 119; "Kakonemia, or Pernicious Anemia," 1880, 35; and "Tumors ot the Breast," 1885, 187. See Robson, 592.

WEEKS, JOSEPH. — Mechanicsburg (1820-1908). Practiced in Mechanicsburg from 1856 to date of his death. J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 477.

WEIST, JACOB R.—Richmond (1834-1900). S. T. 1900, 341. Dr. Weist was assistant surgeon of the Sixty-fifth Reg. Ohio Vols., and later was transferred to other Ohio regiments, where he served in the medical service until the close of the war. He was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1879, and presided at the session of 1880. He was professor of railroad surgery in the Indiana Central Medical College for a number of years. He contributed a number of papers to the State Medical Society, one of them being a prize essay of great value to the profession. All are found in the State Transactions: "A Contribution to the Statistics in Relation to Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages," 1867, 70; "The Causes, Nature and Treatment of Cerebrospinal Meningitis," prize essay, 1868, 123; "Report on Board of Public Charities," 1870, 129; "President's Address—Problems in Relation to the Prevention of Disease," 1880, 1; "Hot Water in Surgical Practice," 1882, 29; and "Civil Malpractice Suits; How Can the Physician Protect Himself Against Them?" 1884, 132. See Robson, 111.

WELBORN, GEORGE W. — Stewardsville (1844-1905). S. T. 1905, 463. Served in the hospital corps of the Sixtieth Reg. Ind. Vols.

WELMAN, RICHMOND M.—Jasper (1824-1884). S. T. 1884, 218. In 1861 he entered the military service as captain of Company K, Twenty-seventh Reg. Ind. Vols. Later he was commissioned surgeon of the

Ninth Reg. Ind. Cav., and served in that capacity until the close of the war.

WERMUTH, ADOLPH F.—Ft. Wayne (1877-1901). S. T. 1902, 427.

WEST, CALVIN.—Hagerstown (1806-1863). He was born in Pennsylvania, August 9, 1806, and died at Hagerstown, August 25, 1863. He came to Hagerstown about the year 1834, and practiced there until the date of his death. In the Adjutant-General (Indiana) Report, he is accredited as "additional assistant surgeon pro tem" of the 57th Reg. Ind. Inf. He was vice-president of the State Medical Society in 1857, 1861 and again in 1863.

He contributed the following named articles to the State Society: "Amputation at the Shoulder Joint," 1857, 41; "Fracture at the Base of the Acromion," 1858, 48; "Report on Microscopy," 1858, 51; 1859, 40, and 1861, 34.

WEST, VINCENT T.—Princeton (1812-1889). S. T. 1889, 217.

WETHERILL, CHARLES M.—Lafayette (1825-1871). Dr. Wetherill was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, 1825, and died in South Bethlehem, Pa., March 5, 1871. He was a graduate of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, and had an honorary degree of M.D. from the New York Medical College, 1853. He was a resident of Lafayette from 1855 to 1862. He was never in active practice but devoted his life to original research in organic chemistry.

He also pursued his studies as a student in the Royal College of France, and later at the University of Giessen, Germany, under the tutorage of Justus von Liebig. In 1865 he was appointed chemist to the Agricultural Department in Washington, where he remained one year. He became professor of chemistry at Lehigh University in 1866, and continued in that position until his death. At the time of his death he had been chosen professor of chemistry in the College department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He contributed more than thirty scientific articles relating to chemistry, in various German and American periodicals. One, a very interesting article on "Artificial Lactation," was contributed to the State Medical Society at the session of 1860. Trans. 1860, 24.—From notes furnished by Dr. R. B. Wetherill,—son—Lafayette.

WHITCOMB, JAMES H.—Indianapolis (1840-1893). S. T. 1894, 217.

WHITE, J. F.—Kosciusko county (1857-1883). S. T. 1883, 277.

WHITESELL, PHILIP P.—Clarksville (1823-1896). S. T. 1896, 264. For a time in the Civil War, was captain of Company E, Thirty-ninth Reg. Ind. Vols., and afterwards assistant surgeon, and surgeon of the 101st Reg. Ind. Vols.

WILES, WILLIAM V.—Spencer (1827-1892). S. T. 1893, 252. Dr. Wiles was assistant surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Reg. Ind. Vols.

WILKINSON, JAMES J.—Orland (1842-1906). S. T. 1907, 491.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES S.—Columbia City (1842-1905). S. T. 1906, 489.

WILLIAMS, ELKANAH.—(1822-1888). It is not generally known that the justly celebrated ophthalmologist, the late Dr. Williams of Cincinnati was a native of Indiana. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, Dec. 19, 1822. He was a graduate of Asbury University, studied medicine at Bedford, graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, 1850, and for the next two years was engaged in general practice in Indiana. In the spring of 1852 he located in Cincinnati, but soon went abroad to study ophthalmology. In the spring of 1855 he returned to Cincinnati, and commenced practice as an exclusive specialist in diseases of the eye and ear. He is said to have been the first physician in America who confined his practice strictly to these branches. As practitioner, author, and teacher, he has hardly been excelled. (For details of his work see Stone, 553).

WILLIAMS, HUGH T.—Rising Sun (1812-1879). S. T. 1880, 244. He participated in the chase of the rebel General, Morgan, through Indiana, and "was afterward complimented by Governor Morton for the gallantry and skill displayed on that occasion." He served one term in the legislature, representing Ohio and Switzerland counties.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Clay county (1811-1909).

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH B.—Grafton (1844-1901). S. T. 1901, 503.

WILLIAMS, LEROY B.—Deedsville (1847-1880). S. T. 1881, 230.

WILLIAMS, LEWIS.—Marion (1825-1906). S. T. 1906, 494.

WILLIAMS, T. B.—J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 29.

WILLIAMSON, W. T.—Fort Branch (1844-1908). J. I. S. M. A., Vol. i, 330.

WILSON, J. H.—Plymouth (1838-1899). S. T. 1900, 343. He contributed in 1897 an article on "The Early Treatment of Slight Injuries," Trans. 1897, 312. At this meeting he showed three links of a trace chain that had been driven into the chest of a man in 1866, and remained until his death in 1897, when they were discovered at a post-mortem examination. Report of case. I. M. J., Vol. xvi, 21. See ib., xviii, 237.

WILSON, ROBERT Q.—(1822-1902). S. T. 1902, 428.

WIMMER, JAMES M.—Marion (1853-1897). S. T. 1898, 383.

WINANS, HENRY C.—Muncie (1829-1884). He was for a time surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Reg. Ill. Vols.

WINTON, HORACE.—North Manchester (1831-1893). See Am. Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-made Men of the State of Indiana, 1880, Eleventh Dist., p. 80. Contributed to the State Medical Society: "Two Surgical Cases." Trans. 1859, 45.

WINTON, ROBERT.—Muncie (1820-1885). S. T. 1886, 201. See also Am. Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-made Men of Indiana, 1880, Sixth Dist., p. 90.

WISHARD, JOSEPH M.—Greenwood (1838-1905). S. T. 1905, 464. Was surgeon of the Fifth Reg. Ind. Cav. For several months was a prisoner in Libby Prison.

WOODBURN, FREDERICK C.—Indianapolis (1866-1898). The records show that Frederick C. Woodburn, private Hospital Corps, United States Army, who gave his occupation as physician at the date of his enlistment, June 7, 1898, died Sept. 29, 1898, at General Hospital, Ponce, Porto Rico.—War Department, Jan. 12, 1910. See "Diagnosis and Treatment of Valvular Disease of the Heart." Trans. 1891, 168.

WOODBURN, JAMES H.—Indianapolis, 1822-1901). S. T. 1901, 504. For four years, 1860-1864, he was superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane. For eight years he was a member of the city council of Indianapolis. In 1884 he was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and presided at session of 1885. His address was on the subject, "Have We Really Advanced in Knowledge and Improved in Practice?" Trans. 1885, 1. See Stone, 704; I. M. J., Vol. xix, 444; on page 445 his picture is shown by the side of Dr. W. H. Wishard, for whom he was thought to be when he died suddenly in a street car in Indianapolis.

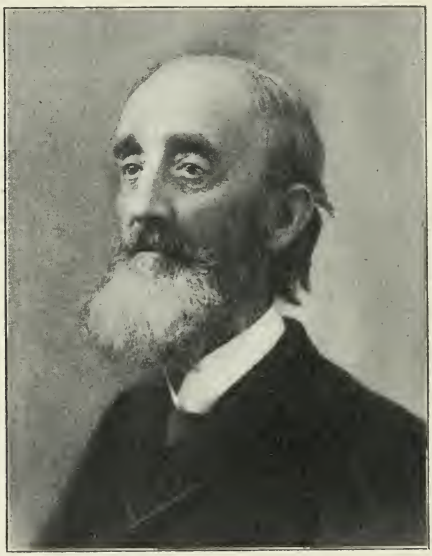
WOODEN, JOHN L.—Greensburg (1826-1886). S. T. 1887, 194. He was surgeon of the Sixty-eighth Reg. Ind. Vols. Was captured at Chickamauga and confined in Libby Prison for three months. After his release was made a brigade surgeon.

WOODEN, WILLIAM H.—Greensburg (1857-1903). S. T. 1903, 357.

WOODWORTH, BENJAMIN S.—Fort Wayne (1816-1891). S. T. 1892, 294. For forty years was a noted practitioner of Fort Wayne. Was elected president of the State Medical Society in 1860, and presided in 1861. He contributed the following papers to the State Society: "President's Address," Trans. 1861, 12; "Dysentery, as it Prevailed in Allen County, Indiana,

1864," Trans. 1865, 40. See Robson, 36. R. M. of Ind., Dist. 12, p. 81.

WOOLEN, LEVIN J.—Vevay, (1834-1909). Dr. Woolen was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, June 30, 1834, and died at Vevay, April 20, 1909. His professional life was spent in the counties of Jefferson and Switzerland,—Moorefield, Madison and Vevay. He was defeated for Congress in 1876, by Leonidas Sex-



BENJAMIN S. WOODWORTH.

ton. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Switzerland and Ripley Counties. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed Dr. Woolen as chief of division of swamp lands in the general office at Washington. He resigned this position in 1889, and after practicing his profession for a time in the latter city returned to his Vevay home. After returning

home he was twice elected auditor of his county. In the Transactions for 1872, p. 25, he contributed, "History of an Epidemic of Parotitis in Switzerland County," also, "A Case of Adenia," Trans. 1884, p. 188. He was also author of a book entitled "The Mother's Hand Book,' which he intended for the use of mothers of households in the State. See tribute to his memory, by Dr. W. R. Davidson, of Madison, from which I have made the above records, Indianapolis Med. Jour., Vol. xii, p. 265.

WRIGHT, CHARLES E.—Indianapolis (1843-1893). S. T. 1893, 255. Dr. Wright had attained a well earned prominence in medicine when his life ended at the early age of 50. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane. He had filled a number of official positions in the city of Indianapolis. He contributed a number of valuable papers to the State Society: "Purulent Aural Catarrh," Trans. 1870, 119; "Paralysis of Accommodation of the Eye," 1871, 93; "Diseases of the Eye and Ear," 1872, 67; and "Report on Diseases of the Eye and Ear," 1873, 22. Biography, I. M. J., Vol. xi, 279 (by Dr. W. B. Fletcher) and 281 (editorial). Stone (with portrait), 571. Excellent portrait, I. M. J., Vol. xi, facing p. 257.

WRIGHT, CHARLES H.—North Madison (1839-1889). S. T. 1890, 154. He was a soldier of the Civil War.

YOCKEY, DAVID H.—Richmond (1854-1904). S. T. 1905, 465.

YOHN, EDWIN F.—Valparaiso (1864-1906). S. T. 1906, 499.

YOHN, WILLIAM A.—Valparaiso (1850-1892). He was born in Porter county, March 29, 1850, and died at Valparaiso, August 12, 1892. He filled the chair of Science in the Normal School, at Valparaiso, for seventeen years. He was professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, for five years. For several years he was secretary of the County Board of Health. Was a member of the Porter

County Medical Society.—Dr. G. R. Douglas, Valparaiso.

YOUNKMAN, A. B.—Bremen (1835-1899). S. T. 1900, 344.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND REFERENCES

At the meeting of the State Medical Society in 1850, a committee consisting of Drs. Davidson, Sloan, Mears, Parry, Dunlap and Harrison, was appointed to report at next annual meeting, "on the use of anesthetic agents." They made a very excellent report at the session of 1851. Transactions 1851, p. 25. This was only five years after the discovery of anesthetics—four years after discovery of chloroform.

They say: "We have heard of no case in Indiana, where death has been connected with the exhibition of chloroform, nor of any disagreeable consequences resulting from its use, other than of a few hours continuance." Dr. W. H. Byford, of Evansville, favored its use in obstetrics. Attempts at local anesthesia failed.

Dr. John Sloan, of New Albany, records the first ovariotomy in the *Transactions,* 1852, p. 55. The patient was aged 33. It was performed on Feb. 18, 1852, and he was assisted by Drs. Leonard, Shields, Town, Graham, Bowman, and Rucker. Chloroform was administered by Dr. Bowman. Dr. Sloan made an incision in the linea alba five inches in length down to the peritoneum, and this was divided on a director. The tumor being composed of considerable solid substance, Dr. Sloan extended his incision one and one-half inches *above the umbilicus,* and downward to the pubes. A double ligature was passed through the pedicle and tied on either side. On March 20th, the wound was entirely healed and she was walking about the home.

Dr. J. H. Brower of Lawrenceburg, reports a case of ovarian disease complicated with ascites, which illustrates the natural history of ovarian tumors.

Transactions, 1852, p. 65. An unmarried woman aged 46, during the summer of 1850, discovered a tumor in the abdomen. It grew rapidly until paracentesis was resorted to, and forty pounds of fluid removed. The tumor rapidly refilled, and was tapped several times. Death closed the scene in September, 1851. A post mortem revealed an ovarian tumor with a small pedicle, showing an excellent case for an early operation, but the opportunity was not grasped. Such conditions could hardly exist at the present day.

In the *Transactions* for 1853, pp. 24-57, Drs. W. H. Byford, M. H. Harding, and J. N. Graham contributed an interesting report on the "Practice of Medicine." The topography of several counties in eastern Indiana is given, and the reports on the early appearance of typhoid fever in this state as given by Drs. Woody, of Winchester, Harding of Lawrenceburg, Shields of New Albany, Kersey of Milton, Crooks and DeBruler of Rockport, are historical and instructive. In this same article, also, are included notes on epidemic erysipelas, dysentery, and various forms of malarial fever. At that early day the value of quinin was recognized and acknowledged.

At the session of 1853, Dr. J. H. Brower, who had been appointed at the previous session, a committee on vital statistics made a report, *Transactions*, 1853, p. 74, in which he urged the adoption of legal enactments requiring the registration of marriages, births and deaths. It is to be regretted that these suggestions were allowed to slumber for more than one third of a century.

Dr. M. J. Bray, in the *Transactions*, 1853, p. 94, reports the successful removal of a fibrous tumor, from the face and neck of a male patient, which weighed twenty-one pounds. Most of the incision healed by the first intention, without a marked scar. Dr. Bray also contributes an article that might be read with profit at the present day, on "Symptoms, Causes, Pathology and Treatment of Scirrhus," *Transactions*, 1854, pp. 25-42.

Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, *Transactions*, 1853, pp. 109-175, contributes a valuable historical paper on "Asiatic Cholera," as it prevailed in Indiana during the years 1849-50-51-52. He details its progress from New Orleans, up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, until June, 1849, when it appeared in several Indiana towns situated on the Ohio river. He gives reports of its ravages in thirty-six counties of Indiana. The same author makes a valuable report on "Cholera." *Transactions*. 1867, p. 85, and *Transactions*, 1868, p. 51.

Milk sickness was prevalent in Indiana half a century or more ago. Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, made a preliminary report on the subject. *Transactions*, 1853, p. 176. Dr. James S. McClelland, of Jefferson, Clinton County, made a more extensive report on the disease "Trembles or Milk Sickness." in *Transactions*, 1854, p. 43. Still later, Dr. E. S. Elder, of Morristown, contributed an exhaustive paper on the subject, "Morbo Lacteo." *Transactions*, 1874, pp. 113-127.

Dr. William W. Mayo, of Lafayette (father of the Mayo brothers, of Rochester, Minn.), contributes, *Transactions*, 1854, p. 68, an interesting "Report on the Pathological Indications of the Urine," which shows a good degree of skill in studying the urine at that early day. Dr. Mayo says, "The kidneys are not secreting organs." In a foot note the committee on publication dissent from this statement.

Nursing sore mouth (stomatitis materna) is an affection that was discussed half a century ago, more than at the present day. Dr. J. S. McClelland contributes an article on the subject in *Transactions* for 1856, p. 48. It was thought to prevail as an epidemic in certain localities. The entire alimentary canal was involved to a less or greater extent, anemia was marked, digestion was disturbed, and death occurred in a majority of the cases. Nursing women, and women during the last months of pregnancy were subjects of the disease.

Dr. David Hutchinson, of Mooresville, in 1857, wrote the Fiske Fund Prize Essay on the subject, receiving one hundred dollars from the state of Rhode Island for the same. It was published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, vol. xxxiv, p. 369 (October, 1857).

Dr. Daniel Meeker, of Laporte, contributed three articles on the subject, "On Fractures and False Joints." *Transactions*, 1857, p. 29; 1858, p. 40, and 1859, p. 34. These are valuable articles, and can be read with profit, although written half a century ago.

Dr. Jacob R. Weist, of Richmond, contributes to the *Transactions* for 1867, p. 70, a carefully prepared paper on "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages." Prof. S. D. Gross, in 1854, published a valuable paper based on a study of 153 cases. Dr. Weist followed Prof. Gross and collected 163 cases, and tabulated them as follows: Cases of spontaneous expulsion followed by recovery, 61; cases of death without operation, and without the expulsion of the foreign body, 20; cases of tracheotomy, followed by the expulsion of the foreign body and the recovery of the patient, 48; cases of tracheotomy followed by death, 19; cases of laryngotomy, followed by the expulsion of the foreign body and the recovery of the patient, 10; cases of laryngo-tracheotomy, followed by the expulsion of the foreign body and the recovery of the patient, 5. No more valuable paper on this subject has been published.

Dr. Weist also contributed a Prize Essay on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. *Transactions*, 1868, p. 123.

One of the most remarkable operations in the annals of surgery, was performed by an Indiana surgeon, the late Dr. John S. Bobbs, of Indiana. It was the first operation for cholecystotomy, and was performed on June 15, 1867. The original paper was published in the *Transactions* for 1868, p. 68, and was entitled, "Case of Lithotomy of the Gall-Bladder." The reproduction of the report of this case, and numerous comments on it in recent medical literature renders it unnecessary to say more concerning it in this place.

The patient, Mrs. Z. Burnsworth, *nee* Miss Wiggins, at this date (1911), is still living, at the age of 74 years, at McCordsville, Indiana. She was the first person operated on for gall stones. The operation was done June 15, 1867, at Indianapolis, on the present site of the Commercial Club Building. Dr. John S. Bobbs was the operator, and was assisted by Drs. R. N. Todd, G. W. Mears, F. S. Newcomer, J. A. Comingor, J. P. Avery, Moore, and a medical

MRS. Z. BURNSWORTH, FORMERLY MISS MARY E. WIGGINS

student—John Cameron. See *Indiana Medical Journal*, July, 1905, for a full history of the case by Dr. A. W. Brayton.

"Report on the Diseases of Indiana for the Year 1872; With a Brief Outline of the Medical Topography and Climatology of Different Localities." (Reports from 42 counties.) Dr. George Sutton, Chairman. *Transactions*, 1873, p. 61.

"History of the Medical Institutions of Indianapolis." Editorial *Indiana Journal of Medicine*, vol. iv, pp. 313, 415, November, 1873.

"Early State Medical Society—Fifth District Medical Society." Dr. W. B. Fletcher, *Transactions*, 1874, p. 26.

"Cholera as Appearing in Indianapolis During the Summer of 1873." Dr. Thad M. Stevens, *Indiana Journal of Medicine*, vol. v, p. 41. (June, 1874.)

"State Boards of Health." Dr. Thad M. Stevens, *Transactions*, 1875, p. 65.

"Report on Medical History of Indiana." Dr. Thad M. Stevens, *Transactions*, 1875, p. 79.

"Medical and Surgical History of Elkhart County." Dr. M. M. Latta, *Transactions*, 1875, p. 82.

"Medical History of Grant County." Dr. William Lomax, *Transactions*, 1875, p. 88.

"A Report on Trichinosis as Observed in Dearborn County, in 1874." Dr. George Sutton, *Transactions*, 1875, p. 109.

First case of recognized "Podelcoma" (Madura Foot), occurring in the United States. Reported by Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, *American Practitioner*, vol. xiv, p. 129 (September, 1876).

"Diseases Prevalent in the Early Settlement of Kokomo." Dr. Corydon Richmond, *Transactions*, 1879, p. 19.

"Statistics of Placenta Prævia." This report tabulates 240 cases, and is valuable for reference. Dr. Enoch W. King, *Transactions*, 1879, pp. 43-92, and 1881, pp. 168-226.

"Affections of the Gall-Bladder Tending to Result in Cutaneous Biliary Fistula." Shows how nature cures some cases by an opening through the abdominal walls. The publication of this article first brought the case of Dr. Bobbs into prominence. Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, *Transactions*, 1879, p. 120. In that paper, written one-third of a century ago, and while the advisability of such an operation was in doubt, Dr. Kemper said:

"It is a pleasing duty to pay this small tribute to the memory of our departed fellow and brother. While several European and American surgeons are discussing the feasibility and priority of the operation of cholecys-

totomy, with as yet no complete results, but only the promise of success for the future, they are astonished to learn that the operation was successfully performed by a surgeon of Indiana, twelve years ago. And so, when the operation of cholecystotomy shall have been placed on a firm and scientific basis, and recognized and acknowledged by our profession—as it assuredly will—and its literature fully considered, the lustre of no name on its roll shall exceed that of Dr. Bobbs." *Transactions*, 1879, p. 136.

"A Review of the Epidemics that Have Occurred in Southeastern Indiana During the Last Fifty Years, and the Observations on Change of Type in Our Endemic Malarial Diseases." Dr. George Sutton, *Transactions*, 1885, p. 104.

"Report of the Literary Proceedings of the Banquet Given by the Marion County Medical Society to the Indiana State Medical Society at the New Denison Hotel, on the Evening of June 5, 1888." At this meeting, James Whitcomb Riley first read his poem, "Doc Sifers." *Transactions*, 1888, p. 160.

"President's Address—Medical Retrospect of Fifty Years." Dr. W. H. Wishard, *Transactions*, 1889, p. 5.

"One Thousand Cases of Labor and Their Lessons." Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, *Medical News*, vol. 59, p. 285 (Sept. 12, 1891).

"Memoirs of the Professional Lives of Drs. John S. Bobbs, Charles Parry, Talbott Bullard, and David Funkhouser." Dr. P. H. Jameson, *Transactions*, 1894, p. 212a; also *Indiana Medical Journal*, vol. xii, p. 426 (June, 1894).

"History of the Small-pox Epidemic in Muncie, Indiana, in 1893." Dr. Hugh A. Cowing, Twelfth Annual Report State Board of Health of Indiana, 1893, p. 103.

"The Use of Antitoxin in the Treatment of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup with a Collective Report of One Hundred and Thirty-Two Cases." Dr. E. L. Larkins, *Transactions*, 1896, p. 197.

"An Epidemic of Diphtheria in the City of Columbus, Indiana. Personal Observations in One Hundred

and Ninety Cases." Dr. George T. MacCoy, *Transactions*, 1897, p. 54; also *Transactions*, 1898, p. 350.

"Summary of a Report of One Hundred Cases of Typhoid." Dr. I. N. Trent, *Transactions*, 1898, p. 72.

"War Number" of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, vol. xvi (September, 1898). Especially valuable to those seeking knowledge of the several Indiana Regiments in the Spanish-American War.

"Essays on Bacteriology and Its Relation to the Progress of Medicine." Dr. Theodore Potter, *Medical and Surgical Monitor*, 1898.

"Mineral Waters of West Baden, Indiana, as a Therapeutic Agent." Dr. W. D. Pennington, *Medical and Surgical Monitor*, vol. i, p. 185 (October, 1898).

"Camp Morton Hospital in the Civil War. Report by Drs. John M. Kitchen and P. H. Jameson to Gov. Morton, Jan. 6, 1863," *Indiana Medical Journal*, vol. xvii, p. 270 (January, 1899).

"Indiana in Medicine," Dr. Alembert W. Brayton. A toast delivered at the Annual Banquet of the Allen County Medical Society at Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1899. *Fort Wayne Medical Journal, Magazine Medical Journal*, February, 1900, p. 43.

"Organization of the Indiana State Medical Society and Its Influence Upon the Profession." Dr. W. H. Wishard, *Transactions*, 1899, p. 20.

"Report of Committee on State Medicine and Hygiene." Drs. J. N. Hurty, L. P. Drayer, and N. P. Cox, *Transactions*, 1899. p. 126.

"Clinical Features of Malaria as Seen at Camp Mount Hospital." Dr. W. T. S. Dodds, *Transactions*, 1899, p. 197.

"Small-pox in Anderson—A Study of the Present Epidemic." Dr. Charles Trueblood, *Transactions*, 1900, p. 120.

"Aneurysm of the Cervical Portion of the Vertebral Artery; Operation; Recovery." Twenty cases only are on record, with six recoveries. This adds one more to number and recoveries—six of the successful cases were performed by American surgeons. Dr. I. N. Trent, *Transactions*, 1901, p. 118.

"A Consideration of the Present Laws for the Commitment of the Insane in Indiana." Dr. W. B. Fletcher, *Transactions*, 1901, p. 426.

"An Index of the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society from 1849 to 1900 Inclusive." Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, *Transactions*, 1901, p. 505.

"The First Cholecystotomy—Sketch of John S. Bobbs." Dr. M. B. Tinker, *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, August, 1901. Also, *Indiana Medical Journal*, vol. xx, p. 193. (November, 1902.)

"Modern War Wounds." Dr. Frank W. Foxworthy, *Transactions*, 1902, p. 302.

"The Mineral Waters of Indiana, with Indications for Their Application." Dr. Robert Hessler, *Transactions*, 1902, p. 365.

"The Mineral Waters of Indiana." Dr. George Kahlo, *Transactions*, 1903, p. 237.

"Institutional Practice." Dr. Harry Sharp, *Transactions*, 1905, p. 67.

"The Mineral Waters of Orange County." Dr. John L. Howard, *Transactions*, 1905, p. 413.

"Blastomycosis and its Congeners—Report of Eight Cases Observed in Indiana." Dr. A. W. Brayton, *Transactions*, 1907, p. 35.

"The Progress of Surgery in the United States." Dr. John H. Oliver, *Indiana Medical Journal*, vol. xxv, p. 383 (April, 1907).

"A Report of One Thousand Obstetrical Cases Without a Maternal Death." Dr. Samuel Kennedy, Shelbyville. *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, vol. iii, p. 200.

"Historical Sketch of Medicine and Medical Men in the Early Days of Johnson County, Indiana." Dr. R. W. Terhune, of Whiteland. Pamphlet. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

Dunn's "History of Greater Indianapolis," Chapter 41, and Sulgrove's "History of Indianapolis and Marion County," Chapter 12, will give considerable information concerning the physicians of Marion County.

First injection of "606" in Indiana given by Drs. Wynn, Brayton, Graham, Charlton, Erdman and Freeland, at Indianapolis City Hospital, November 16, 1910. Patient young woman, five months advanced in pregnancy.

"A Plea for the Cesarean Operation, Based on a Report of Fifty-Three Cases Performed in Indiana." Paper read by Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, before the Indiana State Medical Association, 1910. First recorded operation by Dr. J. W. Conway, January 29, 1863. Dr. Moses Baker was the first operator to save both mother and child, Nov. 3, 1880. Dr. W. H. Myers was the first to do the Porro operation. Dr. Joseph Eastman first operated in an extra-uterine pregnancy and saved mother and child, July 10, 1888. *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, vol. iv, p. 162. The following is an analysis of the fifty-three cases:

	Cases
Mother and child saved	27
Mother alone saved	11
Total number of mothers saved	38
Mother and child lost	7
Mother alone lost	8
Total number of mothers lost	15
Child saved with mother	27
Child alone saved	8
Total number of children saved	35
Child lost with mother	7
Child alone lost	11
Total number of children lost	18
Total number of mothers and children saved	73
Total number of mothers and children lost	33

"Medical History of Delaware County." Names of 436 physicians. History of Delaware County, Indiana. Kemper. Chapter xxii, vol. i, p. 288.

"Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons." Illustrated. R. French Stone, M.D., Indianapolis, 1894. This contains biographies of a large number of Indiana Physicians.

The *State Transactions*, 1849 to 1907 inclusive, contain one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight (1138) articles.

"Malaria in Indiana." Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer. This article is historical and valuable for reference. *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association,* vol. iv, p. 70 (February, 1911).

A complete file of the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, 1849 to 1907, may be found in the Indianapolis city library.

CORRECTIONS:

Page 373. "State Medical Convention of 1849." 142, instead of "182".

Page 374. "Brayton, Alembert W." read xxi, instead of "xx".

Page 374. "Hibberd, James F.," read xiii, instead of "xvii."

Page 374. "Athon, James S.," instead of "Samuel S."

Page 375. "Beatty, J. L.," 304 instead of "214".

Page 387. "Palmiter, Clebron," add 323 after 98.

Page 387. "Pennington Joel," change first figures "53" to 33.

Page 393. "Witt, William B.," in blank, insert 201.

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(Later information has enabled me in many instances to correct errors in names, also to supply the first, or Christian name in some instances when omitted in the text. Where differences are observed between the text and the index, the data of the latter are to be preferred.)

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NOTE.—The photograph of Dr. John L. Richmond, from which the cut was made facing page 334, was kindly loaned to me by Dr. Otto Juettner of Cincinnati. Dr. Juettner deserves praise for his energy and perseverance in discovering this picture of a remarkable man. The photograph was reproduced from an oil painting.—G.W.H.K.

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